

History
Baltimore
Police ❖ ❖
Department

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HISTORY OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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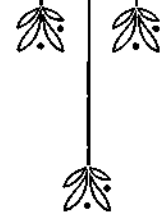
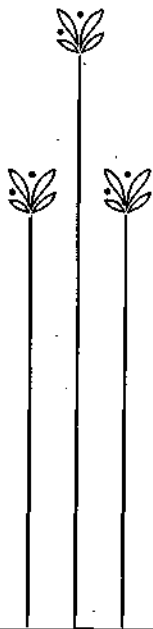
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THE following pages of the History of the Baltimore Police Department have been compiled with all the care possible in order to avoid mistakes in names and addresses. In assembling the thousand and odd portraits of the members of the force errors may have occurred, and if such is the case, we ask the indulgence of our readers.

The portraits of the men have been placed in alphabetical order and no preference has been shown to anyone. Officers who may have been on the force for many years should naturally take precedence over the later appointed men, but this distinction could not be made.

A Roster of the Department will be found in the end of the book giving the page number on which each portrait appears.



INTRODUCTION

"I have eaten your bread and salt,
I have drunk your water and wine,
The deaths that ye died I have watched beside
And the lives that ye lived were mine."



IN offering the History of the Baltimore Police Department to the public the author feels that he may indulge in a pardonable degree of pride in the organization which has in past and present decades accomplished so much creditable work for the citizens of this city and has set an example to the police systems of other localities in the matter of perfect discipline, rigid organization and mode of operating. Baltimoreans have heretofore taken their efficient Police Department as a matter of course, and have not realized that its system, organization and energy in preserving the public peace and in preventing and detecting crime, have been widely copied, but seldom improved upon, by similar departments in other cities.

From the time of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad riots in 1877 until the great Bal-

timore fire of February 1, 1904, the police force, constantly expanding and improving, was not brought prominently into the public eye. True, order was kept, criminals were run down, captured and punished, and individually and collectively the police distinguished themselves in a number of ways and on various and oft-repeated occasions. When the great conflagration swept our fair city, when property was being eaten up by the hungry flames, when life and limb were in danger, the members of the Baltimore Police Department, with a courage and disregard of physical fatigue that proved inspiring to our sorely-trying people, stood this supreme test with an endurance and faithfulness to duty that won the admiration of Baltimore and the whole country.

This has always been the story of the Baltimore Police Department, particularly

since its reorganization in 1867. Carped at and frequently unjustly criticised by those who "never could understand," it has never failed us when a real test came.

Countless pages could be filled with accounts of policemen who risked life and limb when the lives of those whom they are sworn to protect were threatened. Stories innumerable could be written of police and detectives who have risked their lives in arresting desperate and dangerous criminals who had been preying on the public.

Readers of the daily papers have seen these accounts day by day and week by week, and we wonder if they stop to think what it all means—the arduous labor, the personal courage, the untiring energy and ceaseless endeavor of those who wear the blue uniform and brass buttons, and of those who in plain clothing and ordinary attire hunt down and arrest the brutal high-



EDWIN WARFIELD, *Governor of Maryland.*

wayman, the desperate burglar, the subtle sneak-thief, the bank robber and the ingenious check forger. Day after day and night after night the policemen in uniform patrol our streets, guarding our households and those who are dear to us from fire and the attacks of thieves. How often we read a brief mention in one of the daily papers that Police Patrolman So-and-So discovered fire in the house of Mr. Blank; that he awakened the inmates of the dwelling and, as the routine police report says, "extinguished the fire without sending in an alarm."

These accounts are so frequently published that they are merely taken as a matter of course by those who do not go beneath the surface of things. The newspapers, quick to recognize any extraordinary display of personal courage in public officials or private citizens, publish the story of some police officer's heroism. The account is read, commented upon and then forgotten. The truth is that Baltimoreans have become so accustomed to these stories of vigilance and self-sacrifice that they look upon them as matters of course and not calling for any especial thought or praise. The average member of the Police Department is not seeking for praise. He does, however,

want justice and fair treatment from that class of men and women who are wont to find fault and criticize the official actions of a man the moment he dons the police uniform.

It is true that the Baltimore Police, as an organization and as individuals, have faults. This is also true of any body of men, any organization as yet formed, controlled and regulated by other mere human beings. But when one takes into consideration the good accomplished, the reforms inaugurated, the general utility and efficiency of this force of guardians of the public peace and safety it will be seen that Baltimore, of all other cities, has every reason to congratulate herself on the work undertaken and the results obtained by her Police Department.

For 15 years the author has practically lived with the police. He has known and knows almost every phase of the public, and in many instances private, lives of the members of the Department. He has joined with them in many a pleasure jaunt, accompanied them on many a hunt for criminals, has been present at their weddings, at the christening of their children, and it has fallen to his lot to sit at the bedside and hold the unresponsive hands, to

watch the filming eyes of more than one member of the Baltimore Police Department who was passing from all earthly routine and "regulations" to answer the last assembly roll-call before "the Head of the Department."

The average citizen of the unthinking class utterly fails to realize that the policeman is an ordinary human being like himself, subjected to the same human weaknesses, the same human appetites and to a great deal more temptation than falls to the lot of the professional or business man. He must see that the law is enforced and yet be on terms of official, and perforce, sometimes, personal intimacy with habitual lawbreakers.

He is expected at all times to exercise a patience and courtesy in dealing with the general public and with those who ask him for information of all kinds; from what to do in the case of an incorrigible child to how to reach a house number on a certain street that is perhaps many miles distant from his post. When, in taking an offender against the law into custody and the latter resists, he is required to use only that amount of force necessary to properly control his prisoner. He is equipped by day with a revolver, and, on his own account, gener-

ally carries a "black-jack." At night he is armed with a revolver and espantoon; yet he must use none of these implements of defense unless in case of dire necessity. He must be neat in dress, wear clean linen, and, weather conditions permitting, must keep his footwear brightly shined. At certain hours he must be at certain places on his post, and, that his superior officers may be sure he is there, he must unlock a call box, press a lever and send a call tingling to his district station. If he fails in this he is brought before the Board of Police Commissioners and fined for his neglect unless he can give a very good reason why he failed to send in his call. He must work extra hours, with no extra pay, when occasion demands, and he must do this uncomplainingly. If he protests, he is liable to be charged with insubordination. Governing his every movement and action while in uniform are printed regulations which he is expected to memorize and under no circumstances must he forget. These regulations include everything, from the proper salute which he must give to a superior officer to when and how he must make out a written report regarding three loose bricks in the sidewalk in front of a residence or business place. He must be argus-

eyed, vigilant, untiring, patient, polite—in fact, he is expected to exercise all of the higher characteristics of a soldier, a gentleman, a chronicler, a referee, a rough-and-tumble wrestler and a kindly guardian who pilots bewildered old ladies across congested streets—and all this for a salary that is immeasurably incompensate for the long hours he works and the thousand and one difficulties which he constantly encounters throughout them.

If in this volume the author can give the reading public some small idea of the work of the Police Department, he will indeed feel that his task is, in a measure, fulfilled. The history of the Department in the past has been summarized as far as possible. This is a busy age and busy men and women have no time to pore over musty records and dry-as-dust statistics. In the following chapters we have endeavored to show the actual working of the police and detectives, what they accomplish, and the means adopted to bringing forth the results that they are expected to gain. The Bertillon Bureau, the finger-print system of criminal identifications, are matters of practical interest to everyone who wishes his or her home or business place protected from that class of men and women who prey upon

their fellows. The work of the Harbor Police and their protection of property and prevention of thievery along Baltimore's constantly extending water front is a matter not only of general interest to those who are financially interested in the properties so guarded, but to the entire city, for the prosperity of the community depends in the greatest measure upon the manner in which its marts, its commerce and its business concerns are watched over and protected from harmful attacks by criminals, incendiaries and other violators of the laws. The very essence of a city's prosperity and well-being is the proper and judicious enforcement of the laws that are laid down for the welfare of its citizens, the protection of their lives, property and legitimate interests.

In all these the police play a part and exercise an authority that makes them the most important auxiliaries to the other municipal authorities.

Bearing all this in mind, it is hoped that the reader will thoughtfully con the succeeding pages and may, perhaps, glean some little information as to the work, the difficulties and the task yearly and daily accomplished by the splendid organization

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF BALTIMORE CITY



JAMES H. PRESTON



GEO. R. WILLIS, *President*



GEN. THOS. J. SHRYOCK



JOSIAH A. KINSEY,
Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners

whose history we are very inadequately endeavoring to chronicle.

Because of our personal interest, the task of writing has been a labor of love, yet even this impelling interest and desire to make a printed memorial of the Baltimore Police Department would have utterly failed had not the author been most ably and generously assisted by Mr. Josiah A. Kinsey, Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners, and his able corps of assistants and clerks, who in every way showed a disposition to take any amount of trouble, to go into any research of records and archives that the operations of the Department, of which Secretary Kinsey has been for years a valued official, might be made clear and understandable.

Upon Marshal Farnan fell what must have at times proved the tiresome role of explaining many points of police work which an experience of forty years has made him master of. To Deputy Marshal James Manning and to Captain of Detectives A. J. Pumphrey the thanks of the author are also due, and the assistance rendered by the District Captains and their subordinates has been gratefully received and, we trust, adequately acknowledged.

To those who, by advertisement and subscription, have assisted us in publishing this work, we can only say that we believe their help has been fully appreciated and that when they read this volume, which, we hope, will endure long after they and ourselves have passed away, they will in some measure understand the labor and scope of

the work performed by the Baltimore Police Department.

In publishing this volume, and in surmounting many difficult and perplexing conditions we have been assisted to the utmost by the three members of the present Board of Police Commissioners, all of whom, since their accession to their important offices, have ever held forth for the proper discipline, the conscientious working and the general improvement of the important municipal organization entrusted to their guidance and regulation, and in this last paragraph we tender the thanks of ourselves and the whole city of Baltimore to the Board of Commissioners, Messrs. George R. Willis, James H. Preston and Gen. Thomas J. Shryock.





THOMAS F. FARNAN, *Marshal of Police.*

THE WORD AND TERM POLICE

THE SEVERAL FUNCTIONS OF THIS IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION

The word and term "police" is of Greek origin, and in ancient Greece it included the entire management of the city and state. The police function today is that function of the government which protects its life and existence against unlawful attacks and promotes the welfare of the people by means of restraint and compulsion. In this it has in view the greatest good for the greatest number. As every government must have the power to protect itself, the police function is a sovereign power possessed by every government, for on its proper exercise the very life of the government is hung. The police function is so important that it is exercised by three governmental authorities—the legislative, the judicial and the administrative. The legislative department exercises the police function in enacting police laws and statutes, certain forms of conduct which the individual must follow. This exercise of the legislative police function is generally styled "police power." In this country, where the constitutional limitations upon the exercise of governmental

supervision are well developed, this police power extends in a number of directions. First, it aims to promote the primary good and the regulation of social interests by securing to the individual peace and security from crime, the conserving of safety and health, public order and comfort, public morality by the regulation of gambling and social evils, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and by exercising a broad supervision over the dependent classes. Secondly, it promotes the business and economic interests of the individual by protecting him against frauds, by protecting both labor and capital and by regulating the use of property and the conduct of business affected by a public interest, and by enforcing provisions for compulsory benefits. Thirdly, the police power protects the rights of individuals to personal, religious and economic equality and the right of the individual to hold his property free from appropriation, injury and destruction. All of these functions of the police power are subject to constitutional limitations. In European countries

the police power is limited but little, and the government accordingly regulates in a paternal manner subjects which with us are left to the initiative of the individual. One function of the police, as put into practice in this country, is the preventive function. This is of great importance, since if law-breaking be prevented and crime hindered, there will be no criminals for the punitive part of the police to ferret out and run down. The preventive function of the police is exercised by maintaining a regular patrol of the streets by day and night, by enforcing the city ordinances, the majority of which are intended to protect the health of the people and to prevent accidents. The preventive arm of the police also seeks to prevent the criminal from following his chosen calling. With this in view the European police keep a careful record of each inhabitant and generally know his correct name, occupation and character. Landlords are required to give prompt notice of the arrival and departure of guests and tenants. The English-speaking people believe that



JAMES MANNING, *Deputy Marshal of Police*

such a close supervision is a hamper to their legitimate personal liberty, and such a system of registration is impracticable in this country and in England. In America there is founded a feeling that the released convict should be given an opportunity to begin life anew, even though we know by experience that nearly seventy-five per cent. of every one hundred will be re-following a criminal life in the course of a few years. The police, it is true, have in late years kept records of known criminals, and these records are now interchangeable among police chiefs and the heads of large penal institutions.

Closely allied to the subject of registration is the census which the police take in almost every large city. This appears to have been one of the most primitive functions of the police, for the census-taking has been performed by the police in Arabia and China since time immemorial. In Baltimore the voting and school census is taken by the police, and constitutes a valuable aid to the decennial census taken by the Federal Government.

All countries maintain a secret police for the purpose of preventing crimes against the government, and a bureau of criminal identification is an important adjunct to this service. In the United States each municipality has its own police force, and nearly all of the larger cities, including Baltimore, maintain a criminal identification bureau, generally known as a "Rogue's Gallery." The United States Secret Service, the Chief Inspector of the office of the Postmaster-General, the Bureau of Immigration and the Department of Commerce and Labor also operate these bureaus. The International Association of the Chiefs of Police of America maintains a general criminal identification bureau, and in this latter institution the photographs and measurements made by the Baltimore bureau are sought for and highly regarded because of their correctness.

The combined punitive and preventive arms of the Police Department must cope with all municipal disorders, large or small, for the military can only be called upon in cases of great emergency, as was done dur-

ing the great Baltimore fire of 1904. It has been shown by experience that the military not only frequently becomes an agent of oppression, but that it is ill-adapted to police work. The policeman's espantoon is known to the lawbreaker, and when it is waved the rioter generally retreats. The rifle and bayonet are strange, and the rioters seldom believe they will be used in earnest. A policeman can dash into a mob and arrest the ringleader, while a soldier cannot break ranks, and the arrest of a ringleader is rendered more difficult. If violence must be used, the policeman's espantoon makes the rioter feel very uncomfortable, but seldom inflicts permanent injury; while on the other hand the rifle of the soldier inflicts a serious or fatal wound, and the bullet in many cases hits some individual whom the soldier did not intend shooting. In this chapter we have endeavored to show at least a portion of the police function, that those who have not considered the subject may better understand the purpose of the police, and their necessity as a factor in the life of the country, the state and the city.



COURTHOUSE, BALTIMORE CITY—POLICE HEADQUARTERS

SETTLEMENT OF BALTIMORE

In 1606 the eyes of the white man first rested on the present site of Baltimore, now the great metropolis of the South. In that year Captain John Smith, whose memory and deeds of discovery and exploration are now being honored by the Jamestown Ter-Centennial, sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and entered the Patapsco River. In 1628 Lord Baltimore visited the site of the city and explored that section of the country now called Maryland, and which was, on June 20, 1632, conferred upon him by royal charter.



CAPT. CHAS. W. GITTINGS
Northeastern District

Leonard Calvert had been appointed Lieutenant-General and Governor of Maryland by authority of his brother in 1634 and the first actual settlement had begun at St. Mary's, but it was not until 1659 that Baltimore County was established. At that period the population of Maryland was approximately 12,000, and there were about 2,000 white inhabitants in Baltimore County.

In July, 1659, patents for land were issued in the neighborhood of Baltimore to Robert Gorsuch, Hugh Kensey, Richard Gorsuch, Thomas Humphreys, John Jones, Thomas Powell, Howell Powell, William Ball and Walter Dickinson, each of whom was granted from 200 to 500 acres. These patents were taken up by Commissioners of the County, Captain Thomas Powell, Captain Thomas and Messrs. Henry Stockett and John Taylor.

In July, 1661, the Commissioners held court at the house of Captain Howell. Mr. John Collett was their clerk.

Mr. Charles Gorsuch was the next settler to take up ground, and on February 24, 1661, he patented 50 acres. On June 2, 1702, this land passed into the possession of Mr. James Carroll, who styled it Whetstone Point. At the extreme end of this point,

which juts out into the Patapsco, now stand historic Fort McHenry.

In 1668 Cole's Harbor, a section consisting of 500 acres and divided into two almost equal parts by the stream Jones' Falls, was granted to Mr. Thomas Cole, and it was on this land that the town of Baltimore was originally laid out.

In 1706 Whetstone Point was made a town and declared a port of entry. In the following year Taylor's Choice, on the Gunpowder River, was made a town and the



CAPT. GEORGE G. HENRY
Western District



CAPT. GEORGE LEAGUE
Eastern District

county seat of Baltimore County. A court house was erected and the name of the town was changed to Joppa.

On August 8, 1729, a bill providing for the erection of a town on the north side of the Patapsco River was passed by the General Assembly, and during the following January the town was laid out and platted.

For many years the task of keeping good order in the town was entrusted to the county officers. The Justices of the Peace, or Commissioners of the County, were ap-

pointed by the Lord Proprietary, or in his absence by the Lieutenant-General. The tithing man, whose duties were similar to those of a petty constable, was appointed by the Lord of the Manor, and the high constables were appointed by the Commander of the Hundred. The sheriff and the coroner were appointed by the Chief Judge of the County Court.

The new town had no regular constabulary, independent of the county officials, for many years, but in 1729 the powers of the Commissioners were enlarged by Acts of the Assembly until they had control of purely local affairs.

The good citizens of Baltimore in 1773 became greatly disturbed because of repeated depredations of disorderly persons and thieves, and steps were taken to organize a night watch, but effective measures were not taken until 1775 in regard to establishing a constabulary. A town meeting was held and an organization was formed. Each male inhabitant signed an agreement binding himself to conform to the police regulations adopted at the meeting and obligated himself to serve as a watchman, or provide a suitable substitute, when summoned. The watchmen thus formed into a



CAPT. THOMAS B. MCGEE
Southern District

regular organization patrolled the streets from 10 o'clock P. M. until daybreak.

It was not until 1784 that the Legislature recognized the need of a regularly salaried watch to patrol Baltimore, and in that year the General Assembly authorized the Town Commissioners to appoint and control a police or regular night watch. This organization was the real nucleus of the splendidly equipped and efficient body of men who now guard the lives and property of Baltimore's citizens.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE POLICE OR WATCHMEN

AND THE PRACTICAL BEGINNING OF THE DEPARTMENT

For chronological purposes the history of the Baltimore Police Department does not practically begin until after the year 1775, for prior to that time the policing of Baltimore Town was included in the duties of those charged with preserving the good order and peace of Baltimore County, of which the town was at that time a part.



CAPT. JONATHAN E. MOXLEY
Southwestern District

In 1775 the good citizens of Baltimore became alarmed at the constant infractions of the law and the disorder that prevailed, particularly after sunset, and steps were taken to organize a force of especially delegated individuals who were bound to preserve the peace and to take into custody those who violated the laws. This organization was an entirely volunteer organization, and every adult male inhabitant capable of performing the duties of a watchman was required to serve a specified time on this embryo police force. Each member of the volunteer organization was required to sign an agreement to conform to the laws in general and to police regulations in particular. A committee of citizens was appointed to have supervision over the force of watchmen, and this committee, in many respects, was similar in its scope and functions to the Board of Police Commissioners of today.

In 1784 the Maryland General Assembly passed an Act to establish and regulate a night watch. It also authorized the erection of street lamps, which were then and

are now a powerful ally to the police in preventing and detecting crime and in preserving the general good order of the municipality.

Following this Act of the General Assembly the Town Commissioners divided the town into six wards or districts and appointed the following constables: Daniel Dennis (captain), Samuel Chester, Henry



CAPT. EDWARD SCHLEIGH
Northwestern District



CAPT. JOHN A. G. SHULTZ
Northern District

Robinson; watchmen, John Moale, William Smith, William Goodwin, Hercules Court, John Sterott and Daniel Bowley. The constables' pay was five pounds per month, and the watchmen were paid three pounds per month.

In 1796 the Legislature deprived the Town Commissioners of their authority in police matters, and the conduct of constabulary affairs was given to the Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, who at that period administered criminal law. The Justices were authorized to appoint constables and watchmen and were also authorized to assess the county for their maintenance.

In 1796 Baltimore Town, which had been making frantic efforts to break from its village swaddling clothes, emerged from her infant garments as a full-fledged city. It was in that year that the General Assembly passed the important Act to erect Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, into a city and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof.

James Calhoun, Baltimore's first Mayor, was elected to that important office in 1797, and one of his first official acts was to reorganize the watch. The Commissioners of the Watch appointed by Mayor Calhoun were Messrs. George Salmon, George P. Presbury and Job Small.

The Act of 1784, which was to all purposes the initial police law of Baltimore Town, empowered the County Commissioners from time to time to employ and hire as many watchmen as "they shall judge necessary, and shall then and there direct and order what wages shall be paid them." The Commissioners were also granted the power to admonish or discharge any watchmen or constables who were negligent of their duty or should be guilty of any misbehavior. All the powers and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace were also conferred upon the Commissioners, and they could appoint any number of constables, provided they were of good character. One or more of the constables was assigned to attend the court house. The instructions of watchmen and constables were to "use their best endeavors



CAPT. BERNARD J. WARD
Central District

to prevent fires, murders, burglaries, robberies and other outrages." They were directed and required to arrest and apprehend "all night-walkers of suspicious character, malefactors and other suspicious characters" who were found "wandering and misbehaving themselves, and shall take the persons so apprehended, as soon as they conveniently can, before one or more Justices of the Peace, or a Commissioner, to be examined and dealt with according to law."

If a constable or watchman neglected his turn to keep watch at the hours defined, or did not visit the several stands at least once a night, he was fined twenty shillings. The constables and watchmen were given coordinate powers and authority regarding ar-

rests. In case of fire the watchmen were instructed to alarm each other by means of their rattles and to arouse the inhabitants by like means. After doing this the regulations required that the watchmen return to their respective stands, "that they might the better discover any other fire that might occur and to prevent burglaries and other outrages that might be committed by persons of evil disposition," who would take advantage of the confusion resulting from a fire or any other excitement. The pay of Baltimore's first constabulary was secured by the Commissioners levying a tax "not to exceed one shilling and sixpence current money on every hundred pounds' worth of property assessed within the said town."

The law organizing the constabulary continued for three years and was re-enacted in 1787 and again re-enacted in 1795 by the Legislature. In 1796 the law was declared to be a perpetual law, subject to such alterations as might be made by the Legislature or municipality. The operation of the law creating the constabulary appears to have been very successful in its operation and to have met with general approval. At this period there were fourteen watchmen who patrolled the streets at night, while the services of but three constables were required in the daytime.

In 1792 the Commissioners decided that the constabulary force should be augmented owing to the rapid growth of the population

and the outspreading of the town. In order to pay for the maintenance of the augmented force the Commissioners levied a house tax. This measure proved so unpopular and distasteful to the residents of the town that it was repealed and a general assessment was levied and collected for that purpose. In 1796 there were, as shown by the report of the County Comptroller, five captains and forty-four privates, or, as we now style them, patrolmen, on the force.

The history of a regularly constituted Police Department of Baltimore City, as we said, begins, for all practical purposes, in 1784, when a special Act was passed by the Maryland Legislature for the organization of what might be called a city constabulary. This Act was entitled "An Act for the establishment and regulation of a night watch and the erection of lamps in Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County." The introduction to the Act refers to the necessity of providing a night watch to check thievery, prevent robberies, disorders, disturbances of the peace and fires. At that period it was a popular form of amusement among the sportive young men of the rapidly growing city to break street lamps as a fitting ending to the festivities of hilarious evenings. If the street lamps were broken, the good burgher of Baltimore Town might miss his way as he went toward his home, and perhaps bruise his dignified limbs on some of the obstructions which at that time

encumbered the streets and sometimes the sidewalks.

The yearly salary of the watchmen under the Act passed by the Legislature in 1784 was \$350 per annum, and they were required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties. That this organization of watchmen did not prove as adequate as it was hoped is shown by the fact that in 1801 a town meeting was held and it was attended by all the prominent citizens of the budding metropolis of the South.

At this meeting it was decided to formulate a plan to prevent thievery, robberies, and to apprehend the gangs of roughs who were daily and nightly inflicting assaults and indignities upon the more quietly disposed citizens. Baltimore was not a quiet town in those days now forgotten by those who are not obliged, perforce, to delve into the yellowed pages and musty records of "ye olden time." The growing commerce that brought hundreds of white-winged ships to the welcoming harbor and wharves of the infant city brought also gangs of sailors enlisted from almost every nation on the face of the globe. The sailor who has spent weeks and in many cases months in the narrow confines of what would now be considered a slow-going ocean carrier naturally felt like taking his shore leave when the port of destination was reached. The trim clipper, the slow-going, cumbersome brig, the stately full-rigged ship, arrived from long



A. J. PUMPHREY, *Captain of Detectives.*



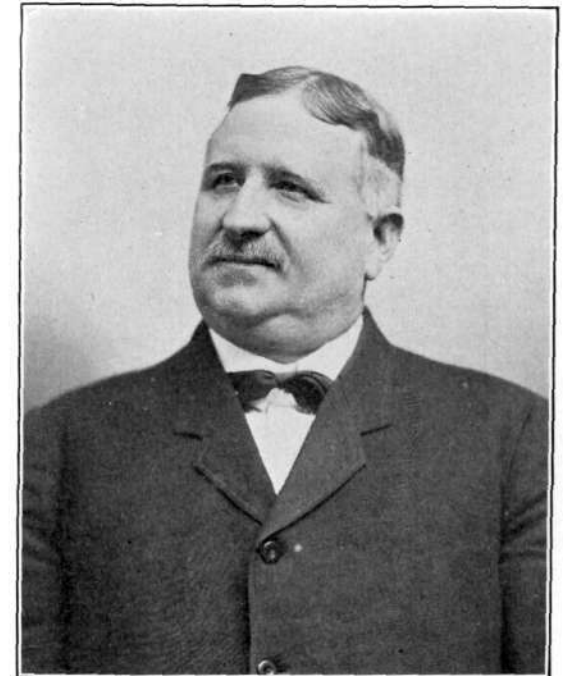
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG
Detective

cruises to the Orient, the jaunty Yankee schooner, perhaps laden with a cargo of rum from the West Indies on which no duty had been paid, furling their white sails and came to anchor in Canton Hollow or under old Whetstone Point. While captains and merchants of Baltimore were bargaining over the price of mattings from China, or what was proper to pay for imported liquors on which the revenue tax had not been paid, the crews of these sharp-bowed carriers of the sea went ashore and enjoyed themselves. We can imagine of what this enjoyment con-

sisted. Frequent and protracted calls at the public houses which at that time fringed the water front, particularly around Canton Hollow. There were wild nights when the old "Causeway," of which South Caroline Street is now a part, was the Mecca of the seafaring man for wine, women and wassail. There were thousands of brawls, hundreds of assaults and robberies, scores of knife-thrusts and dozens of murders. Naturally, the newly organized police force had to exert itself to cope with the conditions which made the position of night watchman or day constable anything but a sinecure.

Baltimore at this time had 31,514 inhabitants.

On March 9, 1807, we find a general ordinance was passed defining the duties of the City Commissioners and giving them the power to act in conjunction with the Mayor and to appoint as many captains, officers and members of the watch as they saw fit. Still the force continued inadequate for the proper protection of the city and her people from criminals and disorderly characters, for in 1810 ward meetings were held and later a general public meeting was called. At this meeting it was proposed to take steps for the reorganization of the watch, and a sub-committee was appointed and given general control of the organization. After this reorganization Baltimore had a force of two hundred and seventy policemen. In 1812,



WILLIAM M. ATKINSON
Detective

two years before the memorable battle of North Point and the English attack upon Fort McHenry, the Mayor was given control of the police of the city by an ordinance providing that there should be appointed annually two captains and two lieutenants of the watch for the Eastern District, two captains and two lieutenants of the watch for the Western District, and two captains and four lieutenants of the watch for the Middle District. The lieutenants were required to live in certain districts and to have on the front of their respective houses signs

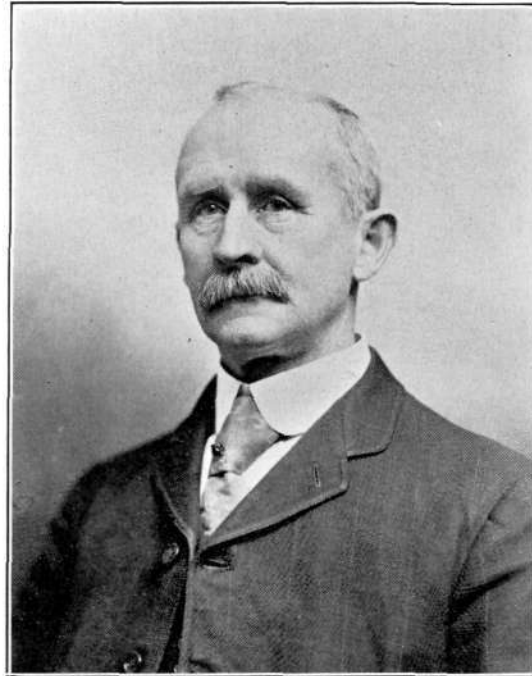


PETER B. BRADLEY
Detective

with their names and office printed on them. Shortly after this station houses were built. The Middle—or, as we now call it, Central—District Station House was located at Saratoga and Holliday Streets.

In March, 1836, the pay of the watchmen was increased to \$1 per night for each night they served, and a provision was added to the ordinance specifying that if any watchman was injured in the discharge of his duty he should receive half pay during his disability for a period not exceeding two months. Three justices of the peace were

also appointed to receive the reports of the night watch. The night watch at that period were equipped with pistols, espartoos and badges. They also carried huge rattles. The latter were heavy, cumbersome affairs, weighing at least nine ounces. They were "sprung" by seizing the handle, giving



PETER J. BRENNAN
Detective

it a rotary movement, which caused the bulky rattle to revolve a narrow tongue of hard wood against a wooden ratchet. The noise made by these appliances was far-reaching and terrific. The police used them principally to call upon each other for assist-

ance or to alarm residents and firemen when fires were discovered. One of the old rattles used by the watch can be seen in the office of Secretary Kinsey, and grouped around it are a number of other interesting police relics, such as the badges, shields and stars worn by members of the Department several decades ago.

Watchmen, in addition to preventing disorder and crimes and looking out for fires, were required to call the hour of the night and, whether required or not, generally shouted forth the state of the weather.



THOMAS J. BURNS
Detective



NORTHERN POLICE STATION



OLD CITY WATCH-HOUSE (1802)

"Five o'clock and a rainy morning!" the watchman would shout, and the good citizen would awaken, sit up, and with a shiver would rebury himself in his bedclothes, glad that it was the watch and not himself who were obliged to be abroad under such unpleasant atmospheric conditions. Sometimes the watch, after calling the hour, shouted forth such news as they thought would interest the householders. This was a custom of very ancient origin, and at that time and for several centuries before the calling of news was one of the duties of the watch. The news that General Cornwallis

today when the city official appeared, explanations were made, and the watchman, springing his rattle to awaken all within its sound, shouted forth the news, "Two o'clock and all's well—all's well and Cornwallis is taken!"

The custom of calling the hour was continued until 1843, when the newspapers called attention to the fact that the watch calling the time notified thieves of the locality of the officers and gave the former an opportunity of committing depredations and getting away. Shortly after that the watch were forbidden to call the hour.

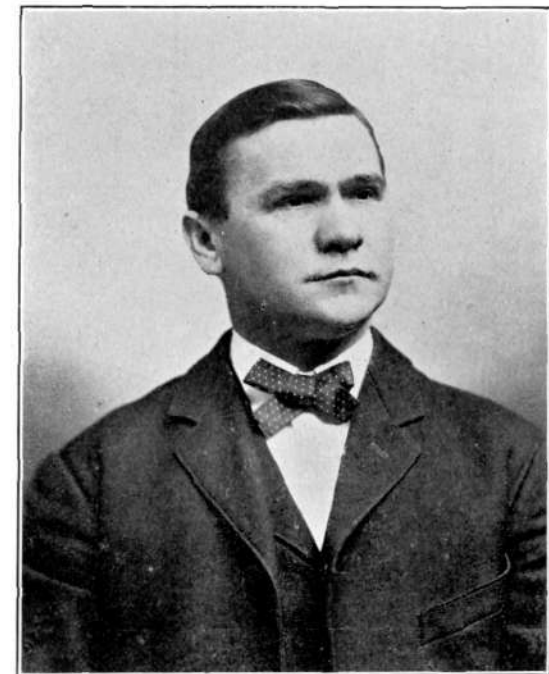


HARRY C. BUSICK
Detective



JOSEPH E. COUGHLAN
Detective

had surrendered to the American Army at Yorktown, Va., had been communicated to Baltimoreans by means of the hoarse voices of the night watchmen. The bearer of these good tidings had quite a little trouble with the watch, for clattering up the muddy streets of the little city, he dismounted from his horse and vigorously hammered on the door of one of the city officials. The watchman mistook the messenger for a disorderly person and was about to take him into cus-



JAMES K. DICK
Detective

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

AND THE TITLE "HIGH CONSTABLE" ABOLISHED

On March 16, 1853, the State Legislature passed a bill entitled "To provide for the better security of life and property in the City of Baltimore." This new law gave authority to the Mayor and City Council to increase and strengthen the Police Department, night watchmen, bailiffs or officials in any way entrusted with preserving the peace. The law also provided that the police force should be armed and that a commission and badge be furnished each member, that any one who resisted arrest or assaulted an officer might not claim that he did not know or understand that said officer was a custodian of the peace. The Act also provided that the Marshal should be appointed annually, and he was given complete authority over the force, subject to the supervision and authority of the Mayor of the city. An office was provided for the Marshal near the central section of the city, a secretary was also provided to assist the Marshal in clerical work, draw up his reports and to enter all complaints lodged at the Marshal's office against the police for breaches of discipline or against citizens for



JOSEPH E. DOUGHERTY
Detective

violations of the laws and city ordinances. A Deputy Marshal was also to be appointed annually, and his duties were to assist the Marshal in his work, and in case of sickness

he was authorized to act as the head of the Department. Thus the Department, as reorganized, consisted of one Marshal, one Deputy Marshal, eight captains, eight lieutenants, twenty-four sergeants, three hundred and fifty police officers and eight turnkeys. The city was divided into four police districts, the Eastern, Central, Southern and Western, and the Marshal, subject to the authority of the Mayor, was authorized to establish the limits of the districts, divide them into beats or patrol posts and to make provision for an adequate number of men to remain at the station houses.

The eight captains were assigned two to each district, and were to be appointed annually. The active or street force of the Department was divided into three divisions, A, B and C, a system which remains in force today. The Marshal was also authorized to place substitutes in the place of police officers who might be sick or absent. The substitutes, while on duty, received the same pay as police officers, and were furnished with equipments, but they were not required to wear a uniform. In each station



THEODERICK B. HALL
Detective

a room was provided for the use of four superintendents of street lamps. These were appointed by the Mayor, who also distributed the street lighting supplies.

Under the reorganization the Marshal was paid \$1,500 per annum, the Deputy Marshal \$1,000, the Marshal's secretary \$600; captains received \$13 a week, lieutenants \$11.50, policemen \$10, detectives the same amount, and turnkeys \$7. This salary was miserably small, considering the long hours, the extensive patrol posts and the multitudinous duties of the members of the

Department. Living was, however, at that time a great deal less expensive than it is in 1907, but the policeman's lot then as now anything but an easy one. There were no patrol wagons, and the policeman who made an arrest in any section of the city was obliged to take his prisoner to the nearest station. When policemen found intoxicated persons too helpless to walk they were sometimes forced to actually carry them on their shoulders. In the case of prisoners who resisted arrest the officers frequently were obliged to struggle with them, and it was oftentimes a rough and tumble fight from the point of arrest to the station house. In these encounters the policeman in many instances came off "second best."

Sometimes policemen who found intoxicated persons on the streets requisitioned passing vehicles, and one instance is recorded where a policeman in the Southern District, who found a helplessly intoxicated man on his hands, called upon the driver of a hearse which was passing. The bibulous person was placed in the vehicle of death, the policeman climbed up on the seat with the driver and all went well until the "drunk," awakened by the jolting of the hearse, sat up, opened his eyes, saw what kind of an equipage he was riding in, and, with a yell of terror, plunged through the glass sides to the street, and, sobered by his unusual experience, started to run. He was caught by the policeman and was en-

tirely able and willing to walk, rather than be carted to the station house in such a gruesome carrier.

Police headquarters had been established on North Street, near Fayette, where Marshal Herring had two rooms. These served the purpose of detective headquarters also.

In the year 1857 8,949 arrests were made, and, that the reader may judge of the difficulties of the police at this period, twenty-five of these were of persons charged with shooting at police officers.

The reorganized Department was far



HARRY M. HAMMERSLA
Detective



THOMAS F. HOGAN
Detective

ahead of the old Department in point of efficiency and numbers, but in a few years it again became inadequate.

It was at this time that Baltimore earned the unenviable epithet of "Mob Town." Many members of the Police Department were affiliated with the American, or generally styled "Know-Nothing" party. At first the police made every effort to preserve order, but gradually the force became permeated with partisan politics. "Know-Nothing" partisans, through political influence, secured appointments to the

force, and these men, primarily sworn to preserve the peace and good order of the city and to protect life and property, became the chief menace to the laws they had sworn to obey and conserve. For several years the November elections were signalized by riot, incendiarism and brutal assaults committed upon citizens who differed in political opinions with those in authority. We do not intend to give the impression that the entire police force was swayed and molded by the political opinions of the majority of its members, but the fact remains that for several years Baltimore, because of



JOHN H. KRATZ
Detective



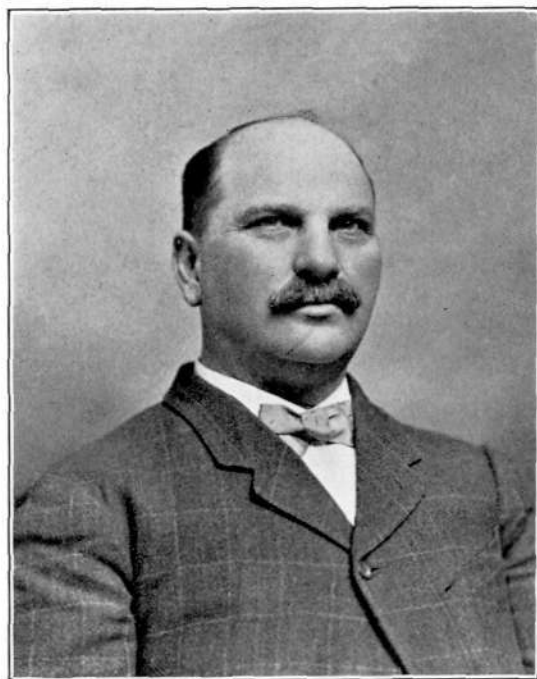
WILLIAM A. MASON
Detective

an unfortunate condition of circumstances, was known as one of the most disorderly cities in the country.

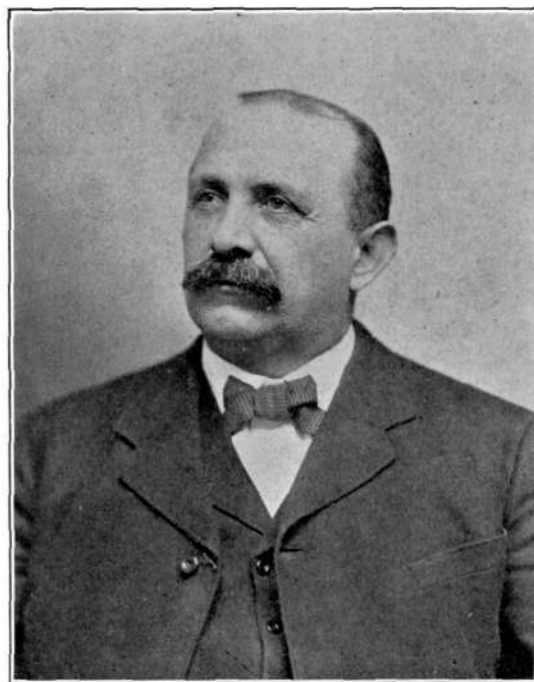
On behalf of the police force of that day it might be said that they did not secure better results because of the great difficulties which beset them. They had the volunteer fire department to deal with, and this gave them a great deal of trouble. Whenever a fire occurred there was generally a fight between rival companies, and in these fistic altercations the partisans of the warring organizations always took part.

Police officers at that time claimed that they were not properly upheld in the discharge of their duties by the magistrates. Frequently the police would arrest anywhere from 25 to 50 prisoners in a night and the next morning would see their prosecution set at naught and the prisoners released by the magistrates who heard the cases.

In one year, it is stated, the police commanded by Captain Brown, of the Western District, arrested one man one hundred and



JOHN H. MAYER
Detective



WILLIAM L. MILLER
Detective

forty-seven times. He was always released by the magistrate. Policemen would frequently make arrests on election days, would take their prisoners to jail, and in a few hours find that they had been released by order of one of the magistrates.

During the latter part of Marshal Herring's administration the Volunteer Fire Department was disbanded, but by this time the better class of Baltimore's citizens were clamoring for a change in the administra-

tion of the Police Department. Baltimore had achieved an unenviable notoriety as a city where good order could not be preserved by her officers of the law. The business men and better class of citizens had at that time formed a Reform Party. This party in 1859 drafted a number of important bills, among them the "Police Bill." This was intended to remove the Police Department from the control of the city authorities, and provided for the organization of a Board of Police Commissioners.



THOMAS P. O'DONNELL
Detective

ANOTHER REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

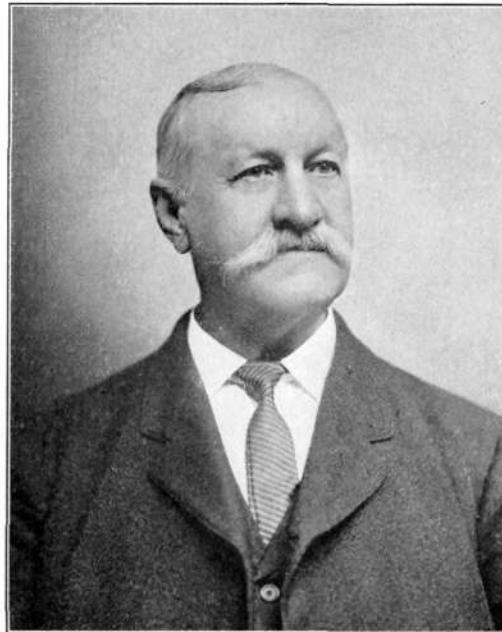


HERMAN POHLER
Detective

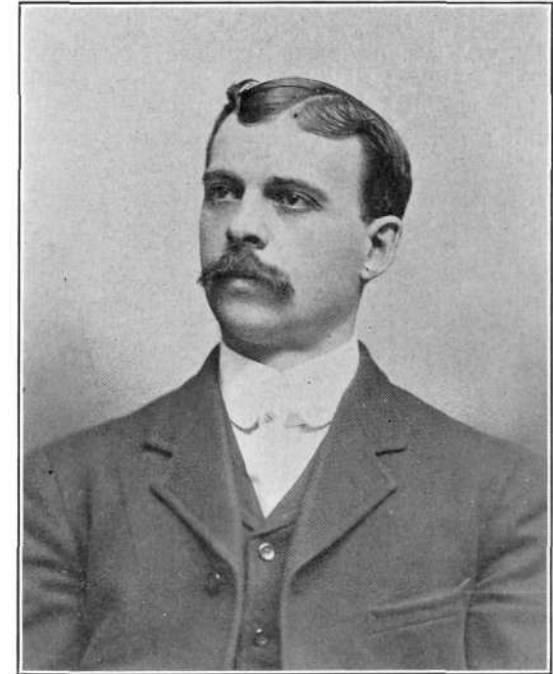
This measure was made an Act on February 2, 1860. It provided that while the City Council of Baltimore might pass ordinances for preserving order, securing property and persons from violence, danger and destruction, and for promoting the great interests and insuring the good government of the city, it could pass no ordinance which would in any manner obstruct,

hinder or interfere with the Board of Police Commissioners or any officer under them. All the Mayor's powers, conferred by preceding legislation, were repealed. Four members of the Board of Police Commissioners were authorized to be appointed, and the Mayor was to be an ex-officio member of the Board.

The first Commissioners appointed under the new Act were Messrs. Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks



GEORGE W. SEIBOLD
Detective



HENRY W. SHANK
Detective

and John W. Davis, two of whom were to serve for two years and two for four years, the duration of their office to be decided by drawing lots.

The duties of the Board of Commissioners were, in general, "to be at all times, day and night, within the boundaries of the City of Baltimore, as well on water as on land, to preserve the public peace, prevent crime

and arrest offenders, protect the rights of person and property, guard the public health, preserve order at elections and at all public meetings and places and on all public occasions, prevent and remove nuisances in all streets, highways, waters and other places; provide a proper police force at all fires for the protection of firemen and property; protect strangers, emigrants and travelers at steamboat landings and railway stations; see that all laws relating to elections, the observance of Sunday, and re-



CHARLES VAHLE
Detective



HARRY P. SCHANBERGER
Sergeant, Detailed to Detective Department

garding pawnbrokers, gambling, intemperance, lotteries, policy, vagrants, disorderly persons, slaves and free negroes, and all the public health ordinances were enforced, and also all the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council, provided these be not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or any law of the State which may be made enforceable by a police force."

The newly created Board of Police Commissioners were authorized to "appoint, equip and arm a permanent police force, the number, exclusive of officers, to be three hundred and fifty." They were also em-

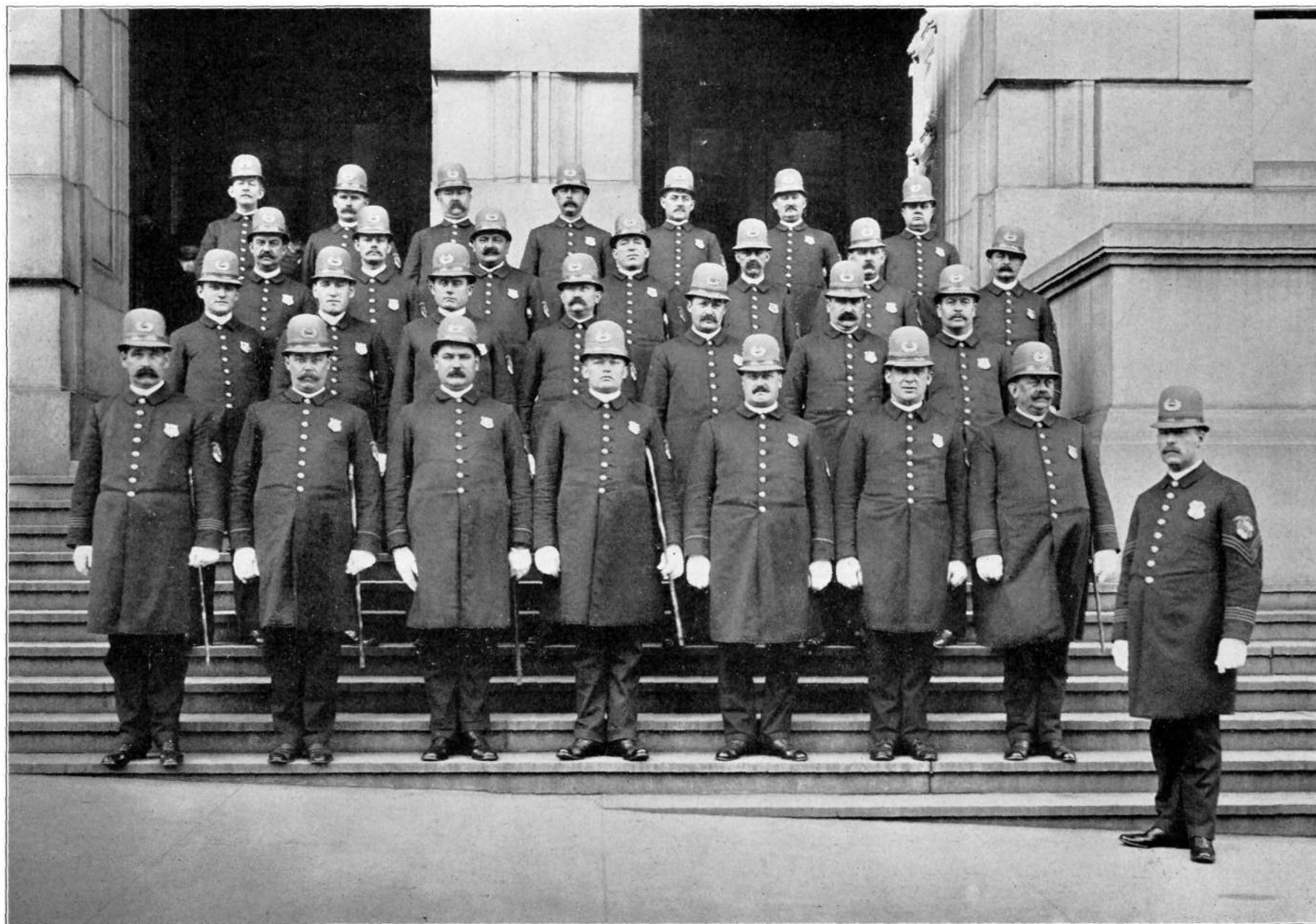
powered to reduce or increase this force, but could not increase it to more than four hundred and fifty.

No individual could be employed as a policeman who had been convicted of a crime or against whom an indictment was pending for an offense, the penalty for which was imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Policemen were appointed for five years and could only be removed for just cause and after a hearing before the Board of Police Commissioners.



CHARLES H. WEAVER
Detective



TRAFFIC SQUAD

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT DURING THE CIVIL WAR

UNION TROOPS ATTACKED BY MOBS WHILE MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY. HEROIC WORK OF THE POLICE COMMENTED UPON THROUGHOUT THE NORTH

Col. George P. Kane, the Marshal of Police appointed by the new Commissioners, entered upon his official duties at a critical period of Baltimore's history. His methods of organization and discipline were beginning to be felt throughout the Department and by citizens generally when the long-threatened and expected Civil War broke out. At that period Baltimore was what might be styled the "middle ground." While the city was largely Southern in its sympathy, there were thousands of Northern sympathizers, and consequently conflicts between the two opposing factions were common on the streets, in saloons, halls and in places of public amusement. Marshal Kane's task of keeping good order was indeed a difficult one. In November following his appointment he resigned his commission, but meetings were held, protests were put forth, and, against his will, yet animated by a high sense of his



LIEUT. SAMUEL R. BOONE
Headquarters

public duty, the Marshal withdrew his resignation.

On April 19, 1861, occurred the memorable and deplorable riots, when Northern troops, en route to Washington, were attacked by mobs of Southern sympathizers as they passed through Baltimore. The first Northern troops on their way to Washington, about six hundred Pennsylvanians, passed through the city on April 18. Their march through the city was from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station to Mount Clare Station. The entire route was lined with throngs of excited citizens, but, by the efforts of the police, who were led by Marshal Kane, they were protected from actual assault, although they were hooted at and derided by the infuriated and menacing crowds.

A day later came the news that Virginia had seceded, and feeling ran so high that the city authorities sent a dispatch to Gov-

ernor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, warning him that the transportation of Northern troops through Baltimore would be attended with great danger. In the meantime Mayor Brown had issued a proclamation warning citizens to abstain from violence, but such was the state of the public mind that the warning, from subsequent events, appears to have been utterly unheeded.

On April 19, 1861, a large body of Federal troops arrived at President Street Station. The troops had been moved secretly, and neither Marshal Kane nor any of



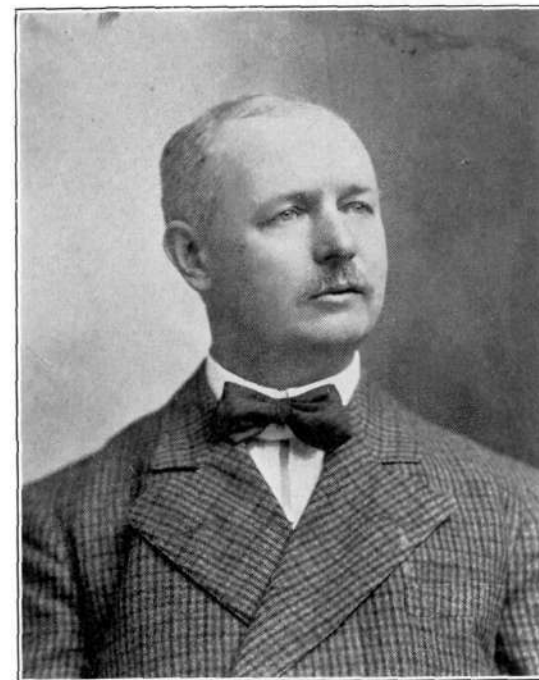
LIEUT. EDWARD J. CAREY
Headquarters



LIEUT. ROBERT D. CARTER
Eastern District

the city authorities were aware that they had reached the city until the police force was hurriedly called out for their protection. Between 11 and 11.30 o'clock A. M. a train of thirty-five cars and about two thousand troops of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the First and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments and the Washington Brigade, of Philadelphia, reached the station. That trouble was apprehended was shown by the fact that every Massachusetts soldier had been furnished with six rounds of ball cart-

ridges. Marshal Kane and Mayor Brown had gone to Camden Station. The first car, drawn by horses and filled with soldiers, left the Philadelphia depot shortly before 12 o'clock. The route was lined by hooting citizens. Nine cars had reached Camden Station in safety, and, guarded by the police, the troops were safely transferred to the Washington train. The tenth car had gone but a short distance from the depot when it was thrown off the track by an obstruction. While it was being replaced on the rails the first stone was thrown by someone in the



LIEUT. JOHN A. CASEY
Headquarters—Bertillon Bureau

crowd. This was followed by a shower of missiles, the car windows were broken, and several of the soldiers were hit. A cart full of sand was dumped on the track near Gay street, anchors were pulled from the front of ship chandlers' stores along the water front, and next the rails were torn up by the infuriated crowd. The mob rapidly augmented and the cars were hauled back to President Street Station. The mob made several attempts to break into the cars, but the police frustrated them. Soon six carloads of soldiers left the train, and notwithstanding the threats of the crowd, were able, with the assistance of the police, to form in double file on President Street. Surrounded by a crowd that cheered for Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy and groaned for Lincoln and the North, the troops attempted to march westward toward Camden Station. The crowd blocked the way. Wheeling, the troops attempted to march in an opposite direction, but again they were blocked. Then the police, that splendid body of men who have never failed in the real hour of need, formed in the front and rear of the troops and the march, that has become history, began toward Camden Station. As the troops and their meagre escort of policemen marched along President Street the disorder increased. Stones filled the air. At President and Fawn streets two soldiers were knocked down and seriously injured. Several soldiers were seized and

pulled from the ranks by the mob, but again and again the police charged into the ever-increasing crowd and rescued the Northerners. At a quickstep, to avoid the hurtling stones, the soldiers marched down Pratt Street, beset on all sides, but still guarded



LIEUT. CHAS. M. COLE
Central District

faithfully by the little detail of courageous policemen.

Marshal Kane, Mayor Brown and the Police Commissioners were at Camden Station. Word reached the Marshal that anchors had been placed on the railroad tracks

near Gay Street, and he personally repaired to the scene. He was accompanied by Mayor Brown. At Gay Street bridge they met the van of the soldiers. Joining the officer in command, the Mayor announced his authority and marched with him. The mob was throwing stones, the soldiers firing wildly back at them. At Pratt and Charles streets Marshal Kane got together about fifty policemen and as the soldiers, still at the double quick, made their way to Camden Station the police, with drawn revolvers, protected their flank and rear.

"Keep back, or I'll give the order to fire," shouted Marshal Kane. His determined bearing had the effect of keeping the mob back. The rioting and confusion was continued, but Police Commissioner Davis and the Marshal, by the mere force of their personal presence and determination, protected the soldiers from any further actual injury, and at 1 o'clock the train pulled out of the Baltimore and Ohio yards amid a roar of curses, yells, groans, hisses and showers of stones. The police had performed a difficult and dangerous duty to the best of their ability, and although they failed to prevent a riot, they were not wanting in effort to do so. But for their courage and faithfulness to duty even more lives would have been lost in this deplorable occurrence.

That the officers of the regiments which were attacked fully appreciated the efforts



LIEUT. JOS. D. COLLINS
Southern District

of the police to protect them is shown by the following:

HEADQUARTERS 6TH REGT., M. V. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1861.

MARSHAL KANE, *Baltimore, Md.*

Please deliver the bodies of the deceased soldiers belonging to my regiment to Murrill S. Wright, Esq., who is authorized to receive them and take charge of them through to Boston, and *thereby add one more to the many favors for which, in con-*

nection with this matter, I am, with my command, much indebted to you. Many, many thanks for the Christian conduct of the authorities of Baltimore in this truly unfortunate affair.

I am, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. JONES,

Colonel Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

Capt. John H. Dike, of Company C, Seventh Regiment, attached to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, also addressed a card to the *Boston Courier* in which he



LIEUT. FREDERICK T. CRATE
Northeastern District



LIEUT. THOS. F. DEMPSEY
Northern District

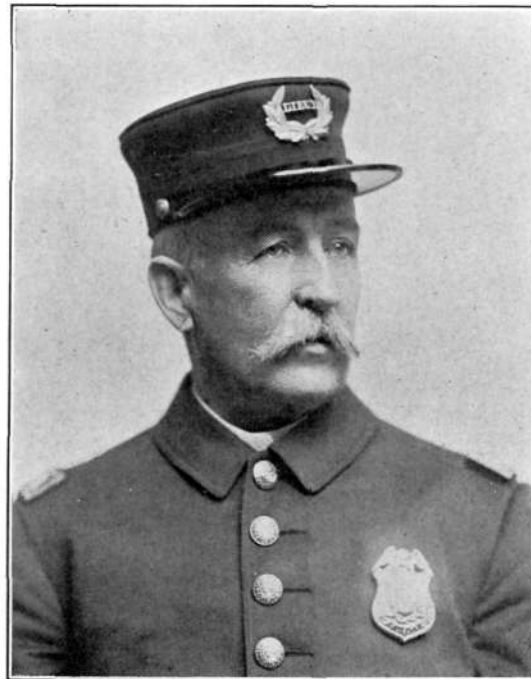
wrote in the most complimentary terms of the efforts made by the Baltimore police and other authorities in protecting the troops.

Notwithstanding the loyal and courageous behavior of Marshal Kane and his subordinates, Baltimore and its officials, as well as its citizens, had evidently incurred the enmity of those in high places, for on the morning of June 27th, 1861, a detachment of military marched to the residence of Marshal Kane and surrounded it. When

the door bell was rung and the Marshal made his appearance at the window he was informed that he was "wanted." A hack was in waiting and the Marshal, who took his arrest coolly, was placed in it and taken to Fort McHenry. In order to prevent the news of the Marshal's arrest being known, the policemen along the route to Fort McHenry were also taken into custody, but were liberated when the troops with their prisoner arrived at the Fort.

On the same day, by order of General Banks, Col. John R. Kenly, Provost Marshal, suspended the Board of Police Commissioners and assumed command of the police force of the city.

On July 10th General Banks appointed George R. Dodge as Marshal of Police and James McPhail Deputy Marshal. The members of the Board of Police Commissioners, Messrs. Charles D. Hinks, Charles Howard and William H. Gatchell, were arrested on the morning of July 1st by men of Colonel Morehead's Philadelphia regiment. The soldiers first went to the residence of Commissioner John W. Davis, who had so distinguished himself by protecting the Northern troops as they passed through the city, and took him into custody. Clerk



LIEUT. GEO. N. EVANS
Southwestern District

to the Board of Commissioners William McKewen was also arrested, but was subsequently released. The three Commissioners were sent to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, where they were kept for a year—and all because they had, in the interests of good order and to save bloodshed, protested

against Northern troops being sent through Baltimore.

General Banks a few days later appointed a Police Board composed of Archibald Stirling, Jr., Thomas Kelso, Columbus O'Donnell, John R. Kelso, Peter Sauerwein, John W. Randolph, Joseph Roberts, John B. Seidenstricker and Michael Warner.

In 1862 the military signified its willingness to turn over the Police Department to the civil authorities, from whom they had torn it. The Legislature was at that time in sympathy with the Federal Government. The former police law of 1860 was repealed, but its provisions were practically re-enacted with the difference that the number of Police Commissioners was fixed at two. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore, was made an ex-officio member of the Board and Messrs. Samuel Hindes and Nicholas L. Wood were appointed Commissioners. This Board of Commissioners qualified on March 6, 1862, and the oath of fealty to the government was required of them and their subordinates. On March 10 the Board entered upon its duties. The force was entirely reorganized and W. A. Van Nostrand was appointed Marshal.

MARSHAL VAN NOSTRAND—1862 TO 1864

MARSHAL CARMICHAEL. COMMISSIONERS WOOD AND HINDES DEPOSED. WILLIAM T. VALIANT AND JAMES YOUNG APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS

Marshal Van Nostrand went into office when Baltimore was probably one of the most troublous cities in the North. Sectional feeling ran high and there were con-



LIEUT. JOHN J. FULLEM
Southwestern District

stant conflicts of opinions between Northern and Southern partisans. The Deputy Marshal was William H. Lyons. Marshal Van Nostrand, besides having charge of the Baltimore Police Department, was United States Provost Marshal of West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. During the greater part of Marshal Van Nostrand's incumbency barricades were established throughout the city, through which no one was allowed to pass after nightfall without a pass. The military and police acted in concert, and while martial law was threatened on a number of occasions, it was never declared, and the courts and magistrates exercised their regular official functions.

On March 17, 1864, Marshal Van Nostrand was succeeded in office by Thomas A. Carmichael, and John S. Manly was appointed Deputy Marshal.

Marshal Carmichael served until 1867, when a new Board of Commissioners was appointed.

Commissioners Nicholas L. Wood and Samuel Hinds continued in office until 1866, when they were removed and Messrs. William T. Valiant and James Young were



LIEUT. THOS. T. GREEN
Eastern District



LIEUT. WM. KALBFLEISCH
Central District

appointed Commissioners. Messrs. Hinds and Wood refused to deliver to the new Commissioners the police establishment and continued for some time to exercise control over the Police Department. The new Commissioners established their headquarters at another point and began preparing to exercise their official functions. Measures were taken against them in the Criminal Court and they were arrested on the charge of conspiring to obtain possession of the Department. The Commissioners re-

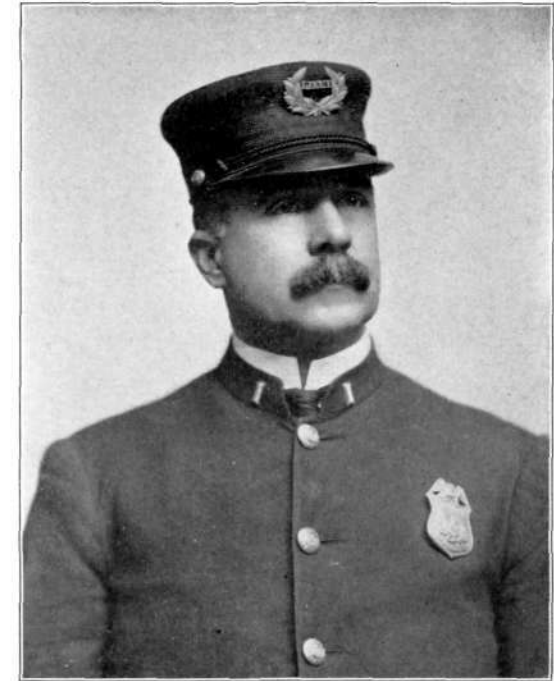
fused to give bail and were imprisoned in the City Jail. They were released by Judge Barton and a few days later took possession of their office and entered upon the performance of their duties. Marshal Carmichael surrendered his command and Commissioners Valiant and Young immediately appointed Col. John T. Farlow Marshal of Police. Capt. John T. Gray, of the Central District, was appointed Deputy Marshal.

Marshal Farlow was appointed on April 22, 1867, and served until April 17, 1870, when he resigned.

On March 15, 1867, the new Board of the Police Department was organized under the State law. Messrs. Lefevre Jarrett, James E. Carr and William H. B. Fusselbaugh were elected Commissioners by the Legislature.

Commissioner Lefevre Jarrett died on February 25, 1870, and the Legislature, then in session, elected Mr. John W. Davis to fill Mr. Jarrett's unexpired first term. Mr. Thomas W. Morse was elected to fill Mr. Jarrett's unexpired second term, and on March 15, 1871, he took his seat, succeeding Mr. Davis.

Mr. Morse served four years. In April, 1867, Marshal Farlow retired and Deputy Marshal John T. Gray succeeded him. Capt. Jacob Frey, of the Southern District, was promoted to the office of Deputy Marshal.



LIEUT. ALBERT L. LEAGUE
Headquarters

In 1872 the State Legislature made several important changes in the police law, particularly in regard to the terms of service of the Commissioners. Under the new law Mr. John Milroy and Col. Harry Gilmore were appointed members of the Board. The Board at that time consisted of Colonel Gilmore and Commissioners James E. Carr and Milroy.

In 1877 Mr. Milroy retired and Gen. James R. Herbert was elected to succeed him.



CENTRAL POLICE STATION

The riots of 1877 were a setback, in a police and business way, to Baltimore, then rapidly becoming in the matter of good order and commercial prosperity the leading city of the South.

The history of the trouble between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its employes has been written fully by historians more competent to deal with this subject, so we will confine ourselves to trying to tell how the members of the Baltimore Police Department distinguished themselves during the stirring days of July, 1877, and will be as brief as possible, considering the importance of the subject.

On July 16, 1877, the strike was declared at Cumberland. By noon it had reached Martinsburg, W. Va., and the militia were called out. The police, anticipating trouble, had prepared for it. On the day following the excitement began. A freight train of eighteen loaded cars bound for Locust Point was partially wrecked by means of a misplaced switch near the foot of Leadenhall Street, Spring Gardens.

That night the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad employes held a meeting and decided to support the strikers. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the Friday following Governor Carroll held a consultation with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials and an order was issued for the First Brigade, M. N. G., to repair to Cumberland. At 5.45 o'clock that evening the military call,

"1-5-1," was sounded by the City Hall and fire bells. The people knew what the call meant, and in a short time the streets around the armories were filled with crowds of strike sympathizers. In front of the Sixth Regiment Armory, Fayette and Front Streets, a large crowd had gathered. The officers of the regiment saw the menacing concourse and sent word to Police Headquarters asking that policemen be sent to protect them along the line of march to Camden Station.

Their request was promptly responded to. At 7 o'clock P. M. a brick was thrown through one of the windows of the armory. Four policemen, Officers Whiteley, Jamison, Oliver and Roberts, were stationed at the door of the armory, and when the rioters charged the doors the faithful policemen manfully repulsed them. By 8.15 o'clock the crowd became more menacing. The militia had orders to march to Camden Station and prepared for trouble. The first attempt of the soldiery to leave the building was received with such an outburst of groans, hisses and stones that they retired. The next time they came out they had orders to fire if molested. The first company fired high, but the attack became so serious that the following companies aimed their weapons at the crowd and discharged them. From then until Camden Station was reached the firing was general; a dozen people were

killed and scores wounded. Soon after the regiment reached the building the station was set on fire. Firemen appeared to extinguish it, but were set upon by the rioters and would have been driven from the scene had

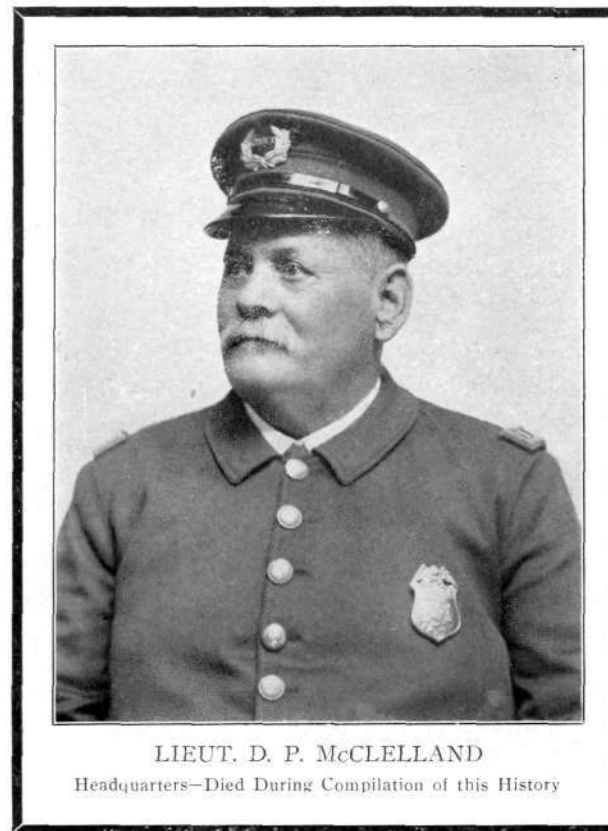
they charged and charged again to protect the armed soldiers from injury.

On Saturday crowds again collected around the station, and a fire alarm so excited the rioters that they rushed toward the lines formed by the police. Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey called to his comparatively few men to "stand steady" and gave the command "Draw your revolvers."

Several shots were fired from the crowd and four policemen fell wounded. At this the Deputy Marshal gave the order, "Fire, and aim low." The command was obeyed, and as the policemen fired they rushed forward and each officer seized a prisoner. In all fifty arrests were made, eight men were killed and a number wounded. At 11 P. M. of the same date there was another outbreak and more arrests were made.

The next morning (Sunday) the mob again collected around the station, but the surrounding streets were cleared by the police.

When the riot had assumed such threatening proportions that the police and local militia were unable to cope with it United States troops from New York and other points were hurried to Baltimore and two war vessels, with decks cleared and ready for action, anchored in the Patapsco. The Board of Police Commissioners swore in several hundred special officers, among whom were Baltimore's most prominent citizens. Messrs. C. Morton Stewart, Alex-



LIEUT. D. P. McCLELLAND

Headquarters—Died During Compilation of this History

not the police rushed to their rescue and beaten back the crowd. The soldiers appeared to incense the mob, while the police awed it. A scanty handful, compared to the throngs that surrounded them,



LIEUT. HARVEY P. MORHEISER
Southern District

ander Green, William M. Pegram, Frank Frick, E. Wyatt Blanchard, James H. Barney, J. L. Hoffman, John Donnell Smith, William A. Fisher, Frederick Von Kapff, W. Gilmore Hoffman and Washington B. Hanson served for a short period as special officers of the Baltimore Police Department.

On April 12, 1878, Commissioner Gilmore was re-elected, and the Board of Commissioners at that time was composed of Messrs. William H. Fusselbaugh, James R.

Herbert and Harry Gilmore. On March 15, 1881, Hon. George Colton was made a Police Commissioner and was inducted into office as the President of the Board.

On August 5, 1884, Commissioner James R. Herbert died and was succeeded by Mr. John W. Davis. In 1885 Mr. Davis resigned and Mr. J. D. Ferguson was appointed as a Commissioner.

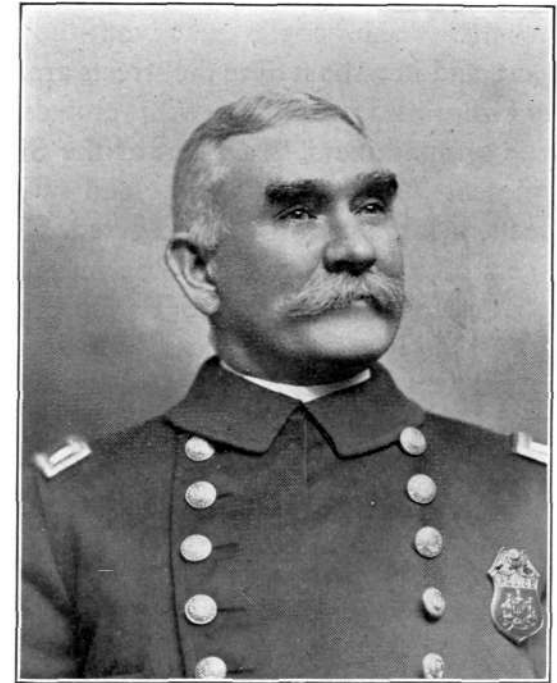
Marshal of Police John T. Gray resigned on October 13, 1885, and was succeeded by Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey, who received a promotion that he had more than well earned. Capt. John Lannan was elevated to the office of Deputy Marshal and Lieut. Thomas F. Farnan, now Marshal, was raised to the rank of Captain.

On February 25, 1886, John Q. A. Robson, Esq., was elected Commissioner to succeed Major J. D. Ferguson.

Commissioner John Milroy died on May 22, 1886, and on June 5 following he was succeeded by Mr. Alfred J. Carr.

On March 15, 1887, Mr. Edson M. Shryver was elected a Commissioner to succeed Hon. George Colton, whose term of office had expired. Hon. John Gill, Jr., was elected by the Maryland General Assembly in 1888 to the Commissioners' chair, and at the same time Mr. John Q. A. Robson was elected for six years to succeed himself.

Deputy Marshal John Lannan died October 27, 1892, and was succeeded by Capt. W. H. Droste.



LIEUT. JOHN J. SANTRY
Western District

On November 17, 1895, Commissioner John Q. A. Robson died and was succeeded by John C. Legg, Esq.

In the report of Commissioners Shryver, Gill and Legg to the Legislature of 1894 it was recommended that an increase in the Detective Department be authorized. At that time the Department consisted of a captain and ten men. By a special enactment the Legislature authorized the increase.

At the session of the General Assembly

of 1896 Mr. Daniel C. Hedding was selected to fill the balance of the term of Mr. John Q. A. Robson, deceased, Mr. John C. Legg having served as Commissioner by appointment of the Governor from December 1, 1894, to March 27, 1896. Mr. Hedding entered upon the discharge of his duties on that date. At the same session of the Legislature Mr. William W. Johnson was elected to succeed Mr. John Gill, Jr., whose term had expired. The new Commissioners entered upon the discharge of

purchased a lot at Cedar and Second avenues in the Northern Annex and began the erection of a new station and the creation of an additional district. In July, 1899, the new station was completed and the Commissioners took possession of it. This last addition to the buildings of the Department occupies a commanding site overlooking a wide area of city and country. Attached to it are the veterinary stables and hospital. The station is considered one of the handsomest in the country and is greatly admired



LIEUT. WM. G. SCOTT
Headquarters

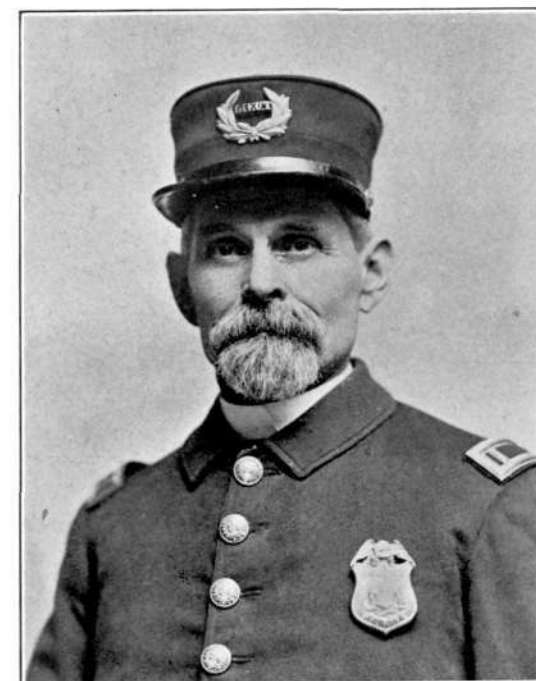


LIEUT. J. W. SHOCKLEY
Western District

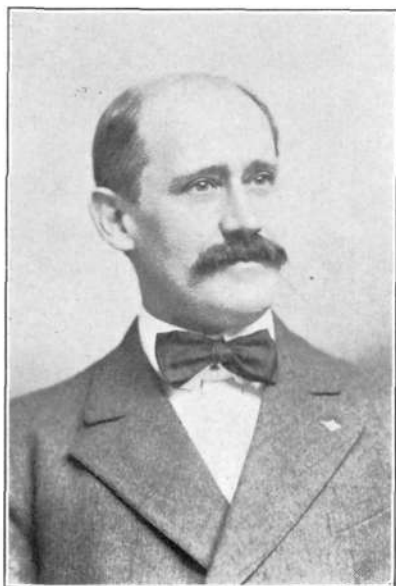
their duties and Mr. Hedding was elected President of the Board.

On January 29, 1897, the new Southern District Station House, at the corner of Ostend and Patapsco streets, was turned over to the Commissioners. The cost of this handsome and modern building was \$39,354.75, and it was a great improvement on the old Southern Station, which had seen nearly 50 years' service at Sharp and Montgomery streets.

In the fall of 1898 the Commissioners



LIEUT. BASIL S. WELLENER
Northeastern District



W. G. DAVIS
Record Clerk



JOHN SWIKERT
Clerk to Marshal



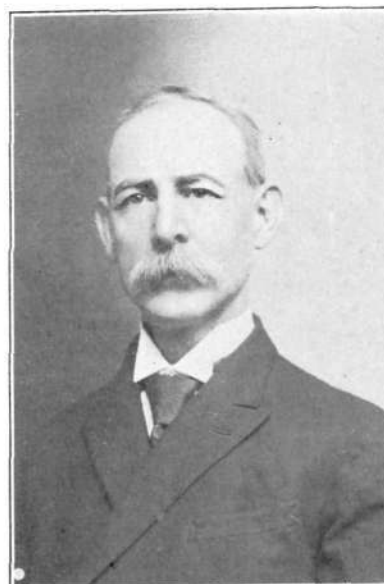
R. G. CLAYPOOLE
Assistant Secretary to Commissioners



J. T. ROSS, JR.
Stenographer



C. H. UHING
Permit Clerk



J. M. FETSCH
Property Clerk

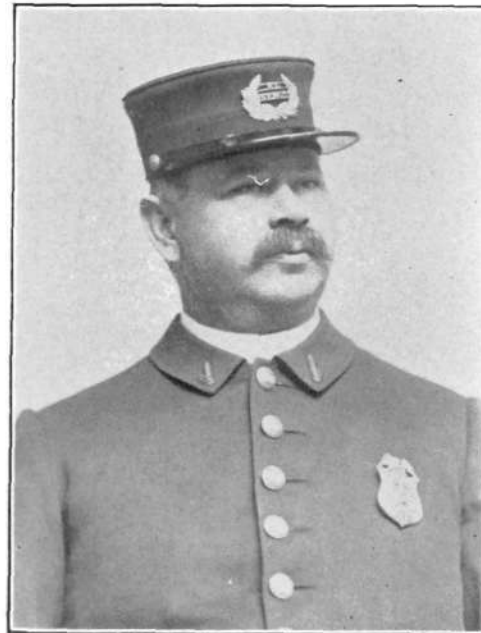


ROUND SERGEANT WM. G. ARBIN
Northeastern District

by visitors who are interested in police affairs and inspect the model arrangements and appointments of this handsome and commodious building.

On July 12, 1897, the active connection of Marshal Jacob Frey with the Police Department ceased. The ex-Marshal is retired, and in recognition of his long and valuable services to the Department is granted a pension. In the quiet of his home the former Marshal of Police, under whose administration the Department began forging to the front as a modernly equipped arm of the public service, is rounding out the remain-

der of his years. Marshal Frey had a host of warm personal friends, and among them was the late Mr. John T. Ford, that public-spirited citizen and lovable character who did so much to advance Baltimore along the lines of civic and commercial progressiveness.



ROUND SERGEANT JOHN L. BARRANGER
Northern District

“Though my active service in the Police Department has ceased, I have never lost interest in it,” said Ex-Marshal Frey recently. “I can see hundreds of improvements that have been inaugurated since the old days. A policeman’s lot is at no time a very pleas-

ant one, but in the old days, when there were no telephones, no patrol wagons and hardly any of the conveniences that are now in operation, the life was one of protracted hardship.”

On October 7, 1897, Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton was elected Marshal of Police to succeed Marshal Frey. Marshal Hamilton was a veteran officer of the Civil War and a man of indisputable courage and integrity. For many years following the great civil conflict he had served on the Western frontier and took part in the unremitting campaigns against the Sioux and



ROUND SERGEANT JOHN W. COULBOURNE
Northeastern District

other Indian tribes, who were constantly waging war upon the settlers and pioneers as they pushed their way toward the setting sun, building towns and railroads and trying to conquer the wilderness and its natural dwellers. In the Sioux campaign of 1876, when Gen. George A. Custer and his gallant command, outnumbered ten to one by the Indians in the valley of the Little Big Horn, were annihilated, Captain Hamilton and his troop rode day and night in a vain effort to re-enforce Custer and his sorely pressed men. It was on June 26, 1876, the Seventh United States Cavalry rode and fought to their deaths, and on June 27, the

day following, the reinforcements arrived, exhausted from their terrific ride across the country.

Captain Hamilton and his troop fought through the rest of the campaign, which resulted in Sitting Bull, the great Indian war chief, being driven across the Canadian frontier.

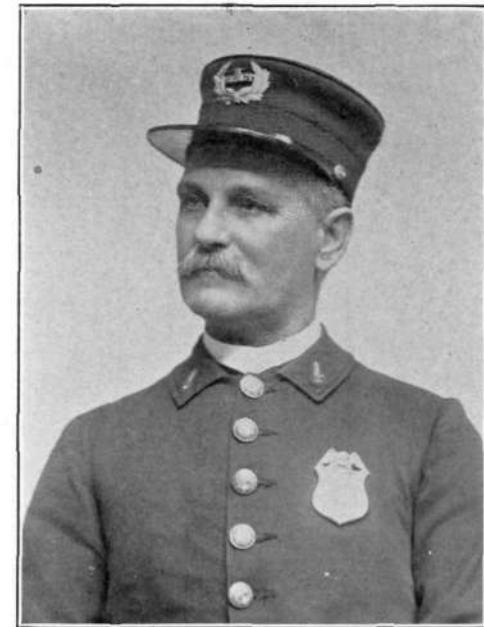


ROUND SERGEANT EDWARD J. DILLON
Western District



ROUND SERGEANT JOHN J. GLYNN
Eastern District

Marshal Hamilton brought to his office pronounced ideas of a semi-military discipline for the police, and it may be said that many of the military forms which were adopted under his administration have been of great service to the Department in the



ROUND SERGEANT LEWIS HAHN
Northern District

matter of the individual carriage and conduct of the members when on the street.

Ex-Marshal Hamilton, after ceasing his connection with the Police Department, was raised to the rank of Major in the United States Army and granted a pension commensurate with that rank.

Accustomed to an active life, he requested the War Department to give him employment, and he was assigned to take charge of the army recruiting district, with headquarters in Harrisburg, Pa., where he died in 1906.

On February 13, 1900, the State Legisla-

ture changed the Police law as it applied to the appointment of Police Commissioners, giving the Governor authority to appoint members of the Board. The same Legislature created a Board of Police Examiners, who were authorized to inquire into the mental and character qualifications of candidates for appointment to the police service. In order to do this, the new law required that the Board of Police Examiners hold competitive mental examinations whenever requested by the Board of Police Commissioners. Eligible lists were to be furnished the Police Commissioners by the



ROUND SERGEANT THOS. J. HOOD
Southwestern District

well acquainted with the operations of the Police Department. At the time of his appointment he was city editor of the Baltimore *Sun*.

Mr. George M. Upshur was a leading lawyer, and Mr. Edward H. Fowler, who was a conveyancer by profession, was well known to the legal and business circles of the city. As Messrs. Upshur and Morris were members of the Democratic party, Mr. Fowler, who was a Republican, was the minority member of the Board of Commissioners.

At the first session of the Commissioners



ROUND SERGEANT SAMUEL W. HOUSE
Southern District

Police Examiners and from these the Commissioners were to make their appointments.

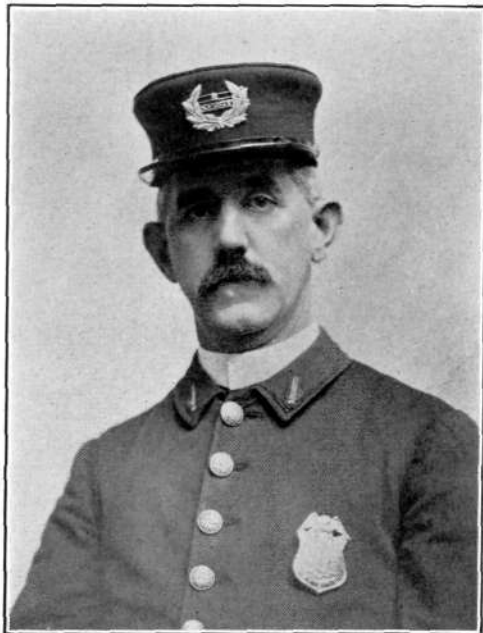
Thus the Police Department of Baltimore City passed under a direct civil service regime. Prior to that time the Commissioners exercised their own discretion and option in appointing policemen.

On May 7, 1900, Governor John Walter Smith appointed as Police Commissioners Messrs. George M. Upshur, John T. Morris and Edward H. Fowler.

Col. John T. Morris was a well known and active newspaper man, whose experience as a district reporter had made him



ROUND SERGEANT THOMAS MCGRAW
Central District



ROUND SERGEANT CHAS. H. McCLEAN
Southwestern District

Mr. Upshur was elected President of the Board and Mr. Fowler Treasurer.

Under the supervision of Commissioners Upshur, Morris and Fowler many improvements in the operations of the Department were put into effect. Chief among these was the reorganization and improvement of the Bureau of Criminal Identification. The scope of this important branch of the Department was widely extended, a modern photography room was installed and equipped, cases for the filing of photographs and criminal records were pur-

chased, as were the latest appliances for taking the physical measurements of men and women by the Bertillon system.

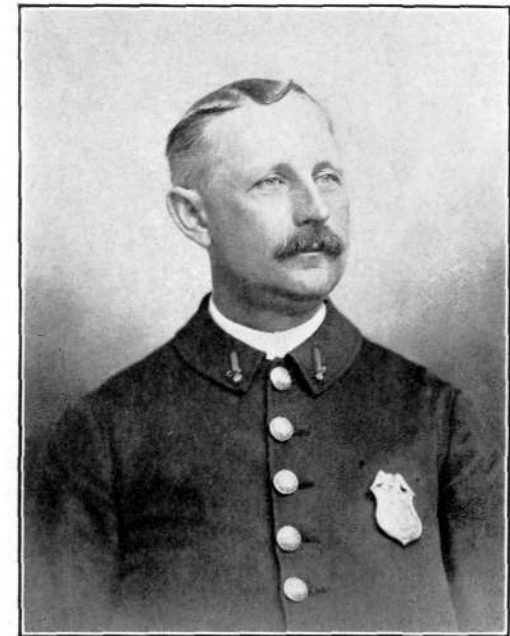
It was during the administration of Commissioners Upshur, Morris and Fowler that the daily "Look-out Sheet" was instituted.

Prior to that time, descriptions of individuals wanted by the police, missing persons, stolen articles and other items that were of particular interest to the operative force of the Department, were read to the men from the captain's desk in the assembly rooms of the several stations.

This necessarily entailed a great task on the memory of the men.

The daily "Look-out Sheet," as inaugurated by the Board of Commissioners, has all these matters printed by typewriter on an electric Neosytle machine, which is operated in the Bureau of Identification. Copies of the sheet are distributed every morning to the eight police districts, and before ten o'clock every uniformed man and detective has one. The advantage of this system can readily be seen.

On February 7, 1904, occurred the great Baltimore fire, and the manner in which the police were handled and made effective during this crisis brought from the whole country and its press the strongest commendation for the Department and its executives. On March 10, 1904, Commissioner Edward H. Fowler died from an attack of pneumonia which he had contracted



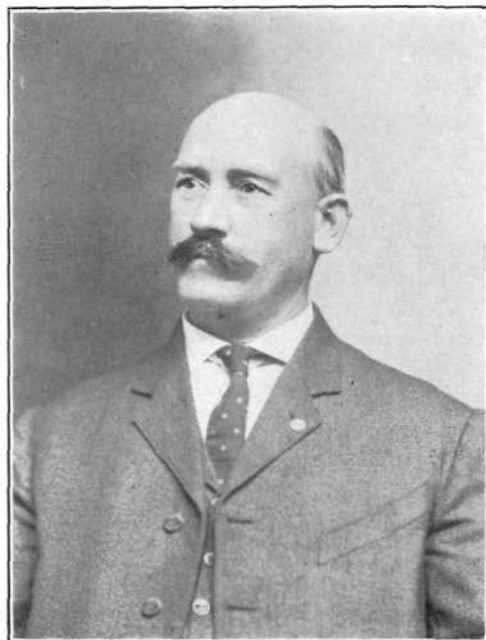
ROUND SERGEANT JOSEPH McGOVERN
Southern District

from exposing himself to the inclement weather that lasted for four weeks following the conflagration. Governor Warfield appointed Gen. Thomas J. Shryock to succeed Commissioner Fowler. Thus the Board of Commissioners consisted of Messrs. George M. Upshur, John T. Morris and General Shryock. On May 2, 1904, the terms of Messrs. Upshur and Morris having expired, Governor Warfield recommissioned General Shryock and appointed as Commissioners Messrs. George R. Willis and James H. Preston.

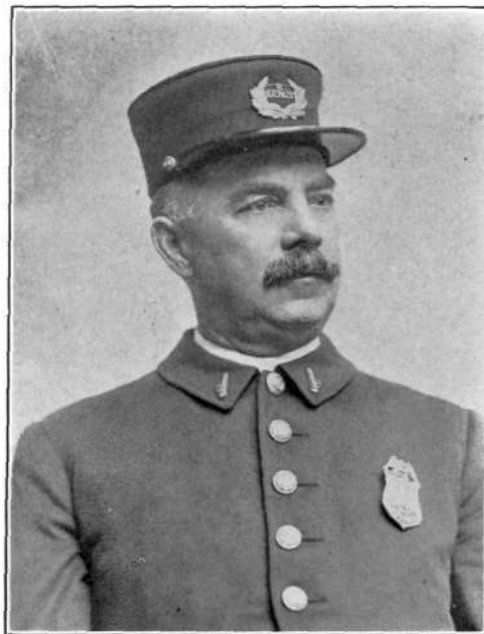
PRESENT BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

That the Police Department of Baltimore City is today recognized as one of the most perfect organizations of its kind in this country is owing to the conscientious endeavor of the present Board of Police Commissioners, President George R. Willis, Mr. James H. Preston and General Thomas J. Shryock.

When Governor Edwin Warfield appointed these three well-known Baltimoreans to administer the affairs of the Depart-



ROUND SERGEANT JACOB E. MILLER
Headquarters



ROUND SERGEANT WM. H. REIFNER
Eastern District

ment, it is now conceded that he acted with wisdom and forethought.

President of the Board of Police Commissioners George R. Willis is one of Baltimore's prominent legal practitioners and is recognized as such by every member of the Baltimore Bar.

Mr. James H. Preston is a lawyer of high standing in the community and has served his State and city as a member of the Maryland General Assembly.

General Thomas J. Shryock has for years been one of our leading and most progressive business men. He holds a high rank in the Masonic fraternity and, like his two col-

leagues, has ever held the absolute confidence of the citizens of his State for professional and business integrity and honor.

At the beginning of their administration Messrs. Willis and Preston and General Shryock announced publicly that they would, if possible, eliminate politics from the Baltimore Police Department, and that their appointments and promotions would be made regardless of the candidates' party affiliation or political complexion. There is hardly a member of the Department at this writing who does not realize that the Commissioners have lived absolutely up to the letter of their promise.



ROUND SERGEANT JOHN J. STROTT
Central District

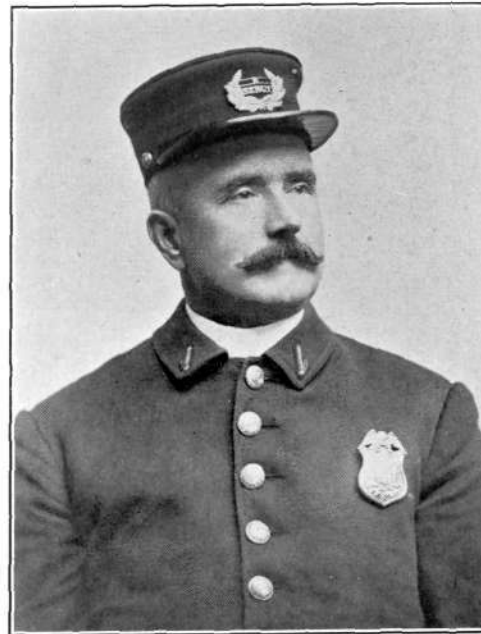
The Police Department of Baltimore City is actually out of politics. Not only the members of the Department realize this, but candidates for appointment to the grade of probationers understand it as well. The candidate for appointment does not go to the ward executive, representing his party, to ask him if he will speak a word in his favor when his name is brought before the Commissioners. Instead he takes the mental and physical examination, is notified whether he has made the required average or not and if he has he waits until his name is reached on the eligible list.

The candidate for promotion needs must follow the same plan. He knows that two members of the Board of Commissioners are affiliated with the dominant political party and that one of the three is the minority member. Yet he knows, from observing the trend of Police Department affairs during the past three years, that it is useless for him to appeal to any member of the Board and to use his political complexion as a lever by which to move them, either as Commissioners or as individuals, consequently he resolves to win his place or promotion by sheer merit, and that every member of the Department knows and grasps the present situation has had a wonderfully wholesome effect.

One of the first improvements inaugurated by the present Board of Commission-

ers was the organization of the Traffic Squad. This squad of thirty men to guard the corners and streets where traffic is heavy and the thoroughfares consequently congested was organized and put into service in August, 1905.

Sergeant James Smith, of the Central



ROUND SERGEANT WM. H. WHITTLE
Western District

District, was selected as the Commander of the important and useful squad and is still at the head of them.

The Traffic Squad men were selected from each of the eight districts. They are

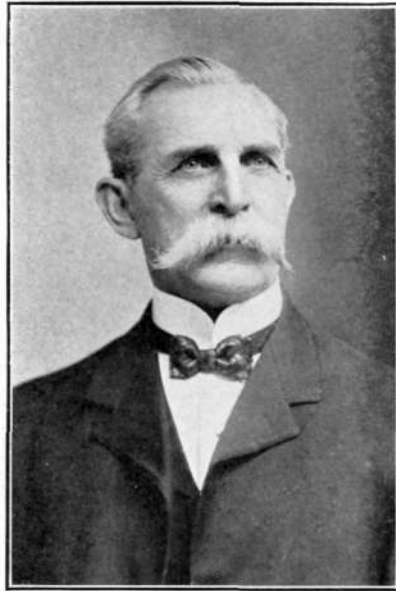
uniformed like their brother policemen, with the exception that on their left arms they wear the Maryland coat-of-arms.

In regulating traffic and protecting pedestrians in the sections where the streets are congested by vehicles of all kinds the Traffic Squad has proved its usefulness and the wisdom of those who organized and put it into service.

In the fall of 1906 the Police Commissioners began a determined campaign against druggists and other dealers who sold cocaine and other narcotic and stimulating drugs. The cocaine habit had fastened itself upon hundreds of negroes and many whites of a certain class. The police became so active in prosecuting those who sold the drug that the evil was practically stopped. Realizing, however, that cocaine selling must be treated to a constant campaign of repression and prosecution, the Commissioners continue to keep the members of the Department up to their duty in reporting all places suspected of selling the drug.

In all, the administration of Messrs. George R. Willis, James H. Preston and General Thomas J. Shryock has been a thorough success.

Not only have they co-operated with Marshal Farnan in bringing the Department up to a high standard of efficiency and discipline, but because of their impartiality



B. D. BYRNES
Messenger to Marshal



JACOB PAYNE
Messenger to Marshal



LEWIS GREEN
Messenger to Marshal

and fairness they have won the respect and confidence of their subordinates. The members of the Department know that if they perform their duties properly they will be "backed up" at Headquarters. They

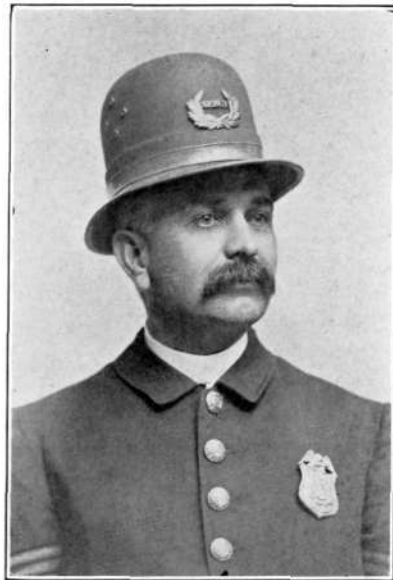
also have learned to know that if they are detected in laxity, negligence or violation of police regulations, they will be punished and that "pull" or political "influence" will not help them.

The three Commissioners' second term will expire in May, 1908, and there is no reason to doubt but that the last quarter of their service to Baltimore city will be as valuable as the first three quarters.

THE POLICE LAW OF 1906

KNOWN AS THE "PAIRO BILL"

The police law of 1906, enacted by the Maryland General Assembly of that year, and during the administration of the present Board of Police Commissioners, awakened a general interest throughout the State and city to the pressing needs of the Department. This bill was drawn by Mr. William Harry Pairo, member of the



SERGEANT JESSE ARMIGER

House of Delegates from the Fourth Legislative District. Mr. Pairo had for several years made a study of police conditions, and needs and was fully qualified to apply for such important legislation. The originator of the bill realized that Baltimore's policemen were inadequately paid for the valuable services they rendered the community.

The provisions of the bill were generally approved and members of the Legislature received hundreds of letters from Baltimore's leading business men and citizens urging them to vote favorably upon it when it came up for their consideration.

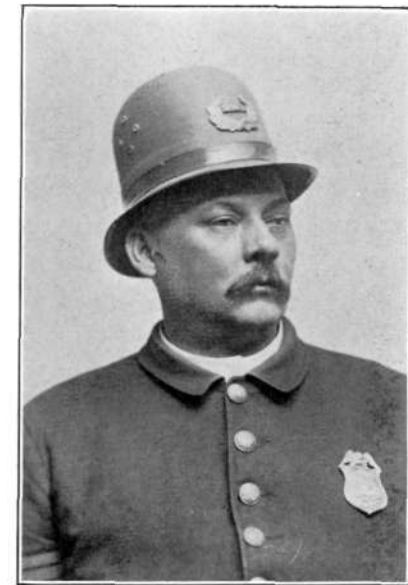
Because of the interest taken by Delegate Pairo in the bill it became generally known as "the Pairo Bill," and as the Act caused such general discussion and comment it is deemed proper to quote it in full:

ACTS
JANUARY SESSION, 1906.
CHAPTER 129.

An Act to repeal Sections 742, 743, 745 and 746 of Article 4 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "City of

Baltimore," sub-title "Police Commissioners," as amended and re-enacted by Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1898, and which said Section 745 was further amended by Chapter 425 of the Acts of 1900, and to re-enact the said sections with amendments.

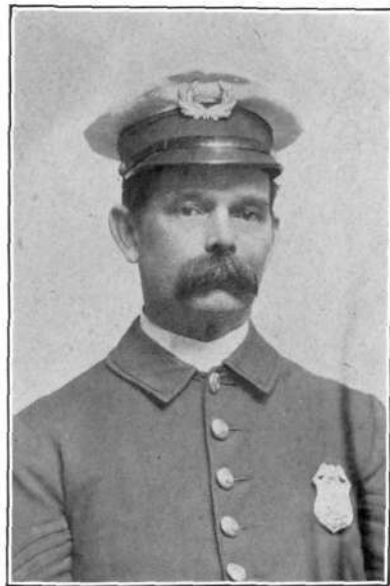
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 742,



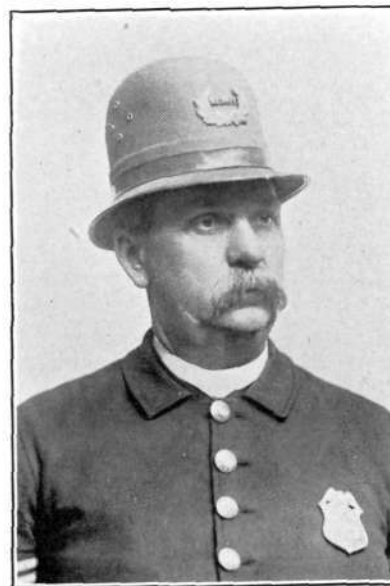
SERGEANT HENRY F. ARNOLD



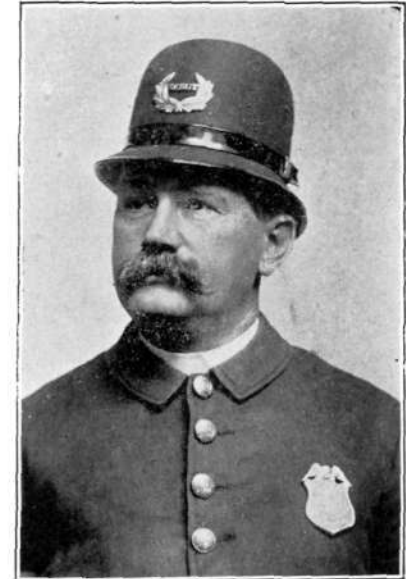
SERGEANT THOS. J. BARRY



SERGEANT JAMES B. BOONE



SERGEANT PHILIP F. J. BOSCH



SERGEANT WM. F. BRADLEY

743, 745 and 746 of Article 4 of the Code of Public Local Laws of Maryland, entitled "City of Baltimore," sub-title "Police Commissioners," as the same was amended by Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1898, and as the said Section 745 was further amended by Chapter 425 of the Acts of 1900, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

742. The said Board of Police Commissioners shall select some suitable person to act as Secretary to the Board, whose duty it shall be to keep minutes of the proceedings of the Board, take charge, by the direction of the Board, of all property seized or found by the police or detectives, and to perform

all clerical and proper duties required of him by said Board; and it shall be the further duty of said secretary to prepare forms of all poll books and election returns, warrants of arrest and commitments to be used by judges of election for all elections held in Baltimore City; to superintend carefully the printing thereof, and to perform all other clerical duties devolved upon said Board by law in connection with all elections held in said city, as may be required of him by said Board; said Secretary shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland in the same manner as is by law prescribed for said Commissioners in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned for the faithful discharge of

his duties aforesaid and the safe keeping of all property placed in his hands as aforesaid, and shall receive the salary of twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable monthly.

743. The Board of Police Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ an additional officer to be known as Assistant Secretary to the Board, whose salary shall be thirteen hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable monthly.

745. The said Board of Police Commissioners are authorized and required, immediately on entering on the duties of their office, to appoint, enroll and employ a permanent police force for the City of Balti-



NORTHEASTERN POLICE STATION

more, which they shall arm and equip as they may judge necessary, under such rules and regulations as they may from time to time prescribe, and the said Board shall have the power to remove any police officer or officer of police, or any detective, for the violation of any rule or regulation which they may make and promulgate to said police force, officers of police or any detec-

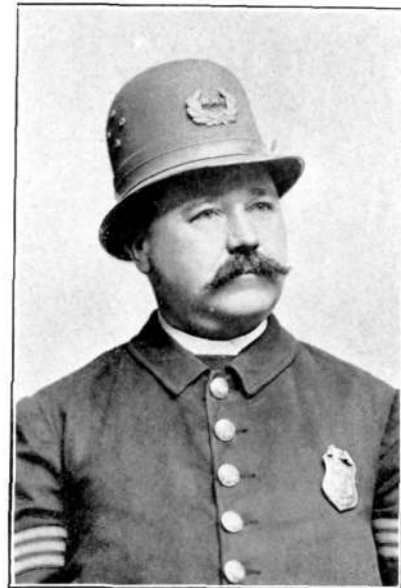
tive. Said police force shall consist of one Marshal and one Deputy Marshal of Police of the city; one captain, two round sergeants, two turnkeys (who shall have the rank of patrolmen) and one clerk at each station house, which said clerk shall receive the salary of twenty dollars per week; one captain commander, who shall be assigned to the management and command of the

police patrol boat provided for in Section 778 of this Article; twenty-one lieutenants, two of whom shall be assigned to each station house, one of whom shall be assigned to the said police patrol boat and who shall be styled first officer; one of whom shall have the charge of the mounted force and the horses, wagons and stables; one of whom shall be the superintendent of the police signal and telephone service; one of whom

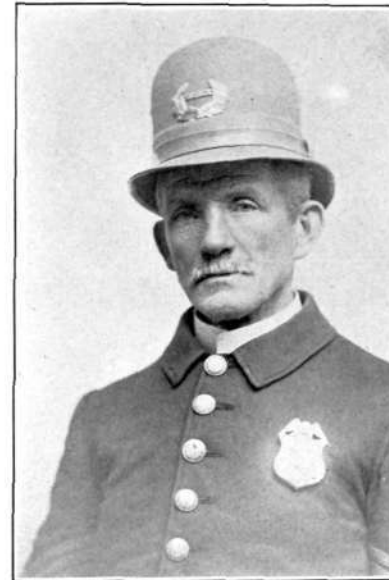
the Bureau of Identification, and one of whom shall be assigned to night duty at Police Headquarters; one captain of detectives; detectives not exceeding twenty-five, who shall not be allowed to follow any business or profession, but who shall devote their entire time to the discharge of their duties as detectives; such number of sergeants as the Board in their judgment may deem necessary for each police district in said city; one additional round sergeant who shall be assigned as assistant to the superintendent of the police signal and telephone service; seven hundred and twenty-five patrolmen, and fifty probationers. The said police force may be increased at any time if, in the opinion of the Board, the public peace shall so require, to any number and for such periods of time as they may think proper, by the appointment of special policemen, who shall receive the sum of \$2.50 per day for their services. The members of the police force shall receive the following



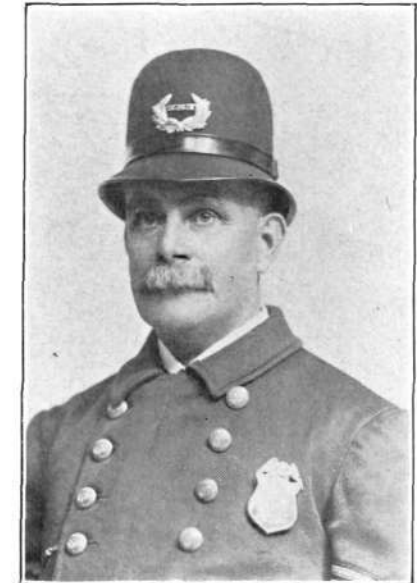
SERGEANT JOHN A. BRUFF



SERGEANT HERMAN BRUNS



SERGEANT DANIEL B. BUCKLEY



SERGEANT EDWIN B. BULLOCK

salaries, payable every two weeks: The Marshal shall receive twenty-six hundred and fifty dollars per annum; the Deputy Marshal twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars per annum; each captain, including the captain of detectives and captain commander, shall receive thirty-two dollars per week; each lieutenant twenty-seven dollars per week; each round sergeant and detective twenty-five dollars per week; each sergeant twenty-two dollars per week; each patrolman and turnkey twenty dollars per week, and each probationer fifteen dollars per week. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner changing or altering the method of making appointments

to, promotions in or removals from the police force as prescribed in Chapter 16 of the Acts of 1900, but said police force shall be regulated and managed in all respects in accordance with said Chapter 16 of said Acts of 1900; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to legislate out of office any police officer, detective or officer of police now on the force, or any employee of the Board of Police Commissioners.

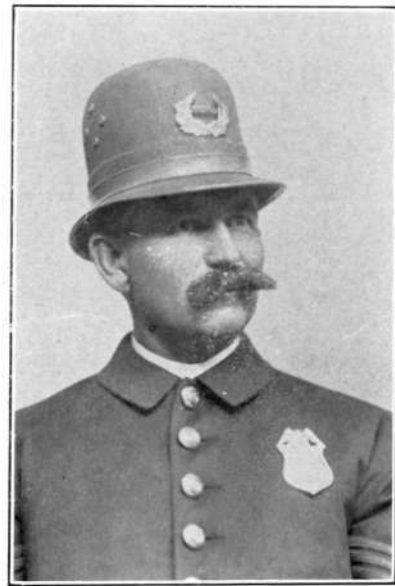
746. They are authorized, empowered and directed to select some suitable person to act as Clerk to the Marshal of Police for said City, at a salary of twenty-eight dollars per week, payable semi-monthly; and the

said clerk, upon entering upon the duties of his office, shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland in the penalty of two thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such clerk, the said bond to be approved by the said Board of Police Commissioners.

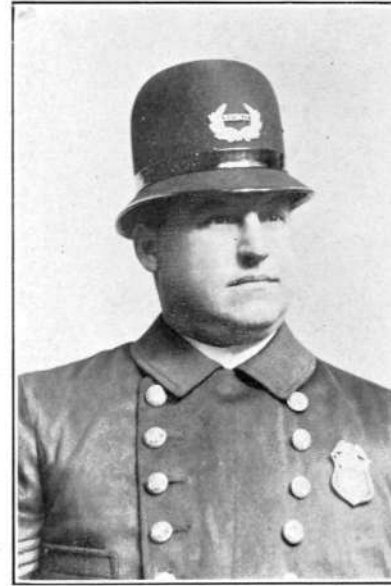
SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That all laws now in force relating to the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Baltimore not included in this Act and not inconsistent herewith, shall be and they are continued in force and effect until changed or repealed by the General Assembly of Maryland. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby



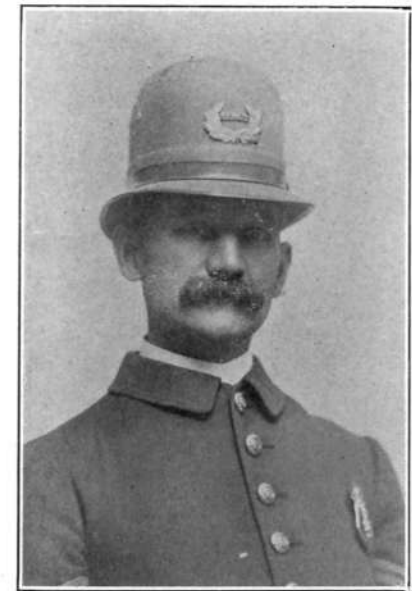
SERGEANT R. H. CARBERRY



SERGEANT C. J. CAREY



SERGEANT JOHN T. CARROLL



SERGEANT LOUIS CHAILLON

repealed, and it is hereby expressly and distinctly understood and declared that this Act in no manner, shape or form increases or effects the pensions of the retired members of said police force who were retired or will be retired prior to January 1, 1907, but that they shall continue to receive the same amount or same pension they received prior to the said 1st day of January, 1907, and no more.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the 1st day of January, 1907.

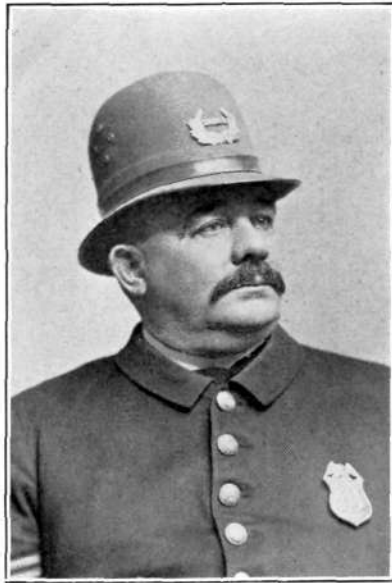
Approved March 22, 1906.

JOSIAH A. KINSEY

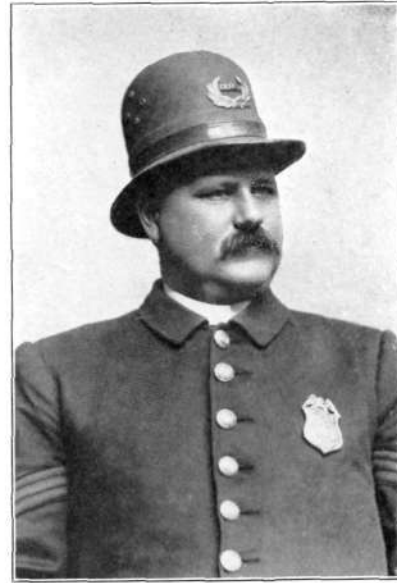
Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners

Upon the Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners devolve a thousand duties and details. That these duties, routine and otherwise, have been performed under the direction of one man since May 1, 1888, speaks of itself for the untiring energy, the conscientious work, the arduous and protracted labors of Josiah A. Kinsey. Secretary Kinsey has direct charge of all the financial matters connected with the Department. He keeps the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and in

his custody are all the books, papers, records and archives of the police. Secretary Kinsey receives and has general charge of all money and other property alleged to have been seized or found, and is responsible for the safekeeping and delivery of property and money to the proper claimants. These are a few of the general duties of the Secretary, but in executing them properly he has to attend to a thousand details, and it is due to Secretary Kinsey's understanding of all the minutia of the work of the Department that he has served so faithfully that his administration of this responsible office has in every way been successful. To those who



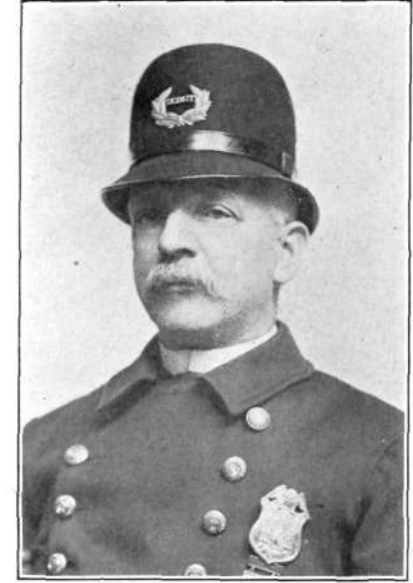
SERGEANT P. J. CLARK



SERGEANT THOS. T. CONNOLLY



SERGEANT JOHN C. DAY



SERGEANT F. P. DEVON

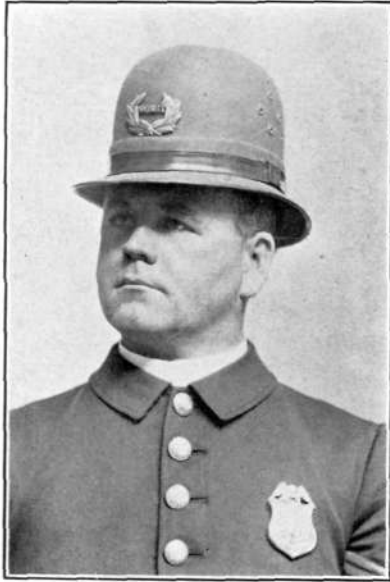
are familiar with the work of the Commissioners, it is a never-ending source of wonder that the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners has even a moment to devote to anything but the mastering of conditions and carrying out the details of his work. Yet Secretary Kinsey is, to all external appearances, never a hurried man. Men of nearly every condition and class in life call upon him for information ranging from bids for contract supplies for the Department to how to regain possession of stolen property that is in the custody of the police. To all of these varied demands and applications the Secretary to the Board of Police Commissioners turns an always listening

ear and receives and answers them with a courtesy and patience that is really phenomenal.

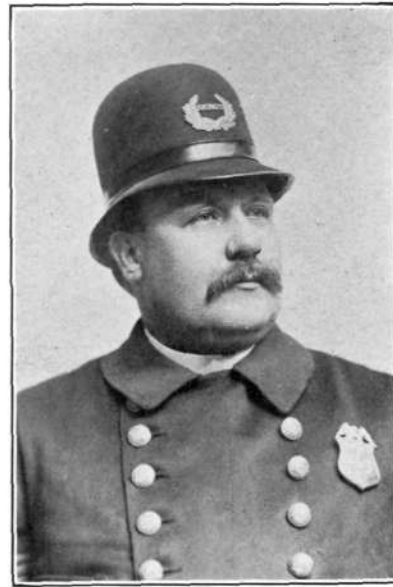
Secretary Kinsey has an ideal, and that is a perfect police organization, good and conscientious work, attention to duty and general police efficiency. In the concrete this means loyal and faithful work on the part of the members of the Department. To his immediate associates in the large official family that has gradually grown up around Police Headquarters the Secretary sets an example of untiring labor, careful consideration and investigation that cannot but have a wholesome influence upon all who come in contact with him.

MARSHAL THOMAS F. FARNAN

Marshal Thomas F. Farnan, the present head of the Baltimore Police Department, has rounded out forty years' continuous service as a policeman. Looking back on the splendid record made by this ideal chief of a police force that is considered one of, if not the best, in the country, one is impressed with the belief that Thomas F. Farnan was born to be a policeman and that he was particularly destined to fill the responsible position he now occupies. Entering the police service on April 30, 1867, Marshal Farnan step by step climbed the ladder of promo-



SERGEANT JOHN J. DUNN



SERGEANT THOS. EGAN



SERGEANT L. H. EILBACHER



SERGEANT W. J. FORREST

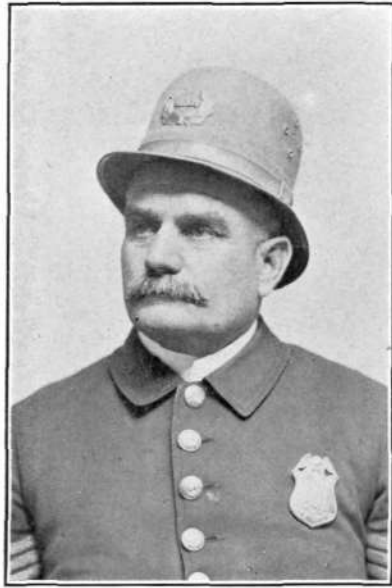
tion until, on August 8, 1902, he reached the summit and by the unanimous vote of the Board of Police Commissioners, Messrs. George M. Upshur, John T. Morris and Edward H. Fowler, was appointed Marshal of Police, to succeed Marshal S. T. Hamilton, whose commission had expired seven months before that date. From the time that Marshal Hamilton's commission expired until the date of his final promotion Deputy Marshal Farnan was to all practical purposes the Marshal of Police of the city, for he exercised all the functions of that office.

Not only this humble volume but the future histories of Baltimore City will give

Thomas F. Farnan a prominent place in their pages. During his administration the great fire of February 7, 1904, swept Baltimore's great business district, laying in ruins over 70 blocks of the commercial section of the city. From the time the first alarm was sounded until three months afterward Marshal Farnan was practically on duty day and night. Now, and in after years, Baltimoreans can appreciate what the head of the Police Department did for the protection of the lives and property during those days that tried men's souls.

By day and night the Marshal of Police was seemingly tireless. Walking and riding over the city, inspecting officers

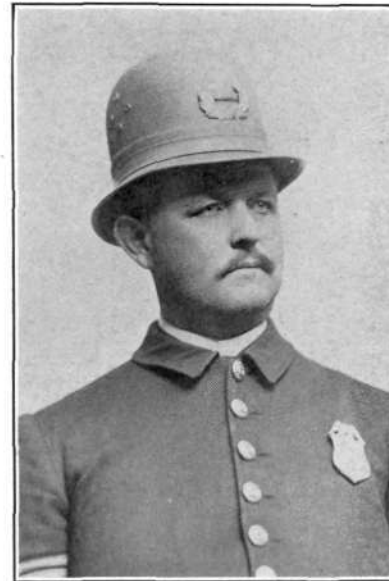
whom he had stationed at dangerous points, guarding with the faithfulness of a watch dog the great trust imposed upon him, losing sleep and rest without a murmur, Thomas F. Farnan stands out against the lurid light of the flames and smoke a truly heroic figure. Lest the reader should think that this tribute is overdrawn, the writer can truthfully say that he is acquainted with his subject from the closest and most personal kind of observation. For many days and many nights he was thrown constantly with the Marshal, watched his untiring efforts for the protection of the public, made the rounds with him over smoking and blistering ruins and day by day



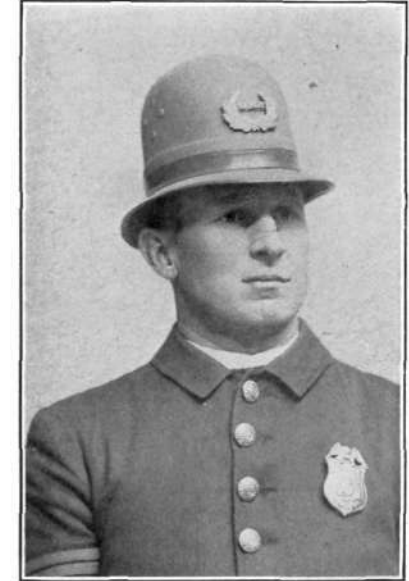
SERGEANT PHILIP FLOOD



SERGEANT HARRY J. FOREMAN



SERGEANT ALFRED FREEDENBURG



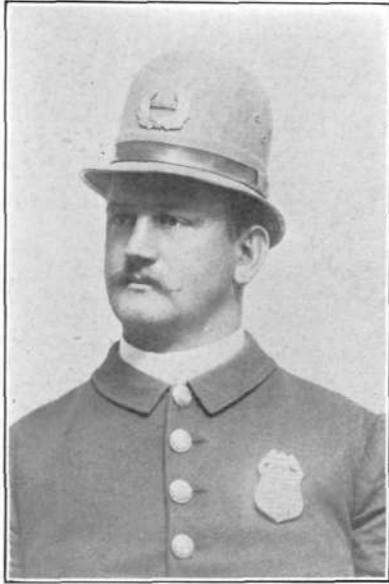
SERGEANT FRANK R. GATCH

saw more threads of white silvering the head of the man who was throwing his whole body, thought, soul and action into accomplishing the great task which fate had thrown upon him. It was no uncommon thing in the four weeks following the fire for the Marshal to enter his private office, sit down at his desk and then fall asleep from utter physical exhaustion. It was at those times that his office force and those whom duty had gathered around him moved softly and talked in whispers, grateful that the Marshal was able to snatch even a "cat nap." In their hearts they would wish that the district call bells would not ring and that the telephones for the moment would be silent.

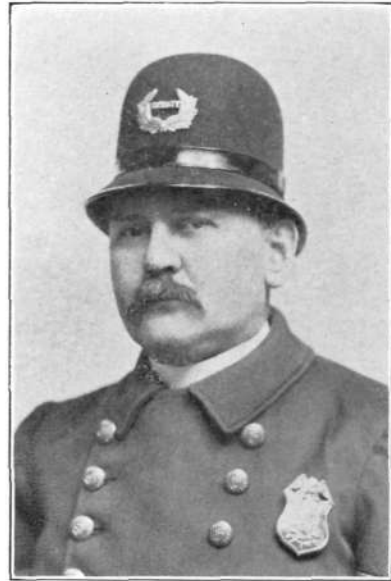
It is a picture that comes before the writer with wonderful distinctness, the greying hair, the strong face, furrowed from thought and loss of rest, the exhausted pose, as with head resting on his hand, he leaned on the desk under the full glare of the electric light. Then would come the jangling call of a station house bell, or some subordinate officer would telephone in for directions. The call would hardly sound through the room than the Marshal would be on his feet to answer it personally, for in those days he exercised a personal direction of details that was truly amazing. The work accomplished by the Marshal during and after the fire extended a reputation that was

becoming national, and when he attended the convention of the National Police Chiefs in the June following, the heads of every police force in the country, represented at that notable gathering, crowded around him and congratulated him on the manner in which he had protected his city and people during their great trial by fire.

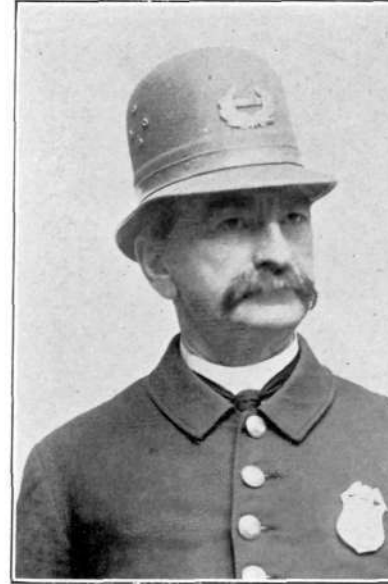
Thomas F. Farnan was born in Baltimore on March 15, 1846. After a few years in the public schools his parents sent him to Calvert Hall, but scholastic affairs were not much to his liking. He wanted to earn his own living, and finally, seeing that he was determined, his parents allowed him to get a position as errand boy in a music store.



SERGEANT NICHOLAS B. GATCH



SERGEANT E. H. GLENN



SERGEANT JOS. W. GRIFFIS



SERGEANT WM. M. HEINZ

When he was 18 years old Thomas F. Farnan was apprenticed to a carpenter, and later he became a millwright.

On April 30, 1867, he received his commission as a policeman and was assigned to the Southern District.

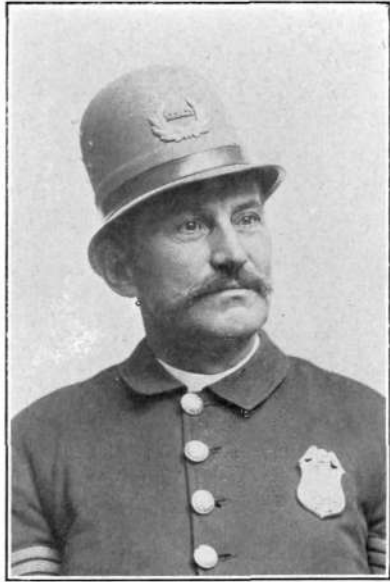
On February 1, 1870, he was promoted to the grade of sergeant, and a year later was made lieutenant of the Southern District. It was while serving in this position that the future Marshal began showing the police ability which has forced him steadily upward in his profession. On October 15, 1885, Lieutenant Farnan was promoted as captain of the Southern District, but he only remained in that district one day, and

on October 16 was placed in command of the Central District, which was then, as it is now, the most important district in the city. When Deputy Marshal Lannan's post became vacant in 1893, Captain Farnan became Deputy Marshal under Marshal Jacob Frey. From that period until August 8, 1902, Deputy Marshal Farnan ably and efficiently acted as assistant to the Marshal, and at many times was acting Marshal of the city. A few days before Deputy Marshal Farnan received his appointment to the highest office in the Department the Commissioners had elected Police Magistrate J. McKenney White to the position. Justice White did not qualify nor receive his com-

mission, as, convinced that he did not have the qualifications to make him a successful Marshal of Police, he informed the Commissioners by telegraph that he could not serve.

It was significant of the feeling of the entire Department that when the Marshal received his appointment and the members of the force wished to testify their appreciation of his final promotion that they sent him a huge floral ladder, the rungs of which were lettered. The first rung was inscribed "Patrolman," while the highest rung bore the inscription "Marshal of Police."

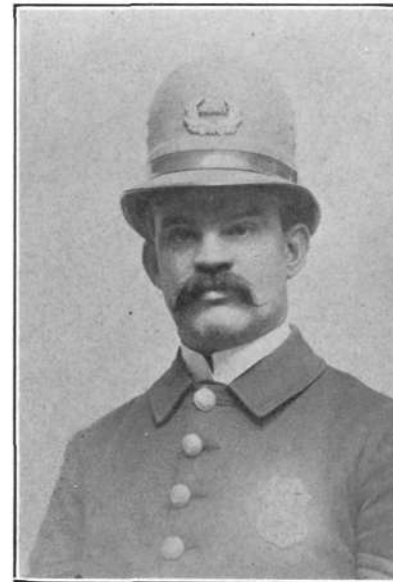
If Thomas F. Farnan has made a good chief of police, his record as a patrolman,



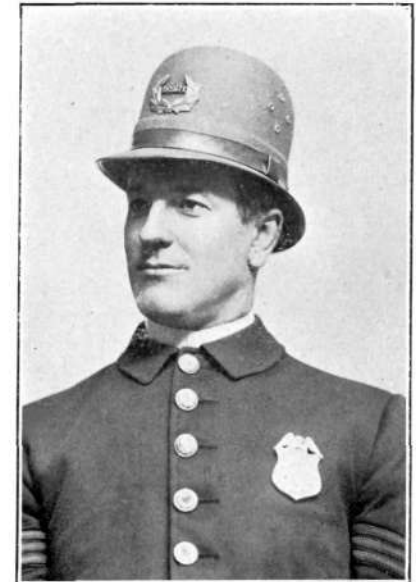
SERGEANT WM. S. HERRICK



SERGEANT WM. F. HIGGINS



SERGEANT HENRY R. HILL



SERGEANT HARRY E. HOPWOOD

sergeant, lieutenant and captain shows equally as well. One of his first cases was that of George Moore, alias Woods, a notorious thief and desperate character.

Capt. Wallace Clayton, of the schooner Pringy, docked at Bowly's Wharf, was assaulted and robbed one night and the thieves cut out one of his eyes. The assault and robbery aroused a great deal of indignation, and though the thieves left no clue behind, Patrolman Farnan worked assiduously on the case for nearly a year, struck a trail finally and arrested Woods. The negro denied the crime, but Captain Clayton positively identified him as one of his assailants, and, with the evidence col-

lected by the young officer who had been on his track, Moore, alias Woods, was convicted and sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for fifteen years.

One night when the Marshal was a sergeant he met a negro who was deaf and dumb. The negro, who was a giant in stature and muscle, had committed an assault. Sergeant Farnan placed him under arrest, but the negro suddenly wheeled about, caught the Sergeant's arm and threw him over his shoulder as though he was a sack of meal.

With both his hands held by the colored giant, the sergeant was at his mercy. Without apparent effort the negro climbed up

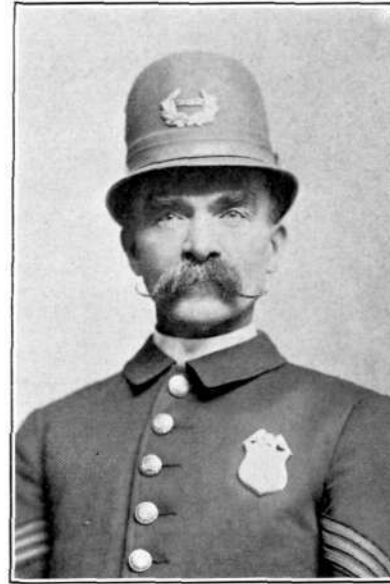
the stairs of a house in the neighborhood until he reached the attic, and Sergeant Farnan found himself face to face with three other negroes whom he knew to be men of desperate character. Realizing his position, the sergeant told the other three that if they did not assist him in arresting the deaf and dumb negro he would hound every one of them if he got away alive. The negroes knew Sergeant Farnan and felt they had better take sides with him. Throwing themselves on their former companion, they grappled with him while Sergeant Farnan tried to snap the nippers around his wrists. Struggling, the five men pitched down the steep stairway together. The struggle on



SERGEANT GEO. J. HOYLE



SERGEANT MICHAEL J. HUGHES



SERGEANT TERRENCE HUGHES



SERGEANT CHAS. E. HURLEY

the staircase was more than its crumbling, ramshackle supports could stand, and it gave way. The mass of humanity, of which the sergeant was a part, rolled out on the sidewalk, and the sergeant, as he struggled, managed to rap on the sidewalk with his espantoon. Other policemen responded, and it took eight of them to land the negro in the Southern Station.

Guilford alley, at that time one of the worst localities in South Baltimore, was a portion of Patrolman Farnan's post, and the first night he spent in that neighborhood he made sixteen arrests. There were no patrol wagons in those days, and the young officer was obliged to literally fight and drag his prisoners to the station.

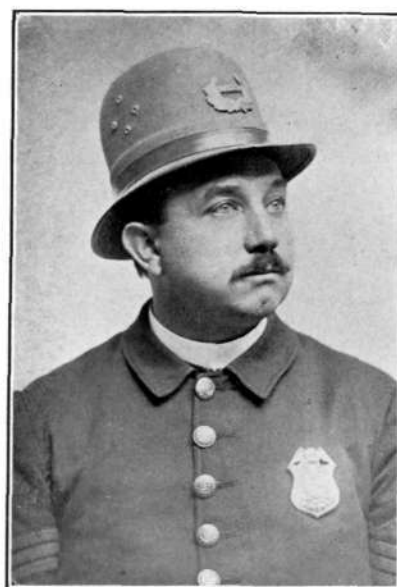
One of the most eventful periods of the Marshal's life was during the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad riots of 1877, when he was a lieutenant in the Southern District, under command of Captain Delanty. Lieutenant Farnan was placed on guard at Camden Station with a force of but three men. When the Fifth Regiment arrived at Camden Station the mob threw stones at the soldiers and Lieutenant Farnan saw one of the mob leaders hurl a large paving stone. At once he seized the man and put him under arrest, although his fellow officers begged him not to try and get his prisoner through the crowd.

"I have arrested him and will take him to

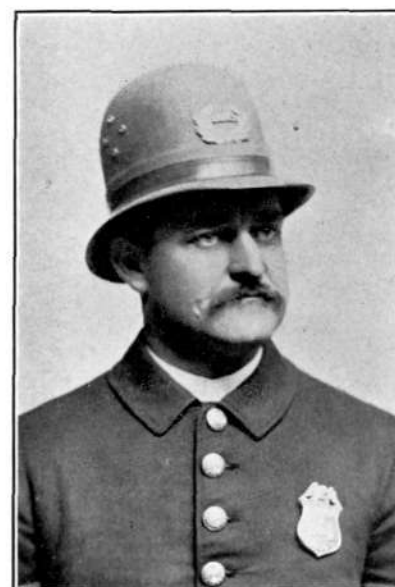
the station," said the lieutenant. and started with his prisoner. The mob made a rush for him. Women called from the windows overlooking the scene and begged the young officer to take refuge indoors and save himself from being wounded or killed. Shouted at and threatened by the mob, Lieutenant Farnan kept his head, but as the crowd pressed around him he realized that he must impress them with his determination. Drawing his pistol he pressed it against the head of his prisoner. "You men," he cried to the mob, "if this man is a friend of yours, you had better keep back." Then turning to his prisoner he told him if he did not tell the mob that he was willing to go to the



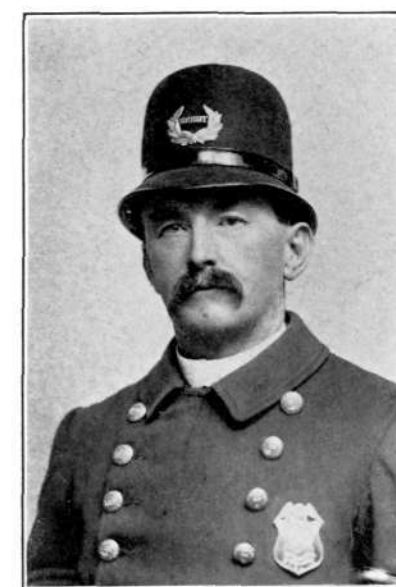
SERGEANT GILBERT C. JAMES



SERGEANT WM. M. JENKINS



SERGEANT E. C. JOHNSON



SERGEANT P. J. KELLY

station he would blow his brains out. Thoroughly frightened, the man told the crowd he was perfectly willing to go with his captor. The crowd withdrew and Lieutenant Farnan was the only policeman who got through the mob with a prisoner.

During the forty years he has been in the police service Marshal Farnan has received only one reprimand, and that came from an old Irish woman during the Cathedral Centenary. The Marshal had a large force of police on hand to see that the crowd was kept orderly and did not infringe upon the space set apart for the Church, State and municipal dignitaries. One little group stood in a place that was especially reserved,

and the Marshal walked over to them and politely requested them to move forward.

"Oh, go on, Tommy Farnan, and don't get smart with those who knew yez when yez was a boy. We've got as much right here as you have," exclaimed the old lady.

"That's right," replied the Marshal, "but if you'll walk over here with me I'll show you where you can see everything and not be in the way," and he conducted the little party of sightseers to a point of sightseeing vantage.

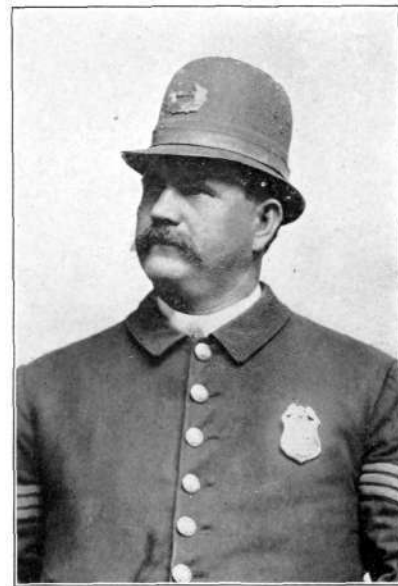
"You always were a good boy, Tommy," said the old lady, and the Marshal smiled under his gray moustache as she continued, "I'm sorry I spoke cross to yez, and don't

let it worry yez, darlint." So the Marshal smiled at his first reprimand and its quick withdrawal.

Incidentally, and in connection with the Cathedral Centenary, it may be remarked that Cardinal Gibbons is a personal friend and admirer of Baltimore's Marshal of Police. Only a short time ago the distinguished Churchman said: "In these days, when the press is full of articles regarding the acceptance of bribes by public officials and the wrong conduct of those who have been commissioned to high offices of public trust, there has never been the slightest hint of stigma cast upon Thomas F. Farnan, the head of the Baltimore Police De-



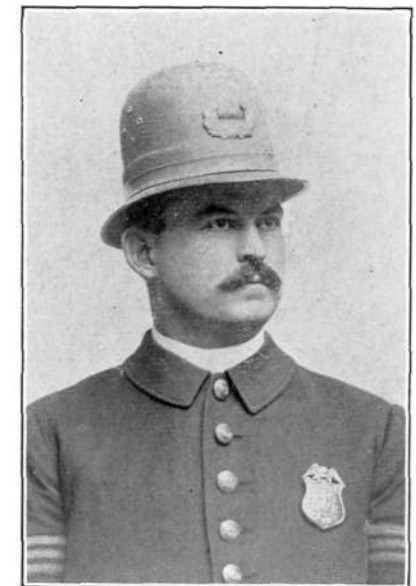
SERGEANT WM. J. KENEALY



SERGEANT THOS. P. KIRBY



SERGEANT JOHN E. KLEIN



SERGEANT WM. J. KLINEFELTER

partment. He is a splendid and efficient official and his work and memory should in future days be remembered and honored by his fellow citizens."

Marshal Farnan is a practical policeman and not a mere man of theory. He believes in a strict order of police discipline, but he has no fads and frills. He asks, demands, that his subordinates do their full duty, and if they are lax, negligent or disobedient, he quickly brings them to book. The policeman who makes a mistake or is guilty of an indiscretion, and admits it to his chief, finds a willing and kindly listener, a critical one, perhaps, but one who knows from long experience the difficulties, temptations and

trials of those who wear the blue uniform and brass buttons. To such the Marshal is a kindly adviser.

To Police Headquarters come many complaints against officers. Sometimes these complaints are well founded and at other times they emanate from political sources or from individuals who are incensed because subordinate members of the Department insist upon them obeying the laws. When complaints are received the Marshal makes a full investigation before reporting them to the Board of Commissioners. If the complaint is justified, the policeman is haled before the Board and asked to explain his conduct. If the Marshal finds that the

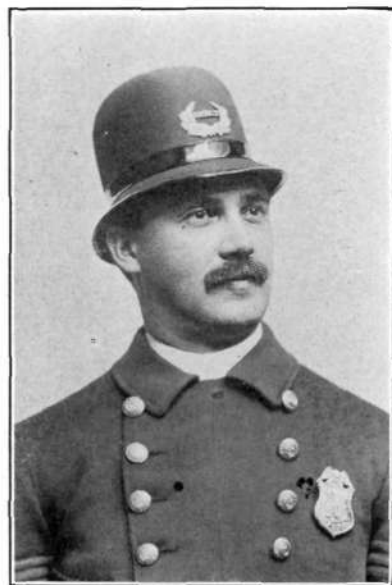
complaints are not justified, or are laid because of politics or other interests, he is quick to discover their true meaning. Every man in the Department knows that its head will always support him as long as he does his duty and conducts himself as "an officer and a gentleman."

The Marshal generally knows how to properly judge a policeman, for one learns many things in an experience of forty years on the police force of a large city.

Forty years' experience as a policeman has made the Marshal very astute, a little doubtful of human nature, but has never hardened him. He is grim and stern enough with the professional criminal, but



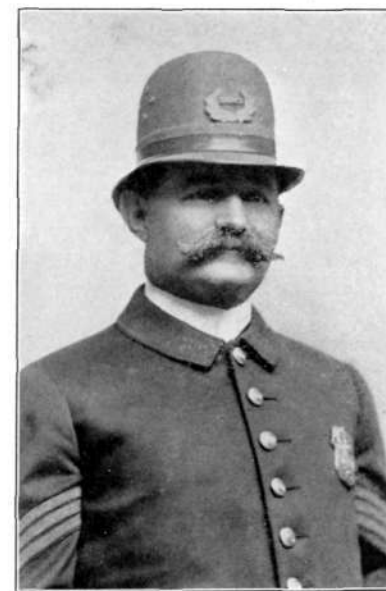
SERGEANT WM. LANCASTER



SERGEANT CHAS. LASTNER



SERGEANT JAS. M. LEVERTON



SERGEANT S. C. LEVIE

to the youth, or unfortunate, who has committed his first crime and has fallen into the hands of the police, he is always kindly, though absolutely rigid in carrying out the law.

“Many criminals do wrong by choice,” said the Marshal recently, “but there are some who are almost forced into a criminal life, because of their surroundings and other circumstances. I believe in treating all of them fairly and justly. The days when prisoners could be treated brutally by the officials who had them in charge have passed, and it is well they have, for it shows that the world is becoming really civilized and less brutal. I believe in police officers taking

their prisoners ‘in’ at any cost. Once a policeman takes a man into custody he should never let him go until he lands him in the station. If in doing this he is obliged to use his espantoon, or even his revolver, I believe he is justified, but he should never pull, haul or roughly handle a prisoner simply because he is an officer and wears the police badge of authority. In these days, I am glad to say, people recognize the law and its officers and there are but few cases of men resisting arrest and being clubbed for their resistance.”

In his domestic life the Marshal sets an example to the members of the force he directs and to Baltimoreans in general. His

home—and it is a home in every sense of the word—is on Lombard street, near Fremont. Rid, if even for a short time, of the cares of office, he makes for his own fireside with the rapidity of a carrier pigeon seeking its loft, for awaiting him is the wife and mother who has been his domestic mainstay and companion for nearly 40 years. Then, in the soothing atmosphere that arises from his own hearthstone, the Marshal is no longer the grim chief of police, but the affectionate husband, the thoughtful head of the family, the father—yes, and grandfather, for the third generation of Farnans gather around him, climb on his shoulders and toy with the gilded badge that is an insignia of honor



SOUTHWESTERN POLICE STATION

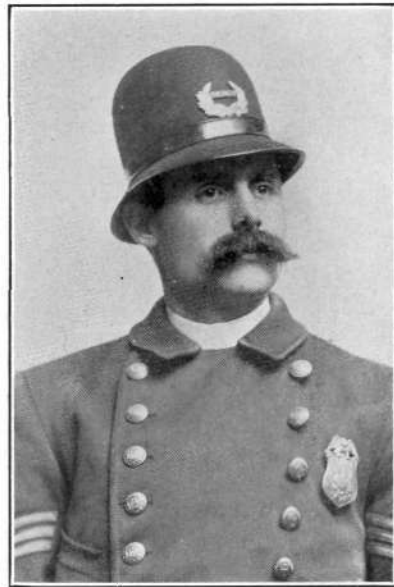
to its wearer and a terror to evil-doers and lawbreakers.

The Marshal has a host of warm personal friends in all walks of life, and whenever he shows himself in any place of public amusement or meeting, he must needs shake hands with scores of men who know him as Farnan, the loyal friend, and also as the firm and ever-vigilant Marshal of Police.

DEPUTY MARSHAL JAMES MANNING

On August 6, 1907, Deputy Marshal James Manning will have completed five years as assistant chief of police. While he is now more efficient than he was when he was promoted to his present rank, by virtue of his over four years' experience at headquarters, where he comes in contact with every phase of police duty, one might think that he is buried in a position where his ability is not shown because of lack of opportunity. But this is not so. Although there is but little display in the position he now holds, it is one of great responsibility and opportunity to thoroughly acquaint himself with every detail of the operations of the force of which he has been a valued and efficient member for 21 years.

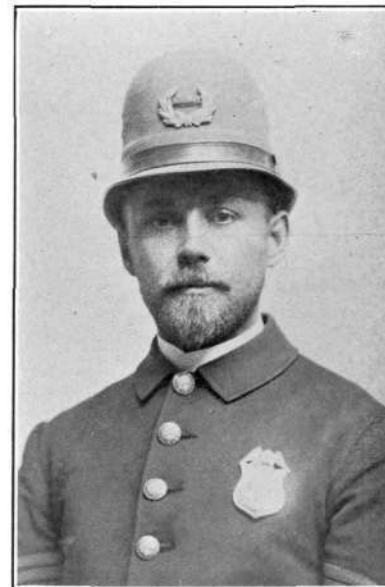
That Deputy Marshal Manning has accomplished results since he attained his position is a fact that is patent to every one in



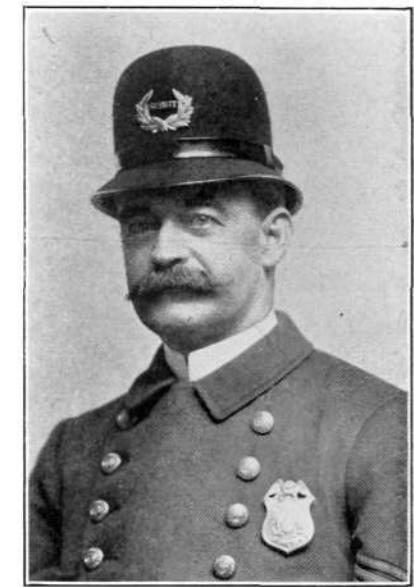
SERGEANT ALBERT F. LENTZ



SERGEANT CHAS. M. LOANE



SERGEANT GEO. E. LURZ



SERGEANT WM. J. LUTTS

the Police Department or who is at all familiar with the force and its methods of operating and working. That he has been able to accomplish so much is due in a large measure to the fact that in all questions relating to the police or to the protection of the public from accidents and the attacks of criminals or evilly disposed persons the Deputy Marshal and Marshal Farnan, his chief, work in perfect unison. Not only are the Marshal and his Deputy close official associates, but they are very warm personal friends. Each appears to know instinctively the ideas of the other and to agree with them and this creates a harmony of action and effect that cannot but be of benefit to the

whole Department and to the interests of life and property that it safeguards.

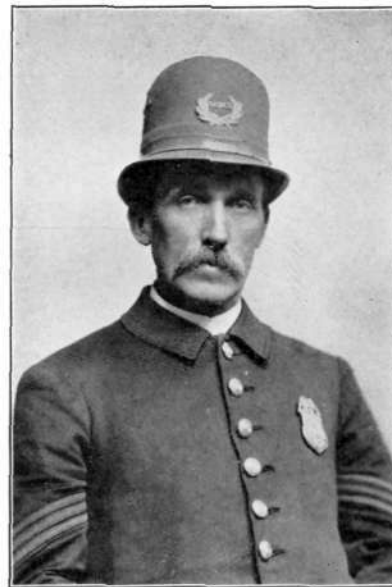
Deputy Marshal Manning has inaugurated and put into effect a number of new ideas in connection with his work at Police Headquarters. He takes a great interest in statistics in matters that relate to the Police Department and the public. During the past year he has put into operation a system by which the records of all murders, suicides and accidents, fatal and otherwise, are tabulated and are monthly given to the public through the medium of the daily newspapers.

The duties of Deputy Marshal Manning are manifold. In case of the sickness or ab-

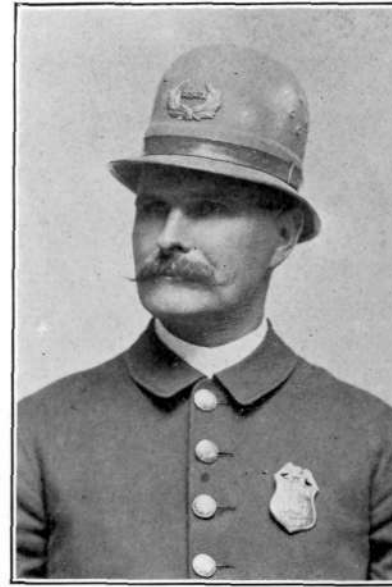
sence from the city of the Marshal he exercises full command over the force. He must attend the Marshal's office and assist the Marshal by attending to such parts of his duties as the latter may designate. When his services are not required for the performance of such duties he must inspect the members of the force on duty in the streets and he must daily visit as many of the station houses as practicable. He must repair in person to all serious or extensive fires in the City of Baltimore and to all riotous and tumultuous assemblages, and, if the Marshal is not present, take charge of the police and act as the Marshal. The Deputy Marshal has, under the direction of the Marshal, su-



SERGEANT R. P. McCLELLAND



SERGEANT JAS. J. McLYNN



SERGEANT GEO. P. MEYER



SERGEANT JOHN H. MINTIENS

pervision over the police patrol boat, its officers and crews, and must see that proper care is taken of the vessel, its machinery and equipment.

Connected with these specific duties there are thousands of details that are quickly grasped and disposed of by the second in command of the force.

The Deputy Marshal is comparatively a young man, and it required him just a little over 20 years to work his way to the highest position in the Police Department under the civil service, for the Marshal is appointed for a term of four years by the Police Board.

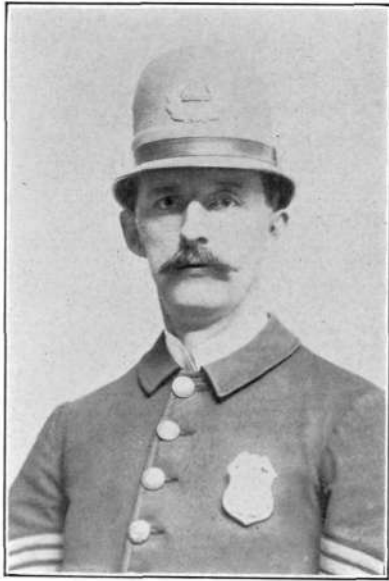
The Deputy's parents, Mr. Thomas and

Mrs. Jeannette Manning, were Scotch-Irish. They lived in Seneca county, New York, where the Deputy first saw the light of day. He was born on October 1, 1855. When a youngster he attended the Catholic schools of the parishes in which he lived.

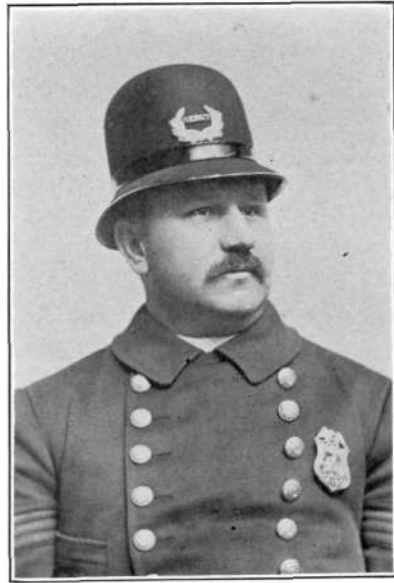
When he was 12 years old his mother moved to Baltimore, and for two more years James Manning attended school here. Although he worked, he attended night school. Later he took a course at Eaton & Burnett's Business College. At the age of 15 he began to learn gold-beating, and his relatives thought he would continue to pound away in the little shop for the rest of his life.

Despite the fact that the present Deputy Marshal looks and is the picture of health, he was not so fortunate in his younger days. He gave up gold-beating and went to work as a clerk for Messrs. Tyson & Bro., grain merchants. But this, too, disagreed with him and his health became so bad that Mr. Manning got up every morning and took long walks for exercise, lack of which caused his trouble.

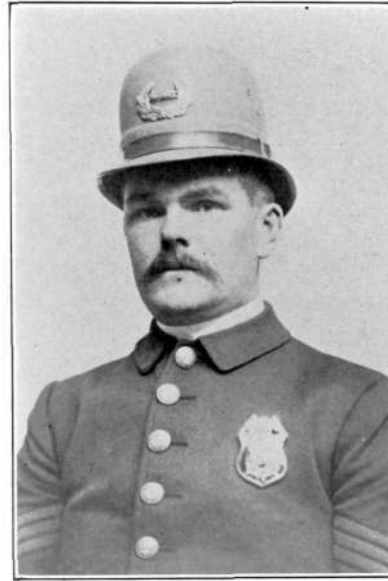
He put in his application for a place on the police force, and said that if he had been subjected to such a rigid examination then as the men are now he would probably have been rejected. One day in April, 1882, he was notified of his appointment, and that



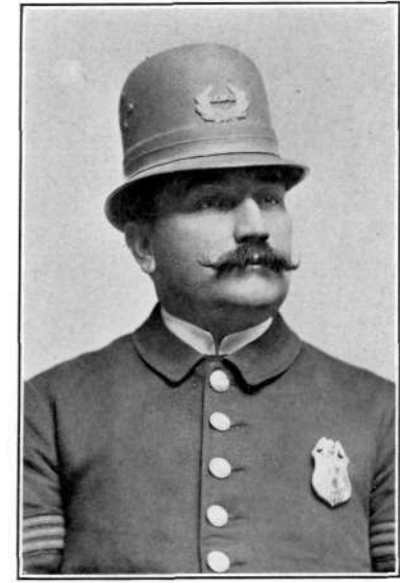
SERGEANT THOS. J. MOONEY



SERGEANT ALFRED MOORE



SERGEANT JEREMIAH J. MURPHY



SERGEANT STEPHEN G. NELSON

night he reported at the Western Police Station for duty.

Captain Lepson, then at the Western, took a liking to the young officer. After he had been on the force some time the Captain wanted him to become turnkey. He pointed out that the duties would not be hard, that his clothes would not cost so much, and that he would not be exposed to such rough weather. His friends told young Manning he was little short of crazy for not accepting the position, but Patrolman Manning wished to elevate himself, and he realized that he could only climb the ladder by getting good cases.

It was not long before he displayed

marked ability. Though he had made many arrests, the first very important case that came his way occurred in November, 1887, when he arrested James Johnson, a negro burglar. Johnson was regarded as a dangerous man, because he was always heavily armed, and his peculiar specialty was robbing houses while the occupants were asleep. He expected to be shot at if caught in the act, so he went prepared to give battle.

One morning two houses on Saratoga street were robbed, and a long Newmarket overcoat was among the things stolen. A few hours after the report was made at the police station Patrolman Manning went to

a pawnshop to warn the broker about the stolen articles. As he was entering the place he saw Johnson pawning an overcoat. While he did not know the negro, he felt that the coat was the one for which he was looking.

Johnson, in the meantime, had gotten out the door, but he was overtaken. When searched at the station house sufficient evidence was found in the negro's pockets to connect him with eleven cases of burglary. He was sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for nine years.

On February 6 of the following year Manning arrested Frank Sullivan and Ned Spurrier, charged with assaulting and rob-



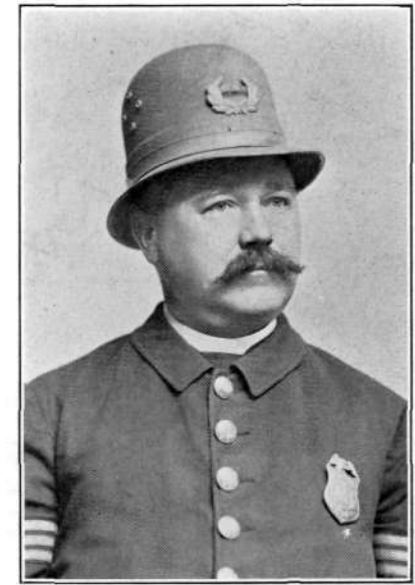
SERGEANT JOSEPH NEVINS



SERGEANT WM. A. NICHOLSON



SERGEANT JOS. F. NORTON



SERGEANT THOS. J. O'NEILL

bing Mr. Jacob Eakle, of Hagerstown. Patrolman Manning was on day duty at the time, and was notified one afternoon that an old man from the country had been beaten and robbed on his post in broad daylight. Being young and energetic, the patrolman felt that he must get the case or his superiors would think the grass was growing under his feet.

He hurried to Pratt and Penn streets, where the holdup took place, and saw the old man, with blood streaming down his face from the blows of his assailants. Then he felt a slight tug at his coat sleeve. He turned and saw a small boy, who led him aside. The youngster said he had seen the

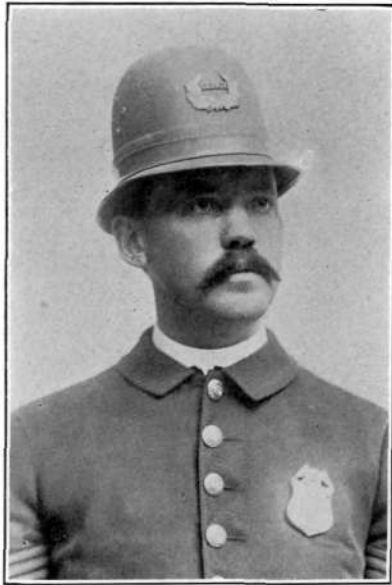
robbery and had just passed the highwaymen on Fremont street.

With his diminutive assistant, Manning ran to Fremont street, where the youngster pointed out two men. Realizing that the men would run if they had the opportunity, Patrolman Manning ran as lightly as possible and burst between the men. Before they had recovered from the shock of the collision a strong hand clutched both of their collars.

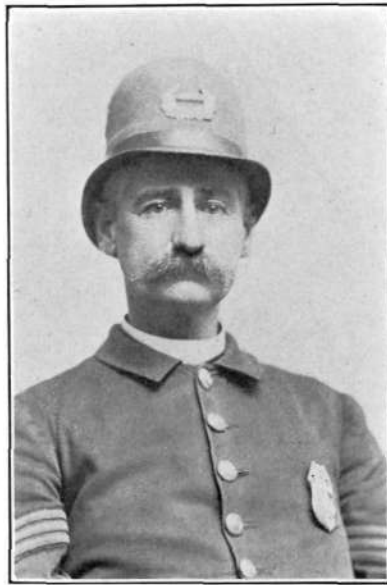
At the patrol box Sullivan became unruly. He twisted Patrolman Manning's thumb back until he dislocated it, but the officer did not release his hold. Though the agony was intense, he did not say a

word in complaint, as no one in the crowd would at first aid him. When it seemed that Sullivan would surely get away the prisoner became crazed. He kicked at the crowd and acted so that he came near being mobbed. When the men were searched at the police station Mr. Eakle's watch was taken from Sullivan.

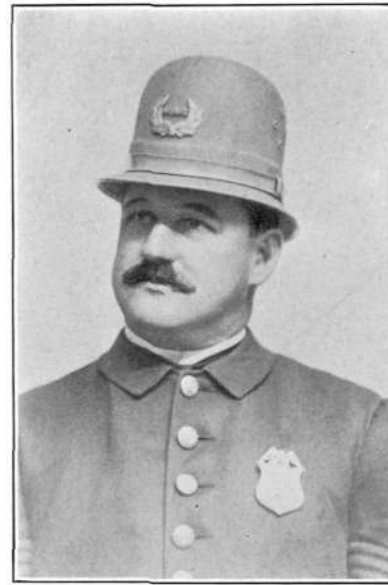
Then the young patrolman was given the position of telephone man in the police station, and this valuable experience has stood him in great stead. On March 31, 1888, he was promoted to sergeant, and on August 21, 1891, he was again promoted. It was while a round sergeant that the Deputy



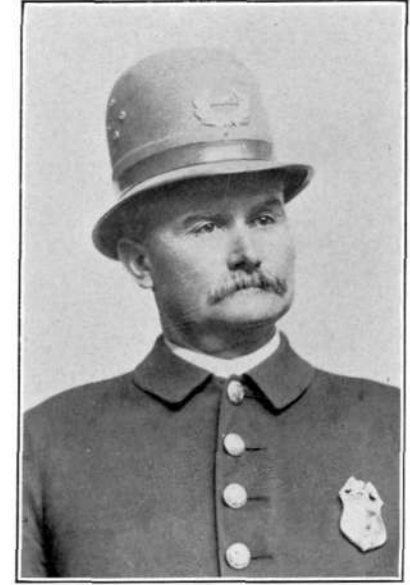
SERGEANT JOS. O'TOOLE



SERGEANT THEODORE OWINGS



SERGEANT FRANK PARR



SERGEANT P. J. PATTERSON

waged a war on gambling houses and violators of the liquor law.

One of the best raids he ever made was upon a gambling joint in the Western District which had a cigar store front. The store was closed about 9 o'clock every night, and the players used the second floor. Two complaints had been made about the place, both persons declaring they had been fleeced.

Early one morning, when all the players had left the building, Round Sergeant Manning and the present Lieutenant Polton talked the matter over. Manning said he wanted to get into the house to "get the lay of the land," so he climbed the back fence

and, with the aid of a ladder, crawled through a second-story window.

He made his investigations and looked for the best point to attack, and found it in the kitchen, which, he discovered, was not used. Everything in the room was covered with dust, and the windows and shutters were bolted. The bolts were slid and the shutters unlatched.

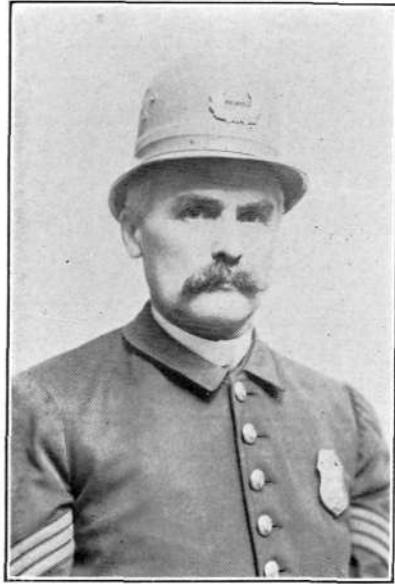
Two or three nights later the cigar store was closed, but the lights in the second story were so bright that the "Rounder" knew there was a big game on. He got his squad of raiders and climbed the back fence. Having removed their shoes, the policemen crept into the kitchen, after one of the men

had climbed through the kitchen window.

Round Sergeant Manning knew where the game was, so he started to crawl toward it in the darkness. Suddenly he became aware that a sentry stood on the landing above him.

"We've got to run for it," he shouted to Polton, and they reached the sentry's side and clutched him by the throat before he could say a word. The man was too surprised to yell. When they saw the officers in uniform the players were dumfounded.

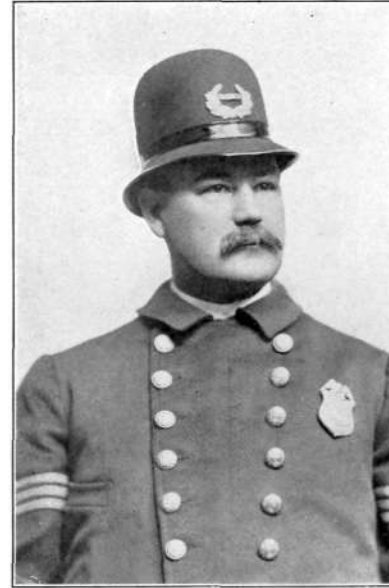
As a round sergeant the Deputy was well informed regarding the Chinese in Chinatown, and he made several raids. One was on Bow Sing's place, in Marion street. Nu-



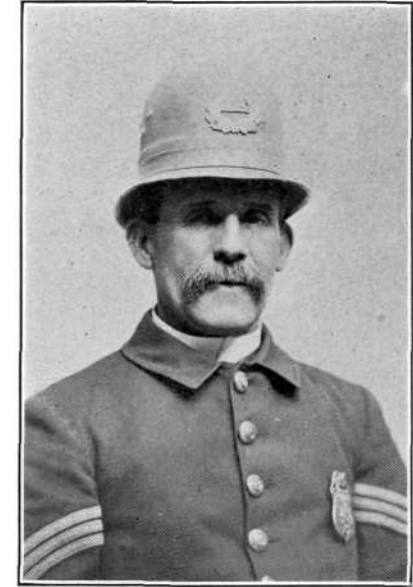
SERGEANT NICHOLAS PFISTER



SERGEANT FRANK J. PLUM



SERGEANT GEO. POLLOCK



SERGEANT CHAS. B. POTTER

merous complaints had been made against the dive, and the Deputy started out one night to raid it. He knew the house was barred and provided with signals to warn the gamblers. He knew also that no one could gain entrance until he had shown his face to the doorkeeper, who looked through a glass panel.

Finally he decided upon a plan. He took his men into the rear yard of a house occupied by a number of negroes of bad character, which was next door to the dive. All the occupants were kept under surveillance to keep them from warning Bow Sing and his guests. Then, with the door of the house opened just far enough for him to see what was going on, the Deputy waited.

Soon a young Chinaman came along, and, thinking no one was in sight, gave the mystic sign and the door was opened. Before the Chinaman could step across the threshold the Deputy had knocked him sprawling and dashed into the den. The gamblers were fined and the Chinaman who was knocked down was ostracized by his fellow-countrymen.

In another Chinese raid Round Sergeant Manning dashed into the "joint" and took it by storm. He was in citizen's clothes, and the Chinamen could not stop him until he was alongside of the gaming table, about which 50 Chinamen were seated. The other members of the raiding party were locked

out, and the Deputy was left in the den with the gamblers, but no one made an attempt to injure him.

The only time the Deputy's life was in actual danger was when he arrested Lewis Stewart, a young man who lived in South Baltimore some years ago. Stewart and a girl friend had been at a ball and quarreled on the street. Patrolman Nicholson ordered them to move on, and Stewart turned on the officer and shot at him.

Round Sergeant Manning was coming down the street, and Stewart approached him with the pistol in his hand. In a minute the young man found himself on his back, but as Manning looked down at his



SERGEANT THOS. W. QUIRK



SERGEANT E. M. RAMSEY



SERGEANT GEO. W. REESE



SERGEANT JOHN RETH

prisoner he found the muzzle of the pistol staring him in the face. With a quick movement of his hand the round sergeant pushed the young man's hand away just as the weapon was fired.

His good work as round sergeant earned promotion, and he was sent to the Central District, where his opportunities were greater. Later he was sent to the Northwestern District, and on April 6, 1898, he was promoted to lieutenant. His good work in the house won a captaincy for him August 6, 1900, and he was assigned to the Northeastern District.

When he took command the district needed a strict disciplinarian, and he was

the right man for the place. Soon his men began to see him in the district at midnight and at all hours. They met him here, there and everywhere. As a result everybody worked hard.

The most daring piece of work Manning did as captain was to arrange with ex-City Councilman John Stone to be held up on Sinclair Lane, a dark walk in the northeastern suburbs. It was learned that Herbert Carter, alias John Smith, and Llewellyn Winslow, alias Louis Keene, had planned to rob Mr. Stone.

Mr. Stone was in the coal business, and his receipts Saturday night were said to be large. These he carried home with him,

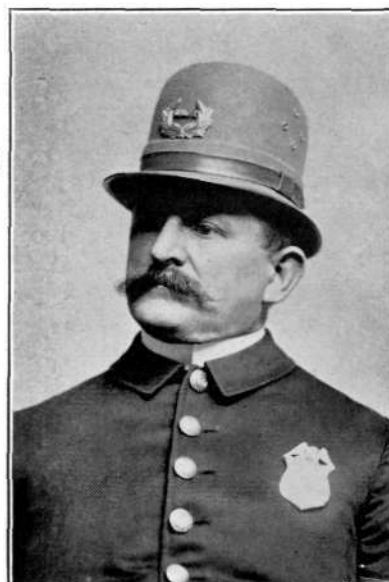
and the two young men, it was said, intended to rob him. Captain Manning sent for Mr. Stone and told him of the plan. He got Mr. Stone to consent to be held up. When the hold-up took place Detective Dougherty, Round Sergeant Arbin, Round Sergeant Leverton and several other policemen were near by.

The hold-up was not successful because the officers fired at the men too soon. In the chase which followed one man got away, but was caught later. Each man was given nine years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

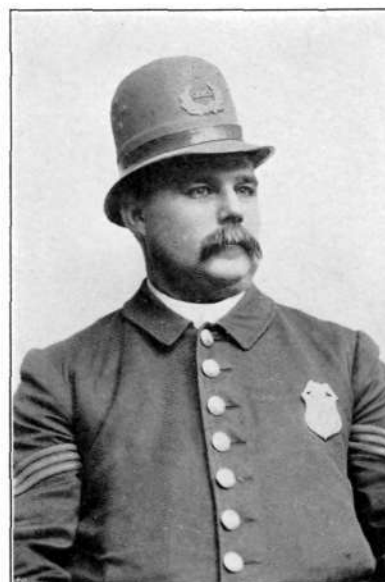
When Marshal Farnan was appointed, Captain Manning took the examination for the Deputy Marshalship. He passed with a



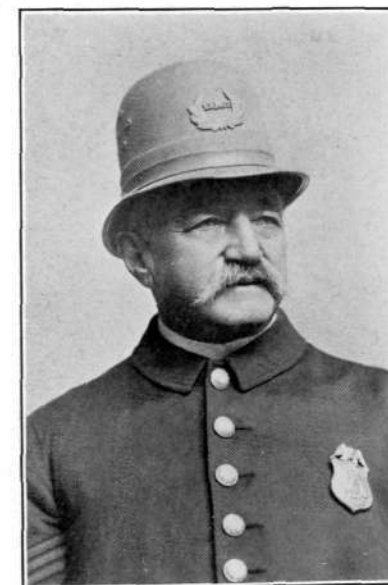
SERGEANT M. J. REYNOLDS



SERGEANT GEO. M. RUHL



SERGEANT WM. T. RUSSELL



SERGEANT GEO. W. SCHAEFER

high percentage and was promoted. Since that time he has been out of the limelight, except when Marshal Farnan goes away, when he takes up the reins and handles the affairs of the Department.

JOHN SWIKERT, Jr.

Secretary to Marshal Farnan.

Mr. John Swikert, Jr., holds the important and responsible position of being the secretary and confidential man to Marshal of Police Thomas F. Farnan. One can readily realize what this position calls for, as Mr. Swikert not only handles all the

Marshal's official correspondence, but he is in other ways also the recipient and repository of thousands of secrets, which are necessarily connected with the Department which he serves so faithfully and loyally.

Mr. Swikert was born on October 24, 1865, and was educated in the public schools. He served as a messenger in the B. & O. Railroad Company under the late Robert Garrett's administration and afterwards as secretary to the superintendent of the B. & O. Relief Fund. In August, 1891, Mr. Swikert severed his connection with the B. & O. and adopted the theatrical profession. In April, 1893, he was appointed

Secretary to the Marshal of Police. Mr. Swikert has served under former Marshal Jacob Frey, under the late Marshal Samuel T. Hamilton and under Marshal Farnan, who regards him as one of the valuable members of the Headquarters force.

Deservedly popular with all the members of the Department, and he comes in contact with nearly all of them in the course of his duties, Mr. Swikert occupies a position that is many phases enviable.

He is Regimental Commissary Sergeant of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., and a leading member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

CAPTAINS OF POLICE

Baltimore city is divided into eight police districts and each district has a captain in charge. That the duties of these officials are arduous and difficult to properly perform is of itself a tribute to the district captains, in that they have shown their fitness to occupy such responsible positions.

That the reader may better understand the duties of the district captains, we print the following regulations and rules governing their official conduct:

Captains are held responsible for the

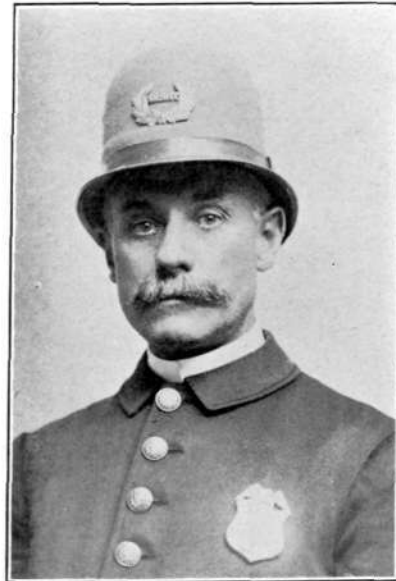
presevation of the public peace and protection of life and property in their respective districts; also for the discipline, good conduct and efficiency of the force under their commands.

It is the duty of each captain to devote some portion of each twenty-four hours to the inspection of his district, noting carefully any appearance of neglect, carelessness or improper performance of duty on the part of his subordinates, as well as the conditions and affairs generally of his district.

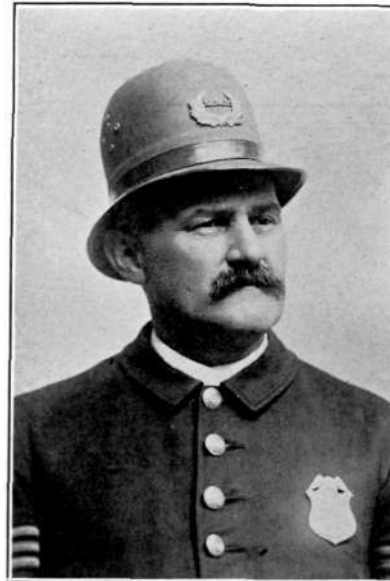
Captains must divide their respective districts, with the sanction of the Marshal, into the proper number of posts and squads, both for day and night, and designate the men to patrol the posts, and the sergeants to command the squads. No transfers from one division or district to another, however, can be made without the approval of the Board of Police Commissioners; nor can policemen be assigned to work the posts on which they reside. The posts and squads of each division must be numbered, and records and



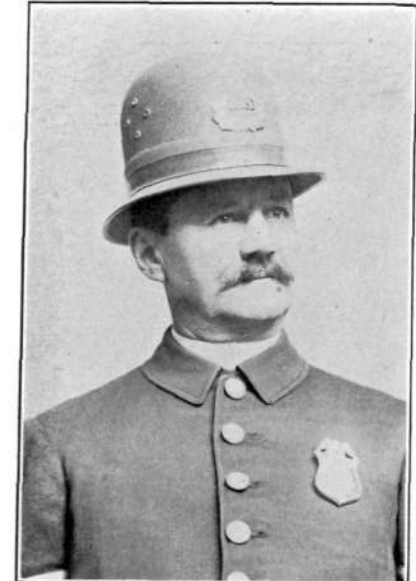
SERGEANT WM. C. SCHAUB



SERGEANT E. W. SCHULTE



SERGEANT EDWARD SCHULTZ



SERGEANT FREDERICK SEIBOLD



NORTHWESTERN POLICE STATION

plats of the same, together with the names of the sergeants and men assigned to each, must be kept at the station-house.

Captains must see that all the members of their commands are thoroughly instructed in their duties, and acquainted with the nature and extent of the powers delegated to them, respectively.

They must report to the Marshal, upon proper forms provided for the purpose, all violations of the prescribed rules and regulations; any neglect of duty or misconduct on the part of any of their commands that may come to their knowledge, and all complaints made by citizens or others against members of the force, keeping a record thereof at the station-house.

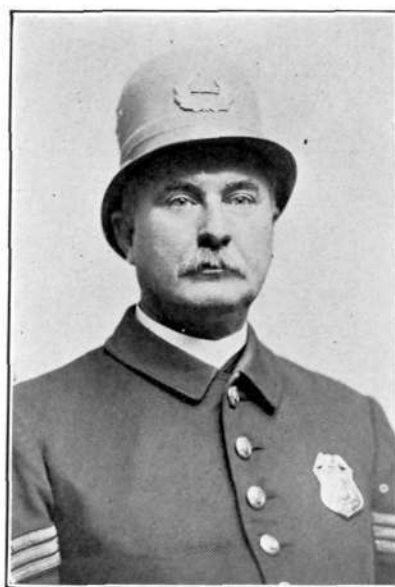
They are held responsible for the cleanliness and condition of their respective station-houses. They shall permit no persons to remain about them but members of the force, or other persons who may have business requiring their presence there.

The roll shall be called at the station-house at the commencement and termination of each tour of active duty, and the captains shall order the men as their names are called for patrol duty to arrange themselves in line that they may be inspected by the sergeants.

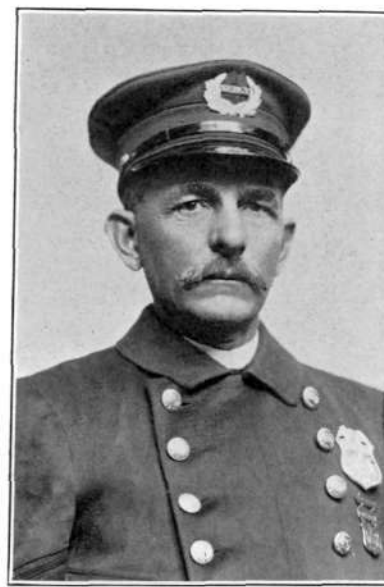
They must keep accurate records of all persons arrested and brought to the station-house, whether they be detained or not, and such other records and books, and in such



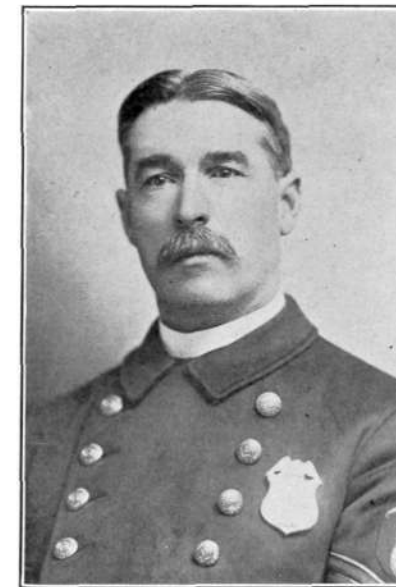
SERGEANT JOHN F. SINGER



SERGEANT W. M. D. SMITH



SERGEANT JOSEPH SMITH



SERGEANT JAS. E. SMITH

manner as the Board of Police Commissioners may from time to time direct. If the person arrested be detained at the station-house the witnesses present must be notified to attend the next regular sitting of the Police Justice, if he be not then present at the station-house, or such other time as the Police Justice may require their attendance.

Captains must deliver in person to the Marshal daily, before 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), returns containing accurate and faithful copies of reports and of the entries and memoranda made in the record books of the station-house during the preceding twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. Captains must also make to the Marshal such

other reports in manner, matter and form as may be directed from time to time by the Board of Police Commissioners.

Captains must report promptly to the Marshal as often as circumstances may require throughout the day, any robberies or occurrences of special interest in their respective districts.

Captains must report to the Marshal all cases of malignant, infectious and contagious diseases in their respective districts.

Captains upon being notified by any member of the force of a murder, burglary, highway robbery or other serious offense where the perpetrator has escaped, must at once inform the Marshal and also notify sergeants as fast as they call in.

On an alarm of fire being given, it is the duty of the captain of the district in which the fire occurs, to repair at once to the same with such force as he may have at command, and be diligent in preserving order, protecting life and property, aiding firemen to discharge their duty and in carrying out the general regulations prescribed in cases of fire.

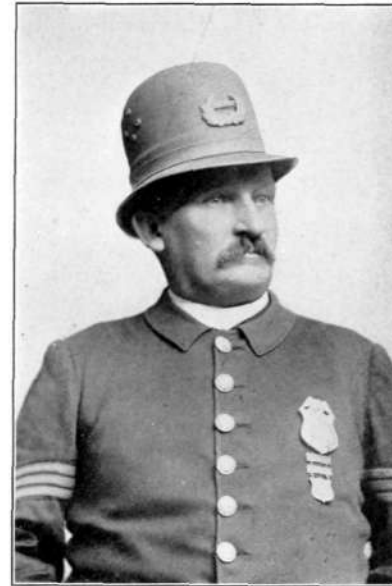
In cases of riot, tumultuous assemblage or any emergency requiring the services of the police, the captain or officer in charge of the district in or near which the event occurs, must forthwith proceed to the place at which the police are wanted, with such force as he can command, or with part



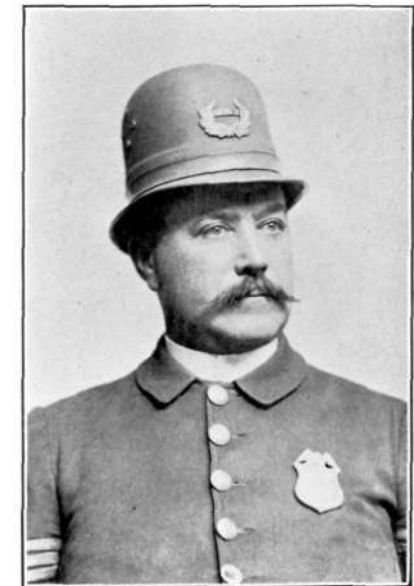
SERGEANT J. A. SPARKLIN



SERGEANT WM. H. STEVENS



SERGEANT HENRY STREIB



SERGEANT J. E. SWEENEY

thereof as he may find it necessary, and be vigilant and prompt in the discharge of his duties. Should the captain or officer in charge have any doubt of his ability to preserve the peace or to restore order, he must send notice to the Marshal immediately.

The captain of each district is held responsible for the enforcement of the laws against lottery policy, gambling, pool-selling, selling of liquor on the Sabbath, selling liquor between prohibitory hours, and all other provisions of the liquor law. He may adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be best to secure the enforcement of said law; provided, however, that no one shall be induced by a member of the Police

Department to violate the law for the purpose of securing a case or evidence.

Captains must cause their subordinates to report to them, with names of owners and occupants, all suspicious places, disorderly houses, resorts for thieves, houses and other improper resorts, places suspected of being used for gambling, lottery policy, race pool-selling; as well as pawnbrokers' establishments, second-hand dealers' stores, junk shops, dealers in old gold and silver, jewelry stores and manufactories and other places where stolen property is likely to be offered for sale, and employment offices in their district. They must also cause to be reported to them the names, residences and

descriptions of thieves and suspicious persons in their districts. Captains must keep records of the foregoing and report thereon from time to time to the Marshal.

They must give special attention to all sparring exhibitions within their respective districts, see that the necessary permits therefor have been duly obtained; that the laws applicable to such exhibitions are enforced rigidly and make all necessary reports in relation thereto to the Marshal.

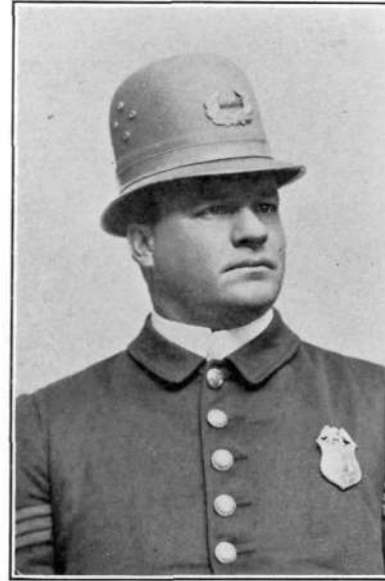
Captains and officers in charge of station-houses must read carefully and explain to members of the force of their respective commands all general and special orders, and all decisions of the Board in cases of



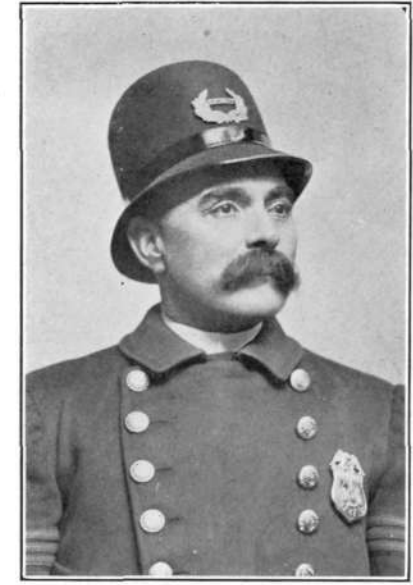
SERGEANT JOS. E. TROTT



SERGEANT JOHN J. WALSH



SERGEANT MICHAEL E. WARD



SERGEANT W. L. WARFIELD

complaints against members of their command.

On the death, resignation or dismissal from the Police Department of a member thereof, it is the duty of the captain of the district to which such member was attached to demand the surrender of the arms, equipment, insignia of office, books of rules and regulations and all other public property belonging to the Board of Police Commissioners, which may have been placed in the hands of such member. The captain must give receipt for such property returned him in which he shall state the condition in which he received the same. If such de-

mands be not complied with promptly, the captain must so report to the Marshal.

On the death of any member of the force the captain of the district to which the deceased member belonged must report immediately such death in writing to the Marshal, who shall, in turn, notify the Board promptly.

There is kept in each station-house a record upon which shall be entered the names of the members of the Department attached thereto reported sick or injured. When such report is received, the captain or officer in command must cause it to be entered promptly. If a member so reported be a

resident of a physician's district other than the one of which such police district is a part, the proper station-house must be notified promptly. When in the judgment of the captain or officer in command an immediate examination of the member reported sick or injured shall be made, the captain or officer in command shall communicate directly with the police physician of the district.

The captain or officer in charge of the station-house selected for the purpose shall prepare daily a list of all members reported sick or injured in accordance with blanks furnished, and transmit the same to the

proper police physicians. The names of the members sick or injured must be continued on said list from day to day until they report for duty. Members of the force upon the sick list will not be permitted, however, to return to duty until authorized to do so by the police physician of the physician's district in which the sick member

resides. The designated police district must be notified promptly of all sick or injured members returning to duty in order that they may be taken from the list.

Whenever any of the matrons are unable, by reason of sickness, leave or other causes, to report for duty, the captain or officer in charge of the station-house shall notify

promptly the superintendent of matrons, and in her absence from duty the Marshal, in order that a substitute matron may be provided without delay.

Captains are held responsible for the prudent and economical use of gas and fuel at their respective station-houses.

All entries upon the books and records required to be kept at the station-houses shall be made by the station-house clerks. The captains, however, may designate another member of the force to assist the clerk in emergencies, and in the absence of the clerk to perform his (the clerk's) duties. In all cases such work shall be under the supervision of the officer at the time in command, who shall be responsible for its correctness.

Each captain must see that the officer in making an arrest has all witnesses present in court at the trial, and as far as lies in his power that all cases from his district are prosecuted promptly and energetically.

CAPTAIN CHARLES W. GITTINGS.

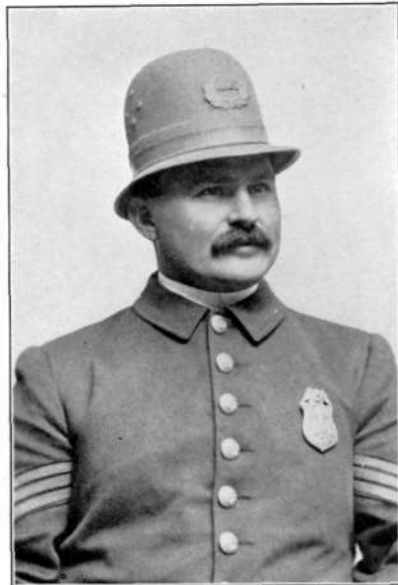
Captain Charles W. Gittings, of the Northeastern District, has charge of a very populous section of the city. In some respects this district is similar to that of the Eastern, which hems its southern boundary in that it has a population that comprises nearly every nationality upon the globe. In this district is situated the world-known Johns Hopkins Hospital, St. Joseph's Hos-



EASTERN POLICE STATION

pital and other institutions of that kind. As Baltimore's population is increasing rapidly, hundreds of citizens are building residences in the northeastern section, and it falls to the duty of Captain Gittings to guard these properties and those who live in them.

Clifton Park, one of Baltimore's com-



SERGEANT WM. M. WHITE

paratively new pleasure grounds, is within the boundaries of the Northeastern District and is constantly growing in favor as a place of recreation, visited by hundreds of the residents of that section and by people from every quarter of the city.

Captain Gittings was born on December

23, 1855, and was appointed to the Police Department on July 17, 1886. On September 21, 1893, his excellent service won him a promotion to a sergeancy and was further promoted on October 22, 1897, when he was raised to the rank of round-sergeant. On March 18, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and on January 29 of the year following his qualifications brought to him another promotion and he was made a captain and assigned to the newly created Northern District.

Captain Gittings is in every sense an energetic official and the Commissioners realized that his activity would be well employed in the Northeastern, to which he was later transferred.

When a sergeant Captain Gittings was especially commended for his part, on January 18, 1895, in the arrest and conviction of Harry Armstrong, a notorious boarding-house thief.

For his part in the arrest of Leroy Brown, alias George Davis and Charles Harris, on the charge of burglary, in 1897, he was again commended by the Board of Commissioners.

On February 12, 1898, he took a prominent part in the arrest and subsequent conviction of John Baker, colored, and Samuel Mitchell, colored, charged with assault and highway robbery. In 1898 he was again recommended for the arrest and conviction of John Kelly on the charge of burglary.

In 1899 his name was again placed on the record kept at Police Headquarters for his efficient work in taking part in the arrest and conviction of Samuel Adams, Robert Myers, Charles Kann and Thomas Hall, professional pickpockets, and in 1898 he had the satisfaction of being especially rec-



SERGEANT E. G. WORDEN

commended for the arrest and conviction of George Le Compte, William Klenke and Howard Bruce, charged with burglary. In 1898 Captain Gittings' name went on the list again in connection with the case of Daniel Rogers, colored, charged with burglary, and in the same year he took a leading part in the arrest and conviction of William



SERGEANT CHAS. WORTMAN

R. Donelson and James Dorsey, who were convicted of murder. Captain Gittings was especially commended in 1905 for his splendid work in the great "Yegg" raids, which took place in December, 1904, and which are treated of at length in another chapter.

CAPTAIN GEORGE G. HENRY.

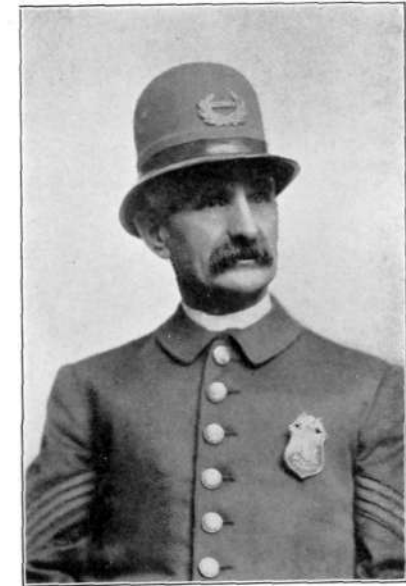
Captain George G. Henry has charge of one of the most important districts in the city. The Western includes within its boundaries the notorious "Tenderloin" section of the city. That Captain Henry has

been selected by the Board of Police Commissioners to take charge of a district where, in certain sections, it can be expected that latent and open attempts to violate the laws are made during every hour of the day and night, is a proof of the confidence reposed in him by the Commissioners and the Marshal.

The commander of the Western District must be firm in all matters relating to a certain portion of the classes that are placed in his charge. In his district there are not only the "Red Light" localities, but thousands of homes, in which dwell the decent and reputable citizens of his bailiwick. It is to the credit of Captain Henry that he has kept the lines as sharply drawn as possible between the reputable and disreputable sections and classes. In this district is Lexington Market, the largest and best-known retail market in this country and perhaps in the world.

Thousands of men, women and children visit this great food-distributing depot on three days in the week. To protect these patrons of one of Baltimore's most famous institutions is only one of Captain Henry's many duties, and one which thousands of Baltimoreans know he has discharged conscientiously and efficiently.

Captain George G. Henry was born on February 25, 1863, and was appointed to the



SERGEANT LOUIS ZEHNER

police force on June 1, 1888. On June 25, 1895, he was promoted to a sergeantcy, and in a year his excellent service won him the promotion to the grade of round-sergeant, to which rank he was appointed on September 5, 1896.

On January 29, 1900, he was promoted to the lieutenantcy, and was elevated to the captaincy on July 6, 1901.

Captain Henry, when a sergeant, was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for the arrest and conviction of Harry Williams and Patrick Duffy, charged with murder.

CAPTAIN GEORGE LEAGUE.

Captain George League, who commands the Eastern Police District, has charge of one of the most important sections of Baltimore. To the south this district is hemmed by the Patapsco River and harbor. Millions of dollars are represented by the great property and commercial interests that are confided to the guardianship of the captain of the Eastern District and his subordinates.

The policemen under Captain League's command are obliged to keep an extra vigilant eye upon the extensive water-front to guard great commercial concerns from the attacks of thieves and from fires.



C. H. BURNS,
Clerk Northeastern District.

Nor is this all. The Eastern District is the residence of a polyglot population from every quarter of the globe. On the streets of this section one jostles elbows with smart



JOHN FARNAN,
Clerk Southwestern District.

Lascar sailors, Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Lithuanians, sallow South Americans, and the natives from every country in Europe and nearly every country in Asia and the Orient. Many of the individuals of these varied races are part of the floating population of the district, but there are thousands who have established more or less permanent dwellings and business interests in this section of the city. To properly control

the foreign elements, to impress upon them the meaning and exercise of the law is a work that Captain League has successfully accomplished. The commander of the Eastern District was born on December 25, 1843, and was appointed to the Police Department on March 23, 1870. He was promoted to a sergeancy on April 26, 1876, and was raised to a lieutenantcy on October 6, 1876.

On July 22, 1899, he was appointed to the captaincy. During his long years of efficient police service Captain League has been especially commended nine times for meritorious police work.



EDWARD L. PUTZ,
Clerk Southern District

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. MCGEE.

Captain Thomas B. McGee, who is probably one of the best-known district commanders of the Department, is in charge of the Southern District. In his territory are located miles upon miles of valuable wharf and dock properties, extensive shipbuilding and repairing plants and the great dry-docks where vessels plying to and from Baltimore are repaired and altered. Captain McGee exercises a supervision over the entire Light street water-front, as the northern line of his district begins at Pratt street and ends where the city and county are separated on the south by the waters of the Mid-

dle Branch of the Patapsco which separates the city from the dividing lines of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties. In this district are steamboat excursion wharves,

excursion steamboat wharves seldom give a thought to the police system and care which convoys them safely to the gangplanks of the steamers and when they return watches them until they board the electric cars homeward bound.

That the crowds who daily patronize the excursion steamers are looked after and safely guarded from accident and the attacks of pickpockets is of itself a tribute to the executive ability and unwearied vigilance of the captain of the Southern district.

Captain McGee won his rank in the Police Department by sheer efficiency and ability. He was born on December 23, 1851, and was appointed a member of the



WALTER WATSON,
Clerk Northwestern District



W. R. WONDERLEY,
Clerk Northern District.

from which thousands of Baltimoreans and visitors from other cities go on daily outings to the popular Chesapeake Bay resorts. Perhaps a few of these happy excursionists realize that from the moment they enter crowded Light street, congested with traffic, and are piloted around restive horses and moving vans, carriages, wagons and drays by the watchful policeman, that they are in the hands of Captain McGee. The majority of those who hurry to and from the ex-



J. T. O'CONNOR,
Foreman Mounted Stables.



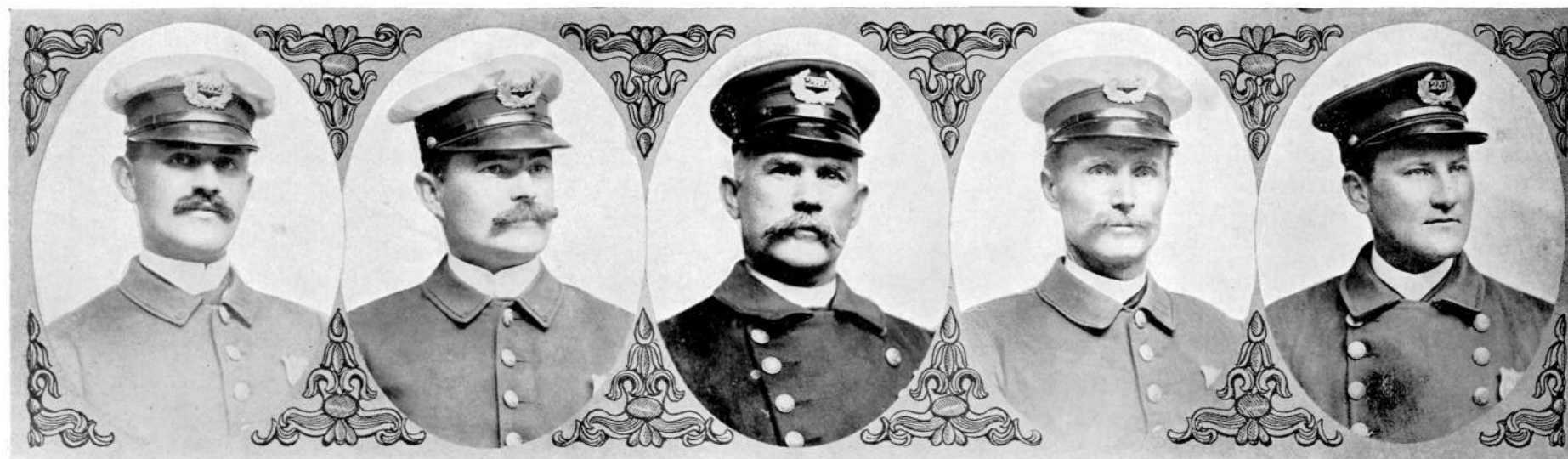
J. B. BOONE

J. CLANCY

A. C. CARROLL

J. F. FREEDY

G. E. GUDE



C. W. KAUFMAN

J. F. LINN

T. McGRAIN

E. J. TALBOTT

J. A. WARNER

MOUNTED SQUAD



W. H. AUSTIN

J. O. ANDREWS

J. J. ACKER

R. ANDREWS

H. V. ARDISSON

Department on February 18, 1878. On January 6, 1887, his work as a patrolman won him a promotion to a sergeancy, and on July 22, 1897, the capability which he showed in that capacity caused the Commissioners to promote him to the rank of round-sergeant.

On February 17, 1898, by the unanimous vote of the Commissioners, he was made a lieutenant and on September 20, 1901, he received a further evidence of the regard in which he was held by his superiors by being appointed to a captaincy.

Captain McGee has been commended by several Boards of Commissioners seven times for his efficient police work. In May, 1891, in the same month a year later and in

the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 his work as an officer of the Department was of such character that it was recognized officially and his name was registered during those periods in the archives of the Department as one who had performed meritorious service.

Captain McGee is one of the most popular officials holding an executive position in the police service. A strict disciplinarian, he, as his subordinates express it, "puts on no frills" and is always ready and willing to talk with and advise with his men regarding any detail of the work which he has earned through long years of arduous labor and effort. Captain McGee is especially valued by those who have charge of

the extensive railroad yards and water-front concerns, which hem his district from Light street to its southeastern terminus at Locust Point. Thieves who formerly preyed upon these valuable properties have, in a large measure, ceased their depredations because of the watchfulness and unrelenting pursuit by Captain McGee and his men. One of the important duties of the commander of the Southern District is to see that the extended railroad and wharf properties, including warehouses and huge grain storage elevators, are properly protected, and daily and nightly the patrolmen under his command pace their posts along Light street and down on the Locust Point docks, where the Lazaretto light winks a cheerful



JAS. BAKER

A. A. BAUGH

C. E. BOND

B. T. BUSKY

G. B. BURKHARDT

encouragement to them from across the harbor. In addition to watching over the great commercial interests of his district, Captain McGee is the guardian of thousands of homes and those who dwell in them. His district is one of the most populous in Baltimore, and in the southeastern section he has a considerable foreign element to deal with, while in the central section of his territory there is a large colored population. "Tom" McGee, as he is styled by those co-ordinate in rank in the Department, has shown himself competent and capable of dealing with all these varied and important interests and among those who serve under him, those whom his executive ability and system of guardianship protects and among his superior officers at Headquarters he holds the

reputation of being an efficient and zealous official, keen and intelligent in his work, a conscientious servant of the public and a policeman,—in all that is implied by that term.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN E. MOXLEY.

Captain Jonathan E. Moxley, of the Southwestern District, is in point of service the youngest captain in the Baltimore Police Department. In the matter of efficiency, however, he has proved his right to wear the insignia of his rank. Captain Moxley is in command of a section of the city that is in certain localities densely settled, while in others it is so thinly inhabited that the mounted police are required to patrol its outlying boundaries. In appearance

and physique Captain Moxley is the beau ideal of a commander of police. Standing over six feet in his stockings, he is proportioned accordingly and is a perfect specimen of alert and energetic manhood.

The young commander of the Southwestern was born December 3, 1866, and was appointed to the force on July 30, 1888. On March 3, 1899, he was promoted to a sergeantcy, and owing to his excellent work in that responsible position, was made a lieutenant on August 30 following.

Ambitious and desiring to make his way up the ladder of promotion, Lieutenant Moxley took the civil service examination for the captaincy, made a high average and was promoted to that rank on March 10, 1904.

Captain Moxley was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners in 1890 for his excellent police work in arresting James Foard and William Cross, charged with committing burglaries in Westminster, Carroll county, Md.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SCHLEIGH.

Captain Edward Schleigh, of the Northwestern District, is, in every sense of the word, a policeman with all that term implies in efficiency, courage, executive ability and a mind that acts quickly and with

precision in an emergency. He is in command of a district that taxes all of his police abilities, for the Northwestern not only covers a vast territory in the north and northwestern sections of the city, but is the abiding place, permanent and temporary, of a class of colored residents, many of whom are in constant warfare with law and order and the constituted authorities. One of the serious problems with which Captain Schleigh has to deal is the preserving of order among this class of the residents of his district and that he has done so has won the commendation of the other and law-abiding residents who look to him to protect their welfare and property interests. It has been frequently remarked that since Captain Schleigh took charge of the Northwestern that night assaults, purse snatchings and the attacks of petty thieves have become comparatively rare. The extensive residence section of Walbrook and neighboring residential sections in the Western Annex are under Captain Schleigh's control, and when one scans the city map and sees the great territory that his men must cover under his supervision it cannot be wondered that his guardianship keeps both his brain and body constantly at work.

Captain Schleigh was born on March 6, 1849, and was appointed a patrolman on the police force on February 1, 1881.

On April 9, 1886, he was appointed to the rank of sergeant and on April 19, 1894, was



SOUTHERN POLICE STATION.



JAS. BLAKE

J. BACHMAN

G. J. BOZEMAN

W. P. BURNS

C. H. BURNS

raised to the grade of round-sergeant. His excellent police work gained him the lieutenantancy on April 2, 1896, and he was promoted to his present rank on July 21, 1901.

Captain Schleigh was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for the arrest, April 7, 1895, and conviction of John R. Williams and Frederick Whitney, charged with assault with intent to kill.

His most famous case was that of the murderer William T. Blaney, who killed his relatives, Sarah and Caroline Blaney, on May 2, 1890. Captain Schleigh was at that time a sergeant, and it was owing to his quick conception of the conditions surrounding the murder that led him to arrest Wil-

liam T. Blaney. Blaney was tried, and on Sergeant Schleigh's conclusive evidence was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The murderer broke jail, but was recaptured.

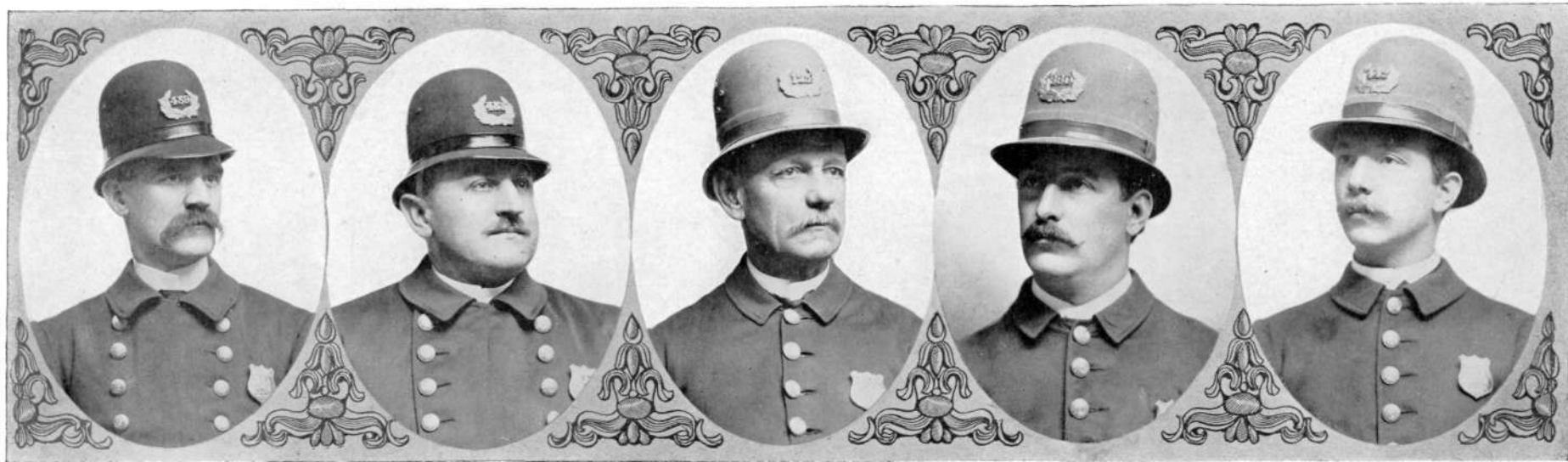
Captain Schleigh is known as a strict disciplinarian, but he holds the warm regard of his men. By his superiors Captain Schleigh is held in the highest regard and he is known as an officer who will unhesitatingly carry out an order, even at the risk of his life.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. G. SHULTZ.

Captain John A. G. Shultz is in command of the Northern District, and it is no little task, even in his experienced hands, to pre-

serve order and protect property throughout the wide domain that stretches from North avenue, on the south, to the line between the city and Baltimore county on the north. In Captain Shultz's district are hundreds of handsome residences that must be protected day and night from the attacks of thieves and other lawbreakers. In summer, when many residents of the Northern District leave the city to go to the seashore and mountains, sometimes leaving their homes without a regular caretaker, the captain has to exercise unusual care and vigilance in protecting the properties thus left exposed.

Not only are there residences to protect, but in several sections of the district are



H. C. BIRMINGHAM

R. BLILER

J. C. BRANDT

G. R. BLACK

H. J. BYRNE

various large manufactories, and the extensive railroad yards of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio systems also run through this section and have to be guarded with extra care.

Druid Hill Park, Baltimore's most popular pleasure ground, lies entirely within the Northern District, and in the summer time when this beautiful stretch of lawn and woodland, drives and by-paths is sought by thousands of people, the work of guarding them from injury takes considerable thought and planning.

Captain Shultz is one of the veterans of the Department. He was born on December 23, 1842, and on October 4, 1870, received his appointment in the Police Department.

On April 8, 1874, his activity as a patrolman won him promotion to a sergeancy and on March 28, 1892, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant and the following November was promoted to a captaincy. Captain Shultz's persistency in running down criminals and performing efficient police work has placed him on the official roll of honor of the Department, as he was especially commended on December 20, 1889, and on March 17, of the same year, for excellent police ability.

CAPTAIN BERNARD J. WARD.

Captain Bernard J. Ward has command of the Central District, a section, which from the police and business standpoint, is the most important one in the city.

In this district are located the majority of the banks, trust companies and large wholesale and retail business concerns.

The Central has a long water front, extending from Light and Pratt streets to the western side of Jones' Falls. This entire water-front is lined with warehouses, manufacturing plants and steamboat terminals. There are three important railroad terminals in the district, Calvert Station, Union Station and Hillen Station, and, in addition, the great warehouses and railroad yards of the Pennsylvania and Western Maryland Railroad systems.

To enumerate the vast commercial interests guarded by Captain Ward and the policemen of the Central District would require more space than we have at our com-



W. J. BORDEN

E. B. BISHOP

P. BEHRINGER

S. BOLLINGER

W. J. BROADFOOT

mand, but the reader can understand that in watching over the few mentioned above requires the most vigilant and efficient police work.

Captain Bernard J. Ward wears the police medal of honor presented him by the Commissioners in May, 1889, for his courageous conduct in arresting on February 5 of that year Oscar L. Willey. On the morning of that day Captain Ward, who then held the rank of sergeant, was on a street car returning home from duty. As the car reached Pratt and Calvert streets the officer observed a great commotion. People were running hither and thither in terror. The officer jumped from the car, while a score of voices shouted, "There's a policeman!"

At first the sergeant could not make out what was the matter. Then a man rushed up to him and told him that a big man had stabbed to death Frank Valentine, an Italian, who kept a small stand on Calvert street, near Pratt. At that moment the murderer, for such he turned out to be, ran from a saloon and, brandishing a large dagger, started to pursue several citizens, shouting that he would cut them to pieces. Sergeant Ward was without his espantoon, but realizing that the man with the knife would carry out his threat of cutting people to pieces, he ran at the man and grappled with him. Both men fell in the slushy street and, unfortunately for the officer, the man with the dagger landed on top. While Sergeant Ward struggled with the man

the latter made a desperate attempt to stab the officer, but only succeeded in striking him in the mouth with the handle of the dagger.

Sergeant Ward finally conquered the man, but it required six policemen to get the prisoner into the patrol wagon. At the Central Station it was found that the man's name was Oscar Willey. Willey had escaped from an institution for the insane. He had broken open a showcase on Pratt street, near Calvert, and had secured the dagger. Frank Valentine, the Italian whom he first attacked, was literally cut to pieces and died the day following.

While in the Central Station Willey made a murderous attack upon Captain (now Marshal) Farnan.



JOS. BRUNER, JR.

J. E. BUSICK

C. H. BAKER

G. W. BURTON

G. W. BANDEL

Captain Ward was born on October 11, 1858, and was appointed to the force on June 20, 1883. He was promoted to a sergeantcy on April 25, 1885, and was appointed a detective on April 25, 1894.

On July 15, 1897, he was made a captain and assigned to the Southern District.

On September 13, 1901, the Board of

Police Commissioners, Messrs. Upshur, Morris and Fowler, dropped Captain Ward from the service, declaring that his appointment to the captaincy had been illegal. Captain Ward took his case to the courts, and in April, 1902, the Court of Appeals decided that his appointment was legal and the Commissioners were in-

structed to reinstate him. This was done on April 11, 1902, and he again donned the uniform which the highest tribunal in the State had ruled he had the right to wear.

Captain Ward has been especially commended for meritorious police work nineteen times by the several Boards of Commissioners under whom he has served.



JOHN BUTLER

WM. BUSCH

J. L. BARCLAY

C. F. BARRANGER

PHILIP BOOKER

LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL R. BOONE.

Lieutenant Samuel R. Boone has charge of all the electrical branches of the Baltimore Police Department. This includes the patrol-box calls and private telephone system.

Lieutenant Boone was born October 1, 1857, and was appointed a member of the Department on November 24, 1888.

He was made a sergeant on February 17, 1893, and lieutenant on January 8, 1907.

Lieutenant Boone's position is a very important and responsible one. He is an experienced and expert practical electrician,

and the call boxes and other electric connections and paraphernalia of the Department are always kept in the best of order under his supervision.

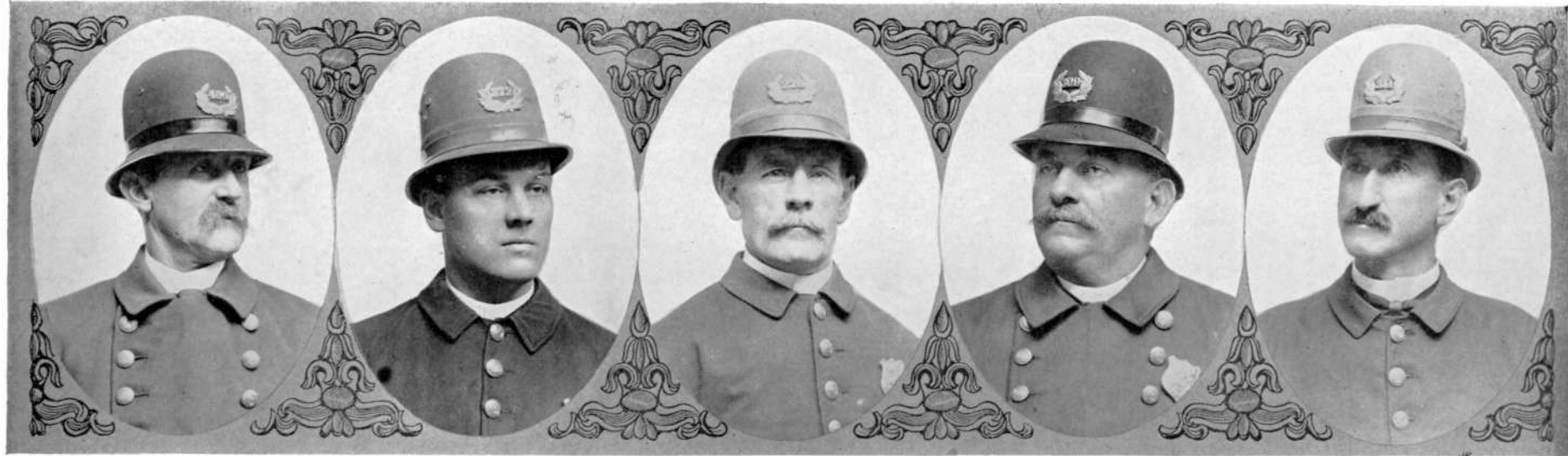
LIEUTENANT EDWARD J. CAREY.

Lieutenant Edward J. Carey, of the Harbor Police, has been well trained for his present position. His first training as a seafaring man was on coasting vessels. After spending several years at sea young Carey was appointed as a coast guard at the United States Life-Saving Station on the Maryland shore near Ocean City. In

this position the future police officer saw a great deal of the strenuous and dangerous work of the life-savers, who daily and nightly patrol the coast, watching for vessels in distress and rescuing their crews from the hungry waves and treacherous sands. The life of a policeman appealed strongly to the young life-saver and he came to Baltimore, made application and was appointed a policeman on April 14, 1897.

He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on January 30, 1900, and assigned to the Harbor Police Service.

On April 4, 1901, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.



G. W. BOWERS

J. A. BATZER

T. L. BELL

W. H. BURGESS

W. J. BUCKLEY

LIEUTENANT JAMES T. CASEY.

Lieutenant James T. Casey, of the Northwestern District, was born March 18, 1855, lice force on June 1, 1888, with the grade of probationer.

He was raised to the grade of regular on September 5 of the same year, and on December 9, 1899, was promoted to a sergeantcy.

On July 12, 1900, he was promoted to the rank of round-sergeant and received another tribute to his ability as an officer when he was promoted to a lieutenantcy on August 22, 1902.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT D. CARTER.

Lieutenant Robert D. Carter, of the Eastern District, was born March 28, 1852, and

on May 12, 1884, was appointed a member of the Baltimore Police Department. On March 9, 1888, his excellent service won him a promotion to the rank of sergeant and, still climbing the ladder, he was appointed to his present rank on March 17, 1892.

Lieutenant Carter, in addition to being considered an all-around efficient and experienced officer, has on three different occasions distinguished himself as an astute and keen policeman, and on December 21, 1890, was especially commended by the Board of Commissioners for the arrest and conviction of Eliza Toogood, Arthur Howard and William Toogood on the charge of robbery. He was again commended for arresting on March 14, 1892, Edward Russell, charged

with burglary, and on August 13, of the same year, he arrested and subsequently convicted William H. Jones on the charge of murder. All three of the cases were officially recognized by the Boards of Police Commissioners under whom he was serving.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES M. COLE.

Lieutenant Charles M. Cole, of the Central District, is one of the best-known members of the Department. Not only is he known as a capable and efficient policeman, but the interest which he has taken in organizing gymnasiums, baseball clubs and other athletic diversions that add to the muscle and brawn of his subordinates, has made him one of the most popular officials in the police service.



C. R. BEGNELLE

C. A. BISHOP

C. E. BOWERSOX

W. B. BOHN

J. BRACKEN

Lieutenant Cole was born on March 26, 1861, and was appointed to the service on March 16, 1891. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on February 19, 1897, and was made round-sergeant on March 18, 1899. On January 30, 1900, he was promoted to his present rank.

Lieutenant Cole was especially recommended for arresting on March 9, 1896, Joseph Brown, charged with larceny. Brown was convicted.

He was again especially commended for the arrest and conviction, on February 24, 1898, of John C. Krause, charged with counterfeiting. In all Lieutenant Cole has been commended on four different occasions by Boards of Police Commissioners.

Lieutenant Cole has the happy faculty of

being a strict disciplinarian and, at the same time, a warm friend and adviser to those subordinate to him in rank. As a police officer, faithful and energetic in the discharge of his duties, he holds the regard and confidence of his superiors, while as a commanding officer he is looked up to and held in esteem by those who serve under his orders.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH D. COLLINS.

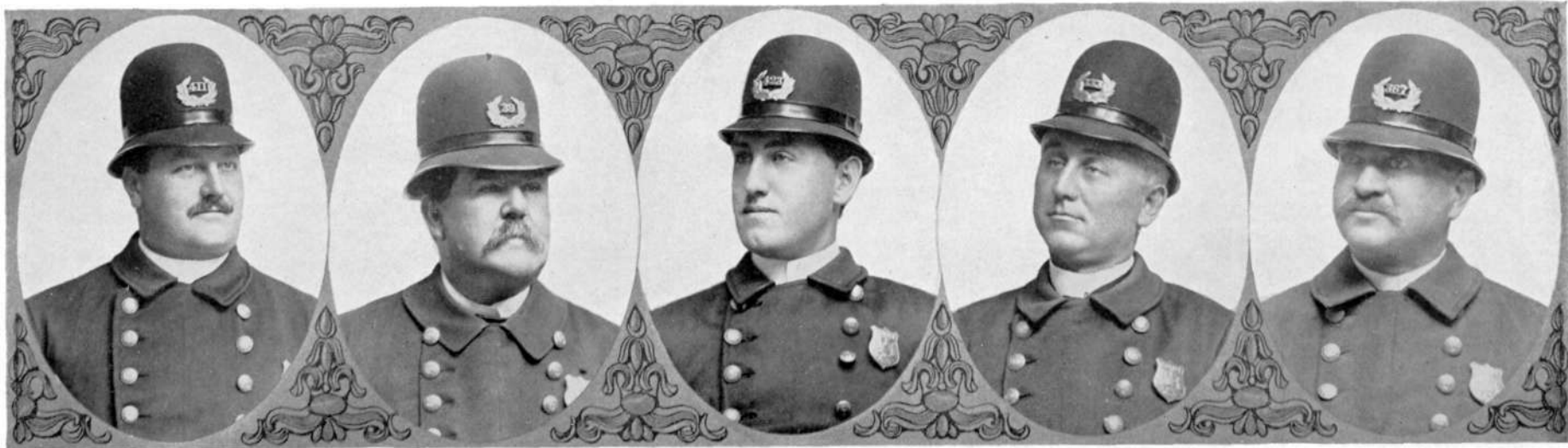
Lieutenant Joseph D. Collins, of the Southern District, is one of the veteran officers of the Department. He was born on February 1, 1847, and was made a member of the Police Department on July 30, 1868.

On July 28, 1876, he was promoted to a

sergeantcy and on April 16, 1894, his capabilities won for him the rank that he now holds.

Lieutenant Collins was especially commended in 1891 for arresting on February 14, of that year, Charles Joiner, charged with burglary, and was commended in 1892 for arresting on October 24, 1891, Dempsey Tunstall, alias Thompson, on the charge of burglary.

The majority of the people who live in the Southern District know Lieutenant Collins and hold him in the highest regard. Among his subordinates he is held in the highest esteem, and his superior officers regard him as the epitome of all that is careful, conscientious and capable in exercising the duties of his rank.



G. B. BUSWANGER

W. E. BOWLING

J. J. BURNS

J. G. E. BURKHARDT

B. BURMAN

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK T. CRATE.

Lieutenant Frederick T. Crate, of the Northeastern District, was born on November 14, 1842, and was appointed a policeman on February 27, 1877. He was made a sergeant on April 21, 1881, and was promoted to the rank of round-sergeant on January 16, 1896. On September 20, 1901, he was promoted to a lieutenant. When a sergeant, in 1894, Lieutenant Crate received especial commendation for the arrest and conviction of John Smith, colored, charged with larceny.

He was again commended for the arrest, July 17, 1895, and conviction of Annie Hamilton, charged with larceny.

For his part in the arrest, March 26,

1896, and conviction of Joseph McCann, William McCann and Charles McLaughlin, charged with burglary. In 1897 and 1899 he was especially commended for meritorious service.

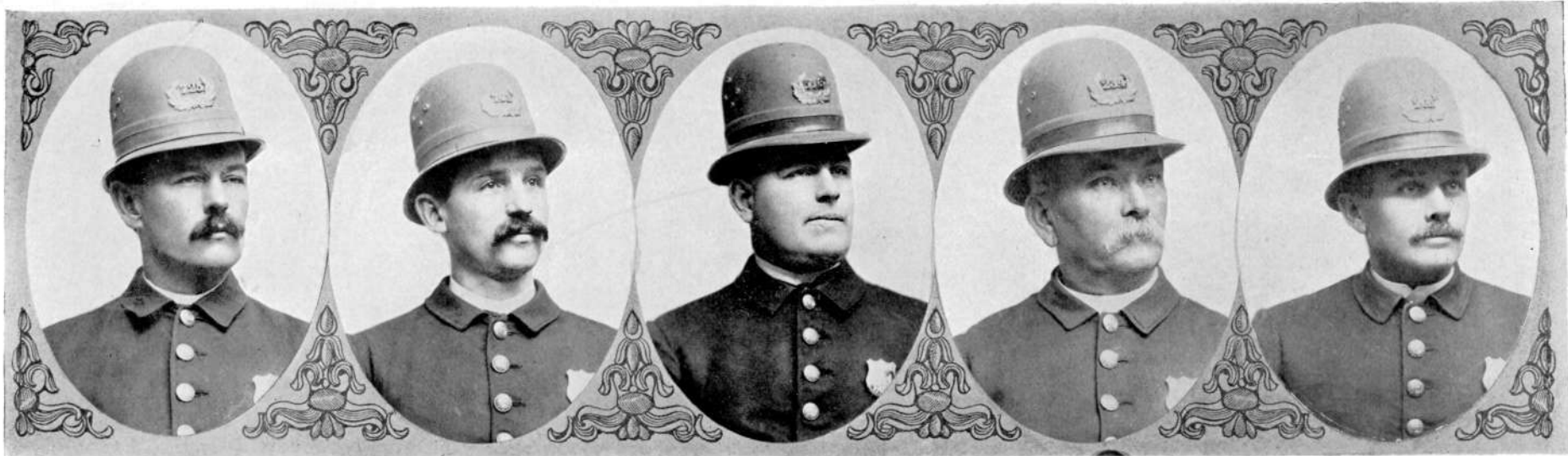
Lieutenant Crate is regarded by his superior officers as a conscientious and energetic worker. Among his subordinates he is held in the esteem that is his due because of his many years' faithful service in the Department.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS F. DEMPSEY.

Lieutenant Thomas F. Dempsey, of the Northern District, was born on January 13, 1856, and was appointed a policeman on May 26, 1888.

His energy as a police officer and the con-

scientious manner in which he performed the duties of a patrolman attracted the attention of his superior officers and the Board of Commissioners and on April 26, 1894, he was raised to the rank of sergeant. In attending to the many difficult and detailed duties of this rank Sergeant Dempsey exhibited an ability that brought him speedily to his next promotion, for on January 23, 1896, he was again promoted, this time to the rank of round-sergeant. On January 30, 1900, Round-Sergeant Dempsey, backed by his excellent record as a patrolman, sergeant and round-sergeant, won his present rank and was commissioned to wear the gold chevrons of a lieutenant of police. Lieutenant Dempsey is known throughout the Department for



T. J. COLLINS

J. CHOPPER

J. L. CARROLL

W. J. CROWE

W. H. CALLAHAN

his grasp and understanding of all city and State laws which fall to the lot of the police to enforce.

He has an extensive personal acquaintance outside of departmental circles, and "Tom" Dempsey, as he is familiarly styled by those who know him best, has won a well-deserved popularity.

Lieutenant Dempsey was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for the arrest and conviction of John Wilson, Richard Plater and James Harris (colored) on the charge of assault and robbery, on October 6, 1898, and was again commended for the arrest and conviction of Peter Reynolds, charged with assaulting and shooting his wife.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE N. EVANS.

Lieutenant George N. Evans, of the Southwestern District, was born on January 6, 1850, and was appointed a policeman on April 11, 1874.

On November 11, 1890, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and on April 19, 1894, he was raised to the grade of round-sergeant.

Round-Sergeant Evans' energetic police work brought him a further promotion and on December 22, 1898, he was promoted to his present rank.

In 1899, Lieutenant, then Patrolman Evans, was especially commended by the Commissioners for the arrest and conviction of James Bennett, colored, charged with

burglary. When round-sergeant he was again commended for his part in the arrest of Otto A. Pfaff, Charles Brown, Daniel Rainor and William Hawkins, charged with burglary.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. FULLEM.

Lieutenant John J. Fullem, of the Southwestern District, was born December 25, 1850, and was appointed a policeman on August 22, 1878. He was promoted to a sergeancy on October 31, 1882, and gained the rank of lieutenant on November 11, 1886. Lieutenant Fullem was especially commended by the Board of Commissioners for the arrest, October 23, 1888, of Asbury Cole, charged with murder in Cecil county, Maryland.



WESTERN POLICE STATION.

He was again commended in 1896 for the arrest and conviction of Lewis Page, colored, charged with shooting with intent to kill.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS F. GREEN.

Lieutenant Thomas F. Green, of the Eastern District, was born on October 23,

1850, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on June 5, 1875.

The thirty-two years that Lieutenant Green has served as a policeman has made him experienced and capable in handling every phase of the routine and general work which his duties call upon him to perform and he is highly regarded by his superior

officers and the members of the Department who come in contact with him.

Patrolman Green was promoted to a sergeantcy on September 19, 1881, and was raised to the rank of round-sergeant on April 19, 1894. On September 17, 1896, he attained his present rank.

For the arrest and conviction of Harry Nelson and Stephen L. Jones, charged with burglary, Lieutenant Green was especially commended in 1891. When holding the rank of sergeant he risked his life, in company with Patrolman John Donnelly, in rescuing Nicholas Berger and wife from their burning dwelling. In all, Lieutenant Green has been especially commended on four different occasions for efficient police work.

In the Eastern District, to which he is assigned, Lieutenant Green is an especially valuable aid to Captain League in that he has an intimate knowledge of the foreign element in that section and is acquainted with their manners and customs.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM KALBFLEISCH.

Lieutenant William Kalbfleisch, of the Central District, and one of the best-known officers of the Department, was born on August 5, 1860, and was appointed a policeman on December 6, 1882.

With all the qualifications that go towards the make-up of a good police officer, Patrolman Kalbfleisch had only been on the



F. P. CLAUTICE

W. T. CULLISON

T. CHAFFINCH

O. P. CARNEY

J. M. COALE

force a short time when his energetic work attracted the attention of his superior officers, and on May 14, 1885, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Sergeant Kalbfleisch was even more active than Patrolman Kalbfleisch, and his name became a terror to the evildoers in his bailiwick. On April 19, 1894, he was again promoted, this time to the rank of round-sergeant, and in January, 1898, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant. Lieutenant Kalbfleisch became widely known and popular in commercial circles in 1904 and 1905, when he had charge of the Burnt District Squad. After the great fire of 1904 the business section of the city was in a state of chaos and confusion. Buildings were being erected in place of those de-

stroyed by the great conflagration and constructive operations of all kinds were being pushed forward rapidly. Naturally, these conditions caused an extraordinary amount of congestion along the thoroughfares where these operations were going on. The Board of Commissioners, for these reasons, deemed it wise to form a special squad to patrol this section and Lieutenant Kalbfleisch, because of his energy and executive ability, was selected to command it. Lieutenant Kalbfleisch remained in command of the squad until the rebuilding operations in the burned district were practically completed. Then the squad was abandoned and the lieutenant again took his place behind the desk at the Central Station, but he had the satisfaction of realizing that he had

faithfully performed his difficult duties and that his efficiency and untiring labor had been warmly commended by the Commissioners, the Marshal and Baltimore's commercial men and builders.

Lieutenant Kalbfleisch has been eight times especially commended by Boards of Police Commissioners.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT L. LEAGUE.

Lieutenant Albert L. League holds the official title of Commander of the Police Patrol Steamer Lannan. Lieutenant League comes from a long line of seafaring ancestors. His father was captain of the first steam tugboat that operated in Baltimore harbor, and the early years of Lieutenant League were spent on coast and bay



J. A. COONEY

M. J. CAVANAUGH

T. E. CUSACK

V. L. CHANEY

J. P. CONCANNON

vessels. His early training particularly qualifies him for his rank and duties in the harbor police.

Lieutenant League was born on August 1, 1863, and was appointed a member of the Police Department April 22, 1886. The Lannan was put in commission August 10, 1891, and within the next thirty days Patrolman League was promoted to the rank of sergeant. On April 30, 1892, Sergeant League was raised to the rank of lieutenant, with the title of Commander. On August 28, 1891, Lieutenant League and the late Lieutenant Arthur Napier, heroically rescued William G. Bartcher, a boy, from drowning in the harbor, and on August 9, 1892, Lieutenant League rescued Frederick Herost from drowning. For both of these

rescues Lieutenant League was especially commended by the Commissioners.

LIEUTENANT DAVID P. MCCLELLAND.

Died on April 15, 1907, Lieutenant David P. McClelland, Departmental Veterinarian and Commander of Mounted Police.

Lieutenant McClelland was born on April 3, 1845, and was appointed a policeman on May 1, 1871.

He was promoted to a sergeantry on April 28, 1875, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant on July 3, 1900.

Lieutenant McClelland was known as a capable and efficient officer, and his death cast a gloom over the whole Department.

LIEUTENANT HARVEY P. MOREHEISER.

Lieutenant Harvey P. Moreheiser, of the Southern District, was born on June 28, 1856, and was appointed a policeman on September 7, 1881. He was promoted to a sergeantry on April 24, 1883, and to the rank of round-sergeant on April 18, 1894.

On July 6, 1901, he was promoted to the lieutenantancy. In 1897 he was especially commended for arresting on December 1, 1896, Charles Sewell, Charles Dodson and Samuel W. Lawrence, charged with burglary.

On April 12, 1898, he took a prominent part in the arrest of Luther Wright and August Robinson, charged with robbery, and on August 13, 1888, he took part in the arrest of William Gittings, alias "Ding



C. W. COLE

M. B. COMMAND

E. J. CAIN

P. V. CROGHAN

G. W. COLLINS

Dong," charged with robbery. In all the above-mentioned cases Lieutenant Moreheiser's police work was such as to gain for him especial commendation from his superiors and the filing of his name in the departmental records.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES A. POLTON.

Lieutenant Charles A. Polton, of the Northwestern District, is a well known and popular officer of police.

He was born on March 18, 1848, and secured a position on the police force on July 27, 1883.

He was made a sergeant on August 26, 1891, and was promoted to the rank of round-sergeant on January 30, 1900.

On August 14, 1901, he was promoted to

the rank of lieutenant. Lieutenant Polton was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners in 1896 for arresting on November 23, 1895, William Duffy, charged with larceny, and for furnishing the evidence that convicted him.

LIEUTENANT JOHN J. SANTRY.

Lieutenant John J. Santry, of the Western District, was born on May 10, 1856, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on April 10, 1886.

He was raised to the rank of sergeant on November 17, 1892, and his excellent police work brought him a further promotion on August 30, 1900, when he was made a lieutenant.

For his clever police work in arresting

and convicting John Read, colored, charged with burglary, he was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners in 1895.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM G. SCOTT.

Lieutenant William G. Scott holds the responsible position of being in charge of Police Headquarters at night during the absence of Marshal Farnan, Deputy Marshal Manning and Captain of Detectives Pumphrey. He was especially selected for this important duty by the Board of Police Commissioners on the recommendation of Marshal Farnan.

Lieutenant Scott was born on June 5, 1849, and was appointed a police patrolman on December 2, 1876. He was pro-



W. K. CLAMPITT

J. W. CRAIG

F. R. CARROLL

J. F. WANKMILLER

D. L. CLAYLAND

moted to a sergenty on March 19, 1885, and was raised to the rank of round-sergeant on August 3, 1900. On September 20, 1901, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Lieutenant Scott is known throughout the Department as an unusually experienced and capable officer. He is a strict disciplinarian, but withal, holds the regard and good opinion of all who serve under him. When a sergeant he was especially commended for the arrest, October 3, 1890, and conviction of Robert Williams, colored, charged with felonious assault upon a woman.

He was again commended for the arrest, March 19, 1891, and conviction of James Blair, colored, charged with larceny.

In 1891 he was commended for the arrest of Wesley Levy, colored, an escaped prisoner, and in the same year was commended for the arrest and conviction of Joseph Madigan, charged with larceny.

In 1892 he received further especial commendation for his part in the arrest of John Allard, charged with burglary.

LIEUTENANT JOSHUA J. W. SHOCKLEY.

Lieutenant Joshua J. W. Shockley, of the Western District, was born March 31, 1860; was appointed a policeman on January 2, 1892.

He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on August 16, 1898, and was raised to round-sergeant on August 16, 1901.

On October 16, 1905, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Lieutenant Shockley has been especially commended five times by the Board of Police Commissioners.

The first time was for his work in arresting and convicting George Washington and James Johnson, both colored, charged with highway robbery, on March 3, 1900. On August 19, 1900, Lieutenant, then Sergeant Shockley, took a prominent part in rescuing the family of Jacob Rosenzweig, consisting of six persons, from a burning building at Saratoga and Pine streets, and was again commended for his bravery.

He was commended by the Commissioners for the arrest and conviction of Charles



LIEUT. JAMES T. CASEY
Northwestern District



LIEUT. CHAS. A. POLTON
Northwestern District.



WALTER H. LEFEVRE
Detective.

Walker, colored, charged with assault and robbery on November 13, 1901, and received further commendation in 1903 for the arrest and conviction of Morris Jacobson, charged with false pretenses.

When a round-sergeant he was especially commended for his part in the arrest, on August 9, 1903, of Paul Miller, Samuel Miller, alias Coopersmith, charged with passing bogus checks.

LIEUTENANT BASIL S. WELLENER.

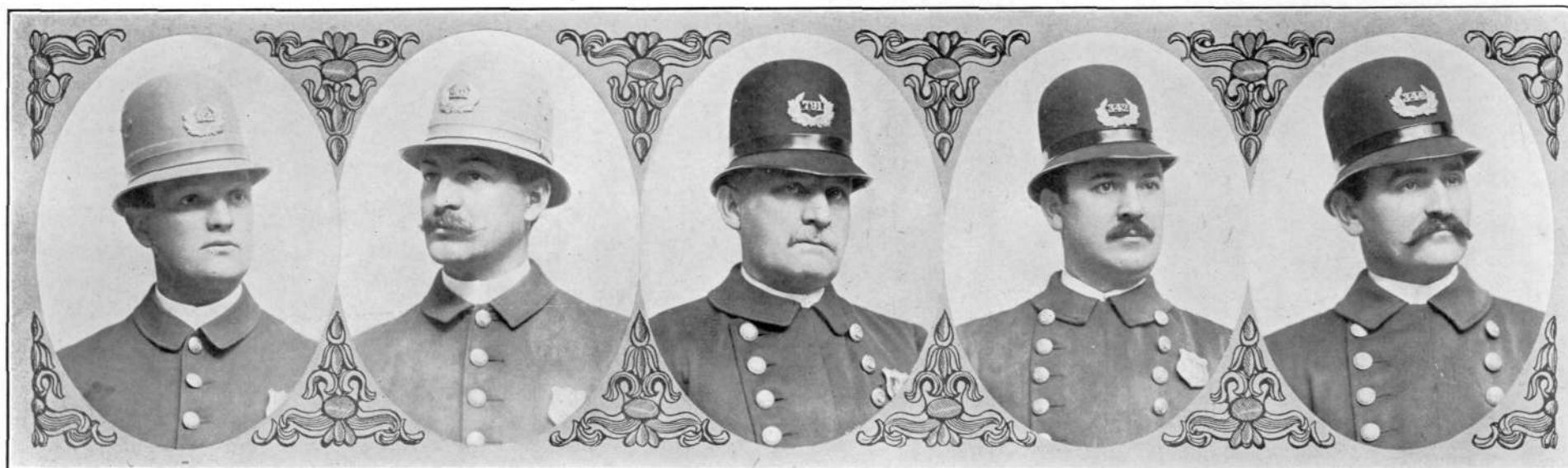
Lieutenant Basil S. Wellener, of the Northeastern District, was born December 25, 1849, and was appointed a policeman on April 21, 1881.

He was appointed to the grade of sergeant on April 22, 1886, and was raised to a round-sergeant on April 19, 1894.

On January 15, 1896, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

When a sergeant he was especially commended by the Board of Commissioners for the arrest, November 12, 1890, of John E. Reilly and James Radford, charged with burglary.

In 1895, after he had been promoted to his present rank, he was especially commended for the arrest, October 30, 1895, and conviction of Jacob Bodine, charged with larceny.



G. F. BLOME

W. B. BOHN

A. R. CARR—Headquarters

D. E. DUNN

G. B. DICK

BALTIMORE CITY DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Baltimore City Detective Department is naturally a great deal in the public eye. It is safe to say that not a day passes but that some capture of criminals made by one or more members of the men who wear plain clothes is not chronicled by the press. To the average person the term detective suggests a mysterious individual who tiptoes around in padded shoes, carrying somewhere about his clothing a sufficient quantity of "make up" and costume to transform himself into either an old apple or a prosperous-looking stockbroker. The term Detective Headquarters suggests mysterious

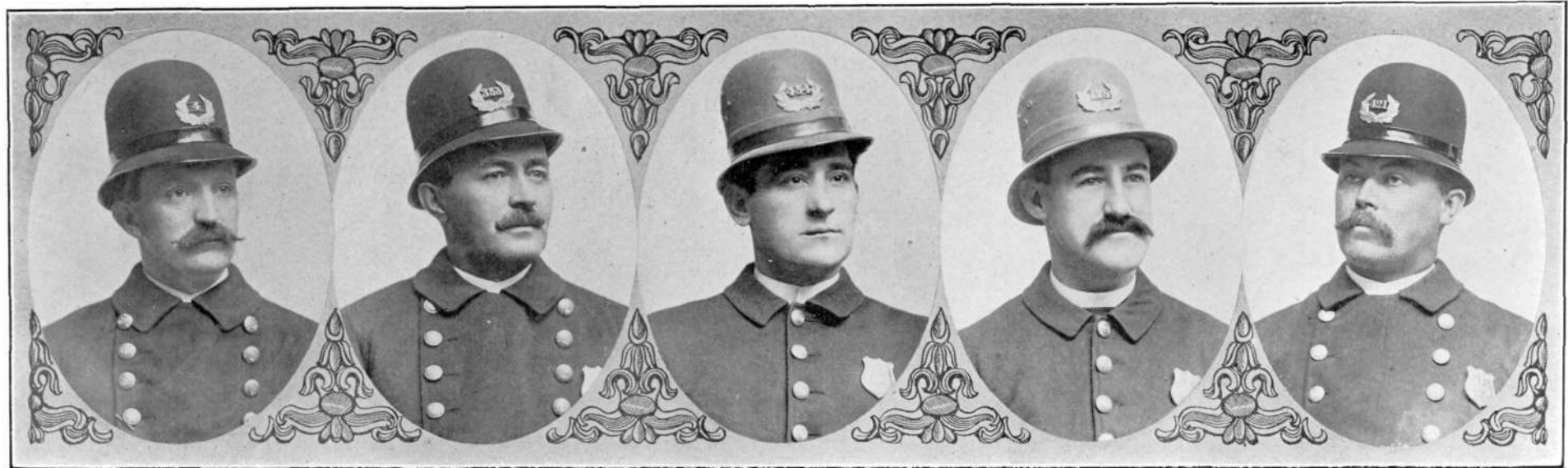
apartments where equally mysterious individuals move about in an ultra-mysterious manner, talking in whispers of "clues," "shadows" and "sweating" prisoners.

In reality the detective officer seldom disguises himself, although there are occasions when he is obliged to alter his appearance. He never carries theatrical "make-up" with him and, if he did, he would probably not know how to apply it. He is not by any means a disciple of romance, although his work takes him into the very heart of romances—very unfortunate romances—or, as they might better be styled tragedies of

wrecked characters and lives, dishonesty, robbery, trickery and other crimes against society and human life. The detective is often censured for remarking that "most all people are crooked, and every man has done something that he is ashamed of." But the detective speaks of life only from his official experience and viewpoint.

Naturally the Baltimore City Detective Department is one of the most important sections of the Police Department.

Of late years a particular effort has been made to strengthen it in point of numbers and to have its personnel composed of fairly



W. J. BATEMAN

J. W. TROTT

M. J. NOONAN

S. T. THAWLEY

A. J. TIMMERMAN

well-educated and intelligent men. Generally speaking, the detective force of Baltimore is nearly as old as the regular police organization, for there have always been special policemen detailed to work on "mysterious cases;" but the first recognized organization of the city's secret service was completed in April, 1867, when Mr. William Crone was appointed chief of a corps of ten men. Chief Crone was succeeded by Captain Lewis Cadwallader, now retired, and in 1886 Captain Cadwallader was succeeded by Captain, now Judge, Solomon Freburger, of the Appeals Tax Court. The present head of the Department and one who has made his administration felt in

every section of the country, as well as in Baltimore, is Captain A. J. Pumphrey. His close personal and official acquaintance with the leading officials of other cities has been of great service to the Department in the matter of apprehending local criminals who have fled to other localities and in the capture of fugitives from other cities who try to get "under cover" in Baltimore.

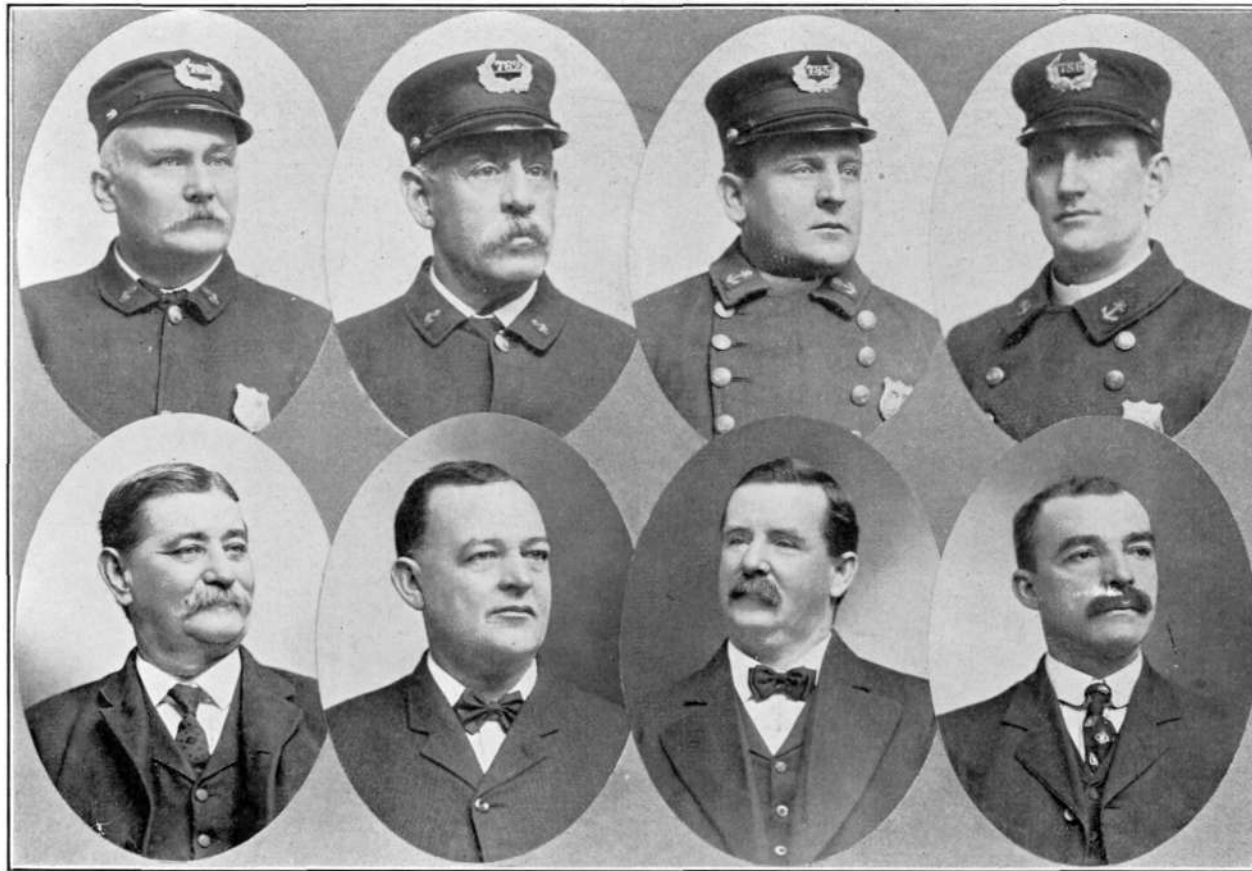
All members of the Detective Department, save those on leave of absence, sick-leave, or detailed on cases, report for duty at 8 o'clock A. M. until 9.45 o'clock. Captain Pumphrey arranges reports and complaints, and at that hour the men are called into the assembly room and the door is locked

against all outsiders until after they have received their instructions and assignments for the day.

The morning conference generally lasts about fifteen minutes. If any unusually important cases are to be "worked up," the men assigned to them confer with the Captain in his private office.

After being sent out on a case the detective officer has no stated time to report back to Headquarters. He is expected to do his work as expeditiously as possible.

Except at morning roll call there is no such thing as regular hours for the detective. Frequently the men assigned to puzzling and baffling cases work all day and



RICHARD LAMB
RICHARD STANTON

J. B. DORSEY
CHAS. H. ABURN

M. C. HARRINGTON
RICHARD MURPHY

J. J. RYAN
T. E. PERRY

HARBOR POLICE.

all night. It often happens that a detective works steadily for forty-eight hours or more and then comes in worn out and exhausted to ask that he be relieved while he gets a few hours' sleep and rest.

The usual time for a member of the Department to consider himself free to go to his home is at 11.30 o'clock P. M. Before

that hour the theatres must be watched by the plain clothes men. At the larger theatres two men are generally detailed, while one suffices for the smaller places of amusement.

Two detectives are on duty at Headquarters from 7 o'clock in the evening until 11 P. M. These are relieved by two more

who remain on duty until 8 A. M. The men by a regular system take turns at office night work.

During the Christmas shopping season, or when anything unusual is occurring, the work of the detectives, owing to their small numerical strength and the additional labor involved, is particularly onerous.



C. STARR MATTHEWS
Police Reporter, The Sun.



CLINTON McCABE
Police Reporter, Baltimore News.



JOHN T. MCGARIGLE
Police Reporter, Baltimore American.



MAX WEISENBORN
Police Reporter, German Correspondent.

CAPTAIN OF DETECTIVES A. J. PUMPHREY.

Captain of Detectives A. J. Pumphrey has been the head of his Department since October 4, 1901, when, in recognition of his exceptional ability, he was promoted to the post left vacant by the resignation of Captain Solomon Freburger.

Captain Pumphrey is the ideal of the perfect and experienced sleuth. Physically, he is of muscular and athletic build, able to cope with the majority of criminals who

might be disposed to take the chances of a hand-to-hand encounter with him. Mentally, the head of the Detective Department has shown his ability in tracking, running down, and surprising admissions of crime from the cleverest criminals that ever set themselves at war with society and those who are pledged to protect it from their attacks.

Captain Pumphrey had hardly assumed the direction of the affairs of the plain-clothes service when an outrage occurred which stirred the whole city. Mr. Alexan-

der Hubbard, a venerable jeweler, who conducted a store on North street, between Fayette and Baltimore, was assaulted and robbed by two men on November 20, 1900. The robbers beat Mr. Hubbard, bound and gagged him and threw him into a closet in which coal was kept. The ruffians secured \$2,000 worth of jewelry. The robbers got out of the city with their loot, but the new Captain was hot on their trail. From a source which he has ever refused to divulge, Captain Pumphrey received information that Henry Maas and John Murphy, alias



EUGENE E. GRANNAN
Police Justice Central District.



DANIEL J. LODEN
Police Justice Western District.



DR. E. WIRT DUVAL
Chief Police Physician.



DR. J. C. ROBERTSON
Police Surgeon.

"Strong Arm Harry," two notorious New York thieves, had been seen in Baltimore. With the deduction that has made his administration such a success, Captain Pumphrey came to the conclusion that Maas and Murphy had come to Baltimore with the intention of robbing Mr. Hubbard and that, after committing the outrage, they had fled back to "cover" in their home town.

Detective Mark Hagan, now deceased, was assigned to the case, and a few days later Maas and Murphy were arrested by him in New York City. Murphy is now serving a sentence of nine years and nine

months in the Maryland Penitentiary and Maas is serving a sentence of ten years.

The fact that the "Hubbard Robbery Mystery," as it was styled in the newspapers, had been solved by the Captain and his men and that the guilty parties had been brought to justice, drew the attention of Baltimoreans to the new Captain, and since then the head of the Department has been in the "limelight" because of the number of brilliant pieces of detective work which he has engineered and brought to a successful culmination from the police standpoint.

When Miss Caroline Link was murdered in her home, on West Baltimore street, on

August 28, 1903, her murderer had disappeared as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him. Then came the arrest of Charlie Jones, a 15-year-old colored boy, and a few hours after he had been taken to Headquarters and had fallen a victim to the close cross-questioning of the Captain of Detectives, he made a full confession of his crime.

In the spring of 1901, "Sid" Yennie was captured by Detectives Brennan and Kratz, acting under Captain Pumphrey's directions. Yennie and "Mickey" Gleason were notorious crooks, known to the police of every large city in this country and Europe.

They had robbed Mr. Christian Bier of a wallet containing \$145 as he was boarding a Linden-Avenue car on North street, near Baltimore. Gleason was captured by Sergeant Lancaster, of the Central District.

"Billy" Barrett, another world-known crook and bank sneak-thief, was an associate and accomplice of Gleason and Yennie. Barrett fled from Baltimore, but Captain Pumphrey showed that he had a long arm. Three years later he stretched it out, and Barrett was captured in Portland, Oregon. Detectives Kratz and Brennan were given requisition papers and were sent across the continent after the man who thought he could elude Pumphrey. Barrett was brought back and sentenced to three years

and three months in the Penitentiary. He was released in April, 1907, but was immediately rearrested on the charge of bank robbery at the request of the San Francisco (Cal.) authorities.

"Doc" Bliss, one of the "top-notch"

men at Headquarters. He was tried, convicted and died while he was a prisoner in the Baltimore City Jail.

On June 20, 1904, a car of the United Railways running between Roland Park and Lakeside Park, was held up by two highwaymen. The passengers were robbed of their valuables and Conductor Baker was shot in the eye by one of the robbers.

The bandits escaped and for a long time the public was under the impression that they would never be captured. But the public did not understand that Captain Pumphrey was at work on the case in more than a superficial sense.

He had secured information regarding



JOHN F. WEYLER
Warden Maryland Penitentiary



MRS. MARTHA E. CLOSE
Superintendent Police Matrons.

criminals of America, came to Baltimore with the expectation of making a great haul. He made the haul when he snatched a satchel containing \$7,000 in securities from a "runner" of the Merchants' National Bank. The robbery occurred in the Baltimore Postoffice. The evening of the day the robbery occurred Captain Pumphrey again reached out his long arm, and Bliss fell into the clutch of the plain-clothes



CHAS. A. HOOK
Warden Baltimore City Jail.



SAMUEL T. HAMILTON
Ex-Marshal Police—Deceased.



CAPT. LEWIS W. CADWALLADER
Retired.



GRANT A. OGLIE
Chief of B. & O. Rv. Police.



CHIEF DETECTIVE CHAS. WHITE
of York, Pa.

the identity of the street-car bandits and had engineered a plan to capture them.

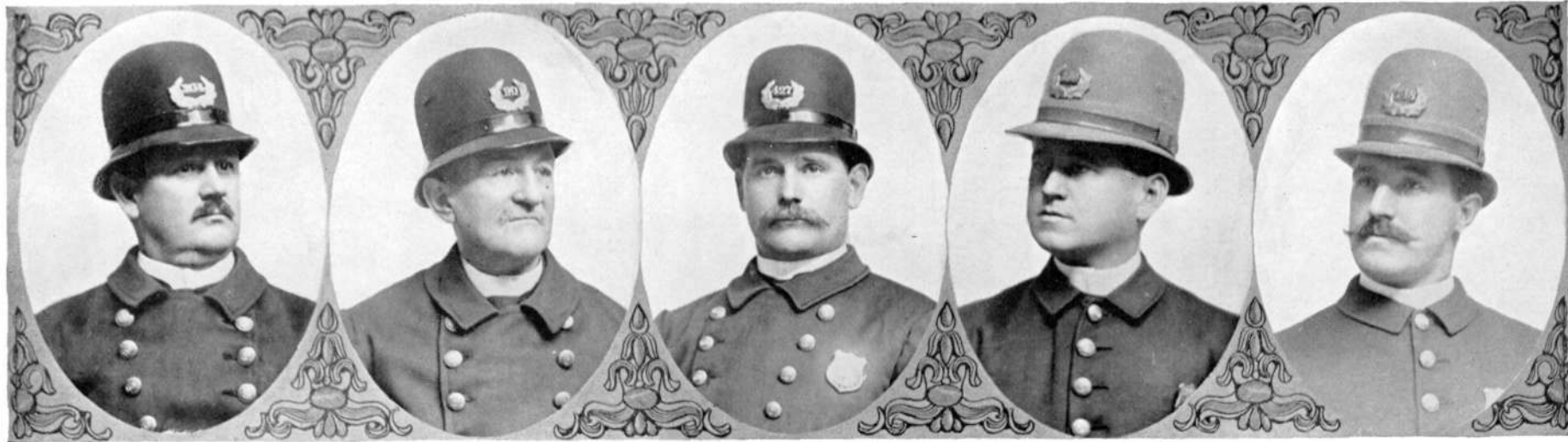
Detectives Brennan and Atkinson had been detailed on the case and held to the trail with the tenacity and endurance of bloodhounds. Every evening they would report the result of their investigations to their Captain. The fates were spinning for the street-car bandits for two months after the commission of the crime. Roland B. Rigor was captured in Columbus, Ohio, by Captain Pumphrey and Detective Atkinson. On September 30, 1904, Lee B. Mooney came from the postoffice in Denver, Colorado, with a letter in his hand. As

he walked toward the corner he hardly looked up at three men who were standing in the shadow of another building. Suddenly there came a sharp command, "Hands up, Mooney, I want you!" and the man with the letter looked into the muzzle of a revolver held in the hand of Detective Peter Brennan, of Baltimore Headquarters. Pumphrey had reached out again, across 2,000 miles, for his man and had caught him.

Mooney had been working in the mines near Denver and was heavily armed. As Detective Brennan knew the desperate character of the man, he was wise in cover-

ing him with a revolver before ordering him to surrender.

Detective Brennan was joined later in the evening by Captain Pumphrey, who had just returned from a forty-mile ride across the mountains. The Captain had made his calculations with his accustomed shrewdness. Mooney would either be at the mining camp to which he had ridden or would, he believed, be in Denver that night. While he took his hazardous trip through gorges and scarcely apparent trails, he left Brennan on guard in the city, and Mooney fell a victim to the plans of the man who had determined to capture him.



J. F. COULTER

WM. COOK

P. J. COUGHLIN

W. L. CARLOS

T. R. CASSIDY

Detective Atkinson was sent to Denver with requisition papers, and Mooney made a complete confession. The Captain and his two men brought their prisoner back to Baltimore from Denver, and both robbers were tried in Towson, Baltimore county, Md., and each received heavy sentences in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Captain Pumphrey was born on October 10, 1852, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on February 12, 1876. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on June 6, 1885, and was appointed a detective on January 6, 1887, and on October 4, 1900, was promoted to the office which he has so ably administered.

The head of the Detective Department has an engaging personality that even causes

the criminals whom he constantly pursues to admire and respect him.

One reason for their regard is that he is always fair to them. "Let a detective get all the information he can in any way he can," said the Captain recently; "but, after the criminal is captured and comes before the courts, the evidence given by the detective should be unbiased and fair. He should never be so anxious to convict as to misstate the smallest detail. He is there to tell what he knows, what he has learned, what he has seen, and no more."

That the Captain of Detectives has given good service to the Department with which he has cast his lot is shown by the fact that he won the especial commendation of the Board of Police Commissioners in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894,

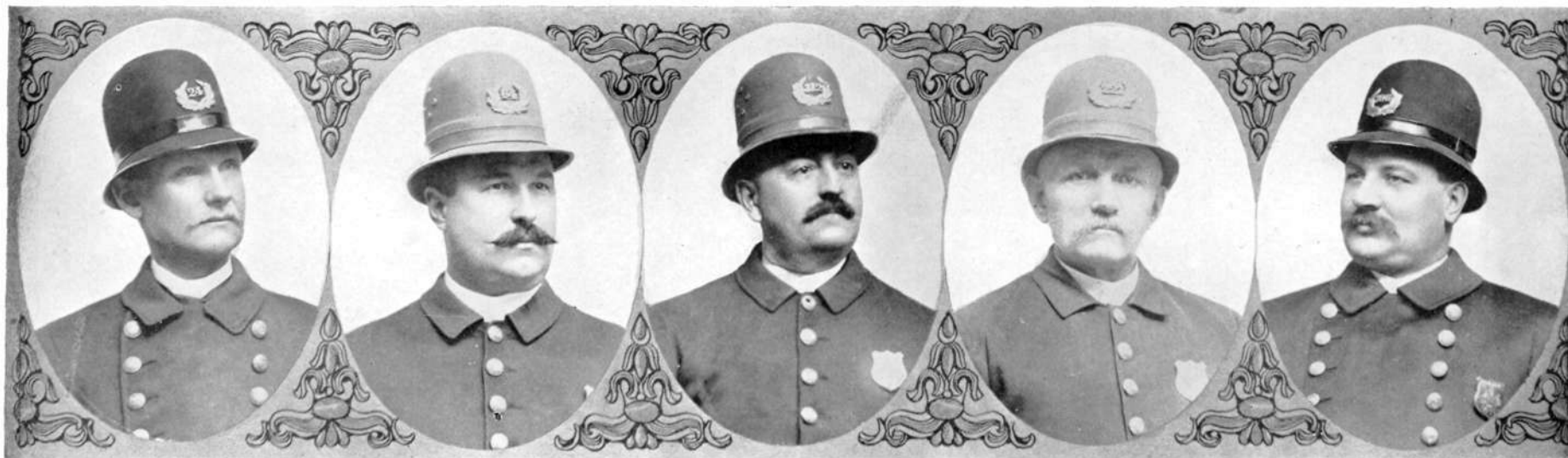
1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1905.

DETECTIVE GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Detective George W. Armstrong was born May 21, 1864, in Baltimore, and was appointed detective on July 26, 1901.

Detective Armstrong has figured in the following important cases:

On March 23, 1905, he arrested William Lezear, colored, charged with the murder of Policeman John G. McNamara, in Brooklyn, Anne Arundel County. Policeman McNamara had placed Lezear under arrest, and while taking him to the police station the negro suddenly turned upon him and shot him with a .48 calibre pistol. The policeman died without speaking. On the



G. DEINLEIN

N. W. DEITER

J. M. DEMPSEY

J. T. DEVAN

A. DASII

following day the murderer was arrested by Detective Armstrong and was brought to Baltimore for safe-keeping, as the citizens of the county had threatened to lynch him. Lezear was tried, found guilty of murder and convicted. He was hanged in Annapolis on July 21, 1905.

On January 8, 1905, Detective Armstrong arrested John Burch, colored, for the murder of Lulu Morsell, colored. The murder occurred at 123 Welcome alley on January 1. Burch shot the woman and she died almost instantly. The murderer left the city, but Detective Armstrong trailed him to La Plata, Md., and arrested him. The murderer was tried, convicted, and was hanged in Baltimore on July 7, 1905.

In 1904 Detective Armstrong arrested James C. Pearce, alias John Pearce, on the charge of burglary. Pearce was sentenced to seven years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

On September 28, 1905, he arrested James R. Reed, alias Lameson, alias Best, alias Hackett, charged with passing bogus checks. The bogus check man plead guilty and was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

DETECTIVE WILLIAM M. ATKINSON.

Detective William M. Atkinson was born on February 11, 1858, and was appointed a patrolman on November 26,

1886. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on December 11, 1894, and was appointed a detective on October 3, 1902.

The following are some of the important arrests made by Detective Atkinson:

On March 9, 1905, arrested Kerwin Houseman on the charge of burglariously entering the house of Mrs. Rose S. Honegger, 2013 West Baltimore street, and stealing \$50 worth of jewelry. Also robbing the house of Mrs. Benjamin Andrews, 16 South Payson street, and stealing \$2,300 worth of jewelry. Houseman plead guilty on March 18, 1905, and was sentenced to six years in the Maryland Penitentiary in each case.

On August 3, 1904, he arrested, in Co-



C. L. DIETZ

A. M. DURFEE

W. E. DUNN

J. A. DULL

G. W. DAVIS

lumbus, Ohio, Roland B. Rigor, charged with assaulting and shooting Conductor Charles Baker, of the United Electric Railway, at Lakeside Park, Baltimore County, with intent to murder, on June 20, 1904. Rigor plead guilty at Towson and was sentenced to fifteen years in the Maryland Penitentiary by Judge Burke.

On September 29, 1904, he arrested, in Denver, Col., Lee B. Mooney, charged with assaulting and shooting Conductor Charles Baker, of the United Electric Railways Company, at Lakeside Park, Baltimore County, with intent to murder, on June 20, 1904. Mooney was tried by jury at Towson on November 25, 1904, found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years in the

Maryland Penitentiary by Judge Charles Burke.

August 4, 1905, he arrested in Buffalo, N. Y., Edward E. Reilly, alias Ed. Moran; Frank Bobson, alias Martin Wein, and Martha Bobson, alias Wein, charged with conspiring to defraud the United Railways Company out of \$2,500. All plead guilty, November 16, 1905; Frank Bobson sentenced to five years, Edward Reilly sentenced to two years and Martha Wein sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Phelps.

On March 25, 1905, he arrested William Steiner, alias William Gross, alias J. K. Ball, charged with burglariously entering the store of George P. Mordecai, 212 East Baltimore street, and stealing a lot of re-

volvers. Steiner was tried by jury on April 10, 1905, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

On April 10, 1905, he arrested Edward N. Jolliffe, charged with passing bogus checks on Samuel L. Davis, Bloomingdale road. Jolliffe plead guilty on April 20, 1905, and was sentenced to two years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

DETECTIVE PETER J. BRENNAN.

Detective Peter J. Brennan was born on August 26, 1854; was appointed patrolman December 2, 1880, and assigned to the Central District; was promoted to be sergeant, June 1, 1888; promoted to detective, April 4, 1896.



R. S. DAVIS

W. T. DIXON

J. H. DEER

J. P. DALEY

J. J. DONOGHUE

The following are some of the most important arrests made by Detective Brennan:

On September 16, 1897, he arrested Leroy Brown, alias Lester Brown, alias Harry Hill, and Charles Harris, charged with burglariously entering the dwelling of Rev. William G. Herbert, 8 South Caroline street, and stealing a lot of jewelry. Both plead guilty on October 15, 1897. Brown was sentenced to ten years in the Maryland Penitentiary. Harris was sentenced to five years.

On March 31, 1898, Detective Brennan arrested Charles McLaughlin, alias Charles H. Davis, alias Bryant, alias Wilson, a noted hotel thief, charged with larceny of jewelry from the Mansion House, 14 North Gay

street. McLaughlin plead guilty, April 18, 1898, and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

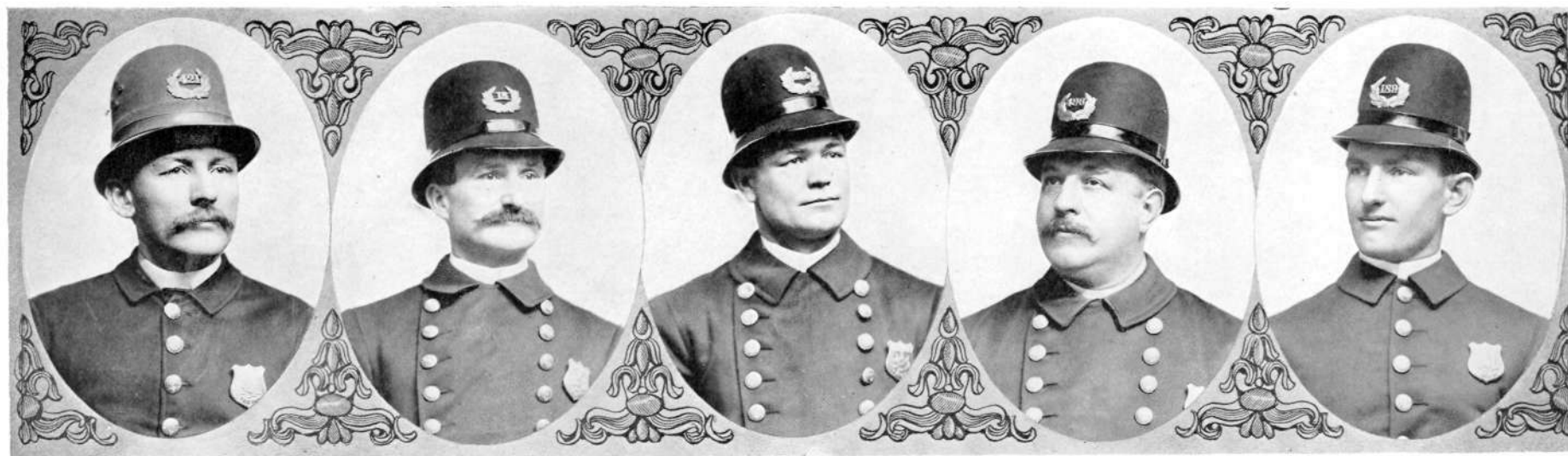
On April 16, 1900, he arrested William Robinson, alias Tobin, and James Donavin, alias Graham, charged with burglariously entering the feed store of John O'Neill, 2407 York Road, and attempting to force the safe. Both plead guilty on June 1, 1900. Robinson was sentenced to nine years and Donavin to seven years in the Penitentiary.

On February 21, 1899, he arrested Louis E. Meyers, William Glenn and Alfred Dougherty, charged with burglariously entering the house of Dr. James B. Bennett, 23 South Broadway, and about ten other houses. Meyers plead guilty and was sen-

tenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. Dougherty also plead guilty and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Glenn was tried by jury, found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

August 3, 1904, he arrested, in Columbus, Ohio, Roland B. Rigor, charged with assaulting and shooting, with intent to murder, Conductor Charles Baker, of the United Railways and Electric Company, at Lakeside Park, Baltimore County, on June 20, 1904. Rigor plead guilty at Towson and was sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

On September 29, 1904, Detective Brennan arrested, in Denver, Col., Lee B. Moo-



CHAS. DITZEL

DANL. DONOHUE

L. J. DYSER

V. H. DUERR

J. E. DEMPSEY

ney, charged with assaulting and shooting with intent to murder Conductor Charles Baker, of the United Railways and Electric Company, at Lakeside, Baltimore County, on June 20, 1904. Mooney was tried by jury at Towson, was found guilty and was sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary on November 25, 1904.

The Rigor-Mooney case attracted a great deal of attention, and Captain Pumphrey and Detectives Brennan and Atkinson were warmly praised for their ability in running down the two highwaymen.

DETECTIVE HARRY C. BUSICK.

Detective Harry C. Busick was born on May 19, 1859, and was appointed a patrol-

man on July 22, 1885. His abilities in detective work were recognized by his superiors, and on April 5, 1905, he was appointed a member of the plain clothes service. Detective Busick has taken an important part in the following noteworthy cases:

On October 7, 1897, he arrested Arthur Franklin, colored, for the murder of James Hill, colored, on the night of October 6, 1897. Franklin was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 5 years in the Penitentiary.

On May 9, 1898, he arrested James Wesley, colored, charged with the larceny of a diamond stud valued at \$275. Wesley was sentenced to a year in the Penitentiary.

On May 9, 1899, he arrested Henry

Thomas, colored, alias Harrison Johnson, charged with burglary. Thomas was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

On May 9, 1899, he arrested Charles Taylor, colored, charged with larceny. Taylor was sentenced to 18 months in the Penitentiary.

On July 8, 1899, he arrested Benjamin Waters, colored, charged with larceny. Waters was sentenced to three years.

On July 22, 1899, he arrested Sylvester Walker, colored, charged with burglary. Walker was sentenced to 18 months in the Penitentiary.

On October 5, 1899, he arrested William McCann on the charge of larceny in Balti-



A. C. DIETRICH

GEO. DENGLER

H. A. DONHAUSER, Jr.

L. E. DODSON

J. DAMITZ

more county. McCann was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

On December 19, 1899, he arrested Lemuel Jones, colored, charged with highway robbery. Jones was sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary.

On February 21, 1907, he arrested Frank Gordon and Harry Rawlings on the charge of burglary. Gordon was sentenced to three years and Rawlings 18 months in the Penitentiary.

On October 16, 1899, he took part in the arrest of Robert Wyatt for the murder of Captain Benjamin Caulk, of the sloop Dream. Wyatt was tried in Howard county March 19, 1900, found guilty of murder in the first degree and was hung at Annapolis on July 27, 1900.

DETECTIVE PETER B. BRADLEY.

Detective Peter B. Bradley, after serving nearly twenty years in the Department, is a type of the thoroughgoing police detective officer.

Detective Bradley was born on September 16, 1860, and was appointed a patrolman and assigned to the Central District on June 1, 1888. When a policeman Mr. Bradley showed an aptitude in getting information regarding criminals and law-breakers that speedily brought him into the favorable notice of his commanding officers. In his knowledge of the "Hobo" criminal class and their associates, the "Yeggmen," Detective Bradley is unexcelled by any member of the Department, and this led to him being

selected as one of the detectives to run down the notorious gang of Yeggmen who made Baltimore their headquarters in 1904, and whose capture and punishment is recorded in another portion of this volume.

On March 16, 1903, Patrolman Bradley was appointed a detective and was assigned to the Western District. He was transferred to Headquarters on April 29, 1904, and has performed some very brilliant work in his particular line of running down and capturing safe-blowers.

Detective Bradley has received the especial commendation of the Board of Police Commissioners for his work in the following cases:

For the arrest, October 9, 1899, and con-



JAS. F. DUNN

T. F. DONOHUE

JOHN J. DUNN

W. J. DANIELS

E. E. DOHERTY

viction of Daniel Denby and Joseph Cooper, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, December 19, 1899, and conviction of Charles Willis, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, October 1, 1899, and conviction of Wallace Bennett, Andrew Solloway and William Wise, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, May 24, 1899, and conviction of Oscar B. Bowles, colored, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, June 12, 1899, and conviction of Arthur Williams, colored, charged with burglary.

For the arrest, May 17, 1899, and con-

viction of Florence Batson and Winnie Wesley, charged with larceny.

For his work in the Yeggmen raids in December, 1904.

DETECTIVE THOMAS J. BURNS.

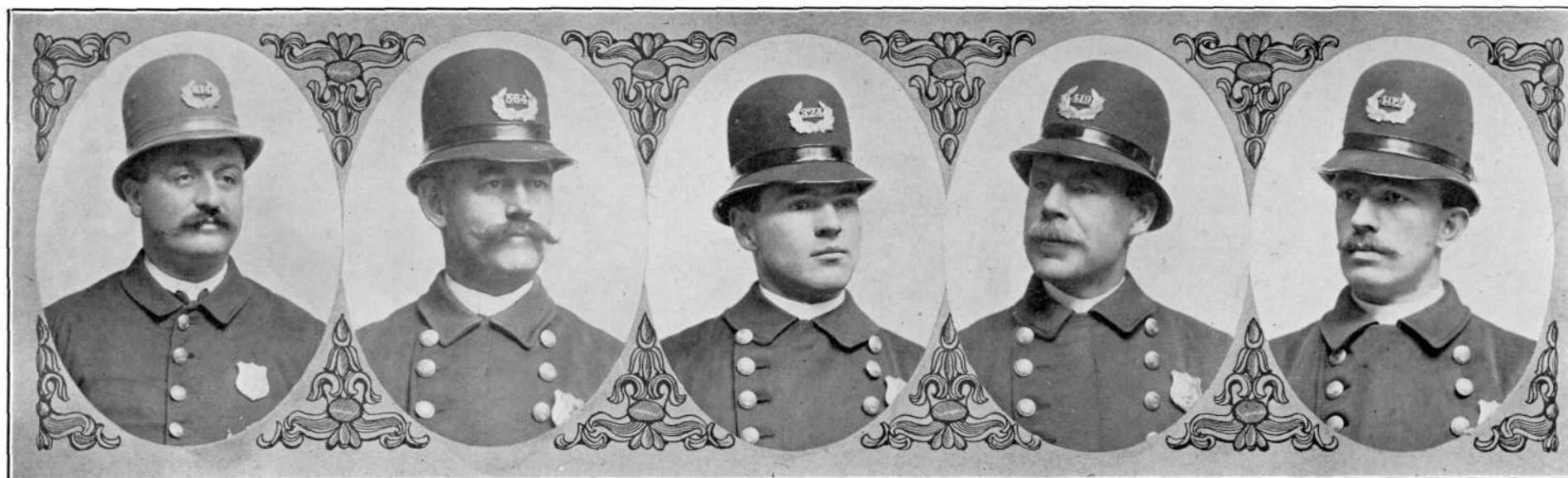
Detective Thomas J. Burns has the distinction of being the one member of the Detective Department who has been sent across the Atlantic Ocean on a secret service mission.

In the winter of 1907 Detective Burns was detailed to go to England with extradition papers for John Sullivan, who was wanted by the Baltimore authorities on the charge of manslaughter. Sullivan was a street-car motorman, and while running his

car he struck and inflicted fatal injuries upon a colored woman. The motorman was indicted for manslaughter and was released on bond for court, but "skipped" his bail and went to Ireland.

Detective Burns trailed him to the Emerald Isle and then caused his arrest by the Irish authorities. He brought his prisoner back and Sullivan received a short term of imprisonment. That the detective was sent on his long voyage was owing to the determination of the Baltimore authorities who wished to show that persons on bail could not violate their bond with impunity.

Detective Burns was born on May 16, 1867, and was appointed a detective on July 26, 1901, and assigned to the Northwestern



A. J. HAUF

S. S. HOBBS

J. C. DOWNS

J. F. DUGAN

C. F. DORSEY

District. On May 5, 1904, he was transferred to Headquarters. His work as a plain clothes man has taken him from Canada to the far South.

He was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for the arrest, March 17, 1903, and conviction of John Chandler, charged with larceny, and for his work in the Yegg raid of 1904.

DETECTIVE JOSEPH E. COUGHLIN.

Detective Joseph E. Coughlin was born on November 2, 1865, and was appointed a patrolman and assigned to the Eastern District on September 17, 1896. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on July

22, 1897, and was appointed a member of the Detective Department on April 18, 1898.

Detective Coughlin is known at Headquarters as a conservative and reliable officer, and whatever case he engages in he completes it, even to the most minor detail.

Possessed of a sunny and amiable disposition, Detective Coughlin holds the warm affection of his brother officers and the kindly regard of the great number of his fellow Baltimoreans with whom he has come in contact.

Detective Coughlin has won the especial commendation of the Board of Police Commissioners in the following cases:

For the arrest, February 3, 1897, and con-

viction of William H. Smith, colored, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, April 16, 1899, and conviction of John Rawlings, colored, charged with burglary.

For the arrest, January 9, 1898, and conviction of Charles Stanowich, Frank Weaver and Frank Welepski, charged with pocket picking.

For the arrest, June 2, 1899, and conviction of William Pierce, alias Chaney, and David Weinberg, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, October 9, 1899, and conviction of Daniel Denby and Joseph Cooper, burglars.

For the arrest, October 26, 1899, and con-



T. EAGAN

G. EMERINE

J. G. EBERLING, Jr.

M. J. EGAN

A. ELLIS

viction of Harry Koontz, a professional pickpocket.

For the arrest, March 24, 1905, and conviction of William Lazear, colored, charged with murder.

DETECTIVE JAMES K. DICK.

Detective James K. Dick was born on December 5, 1870, and was appointed a patrolman in the Baltimore Police Department on March 23, 1897.

He was promoted to the grade of regular on August 6, 1897, and showed such exceptional ability in that position that he won a promotion to the grade of sergeant on May 13, 1898. Sergeant Dick remained on the uniformed force until August 12,

1898, when he was promoted to the Detective Department and was assigned to Headquarters.

Detective Dick has gained the especial commendation of the Board of Police Commissioners in the following cases:

For the arrest, January 4, 1899, and conviction of James A. Power, charged with obtaining money by false pretences and passing bogus checks.

For the arrest, February 1, 1899, and conviction of Joseph Coleman and Thomas W. Parker, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, October 9, 1899, and conviction of Daniel Denby and Joseph Cooper, colored, charged with burglary.

For the arrest, October 26, 1899, and con-

viction of William Campbell, Samuel Gross and John Castor, charged with picking pockets.

DETECTIVE JOSEPH F. DOUGHERTY.

Detective Joseph F. Dougherty was born in Baltimore on March 31, 1873, and was appointed to the Police Department on March 2, 1899, and assigned to the Central District. He was made a member of the Detective Department on July 26, 1901, and was immediately assigned to the Northeastern District. On June 16, 1903, he was assigned to Headquarters.

Detective Dougherty is known as one of the brightest and most astute officers at



J. R. ENNIS

C. N. ESER

F. EHLERS

W. EISENHUT

J. F. GARRIGAN

Headquarters, and has figured in the following important cases:

On August 29, 1901, he arrested Charles Kellum, a burglar, who was sentenced to five years in the Maryland Penitentiary. Kellum was known as a particularly desperate criminal, and Dougherty got a great deal of credit for his arrest.

On October 15, 1901, Detective Dougherty broke up a gang of New York thieves and pickpockets who had been operating in the city markets. Israel Rader, Hyman Weinstein and Louis Weinstein, members of the gang, each received a sentence of one year in the Baltimore City Jail.

On February 10, 1902, he arrested Her-

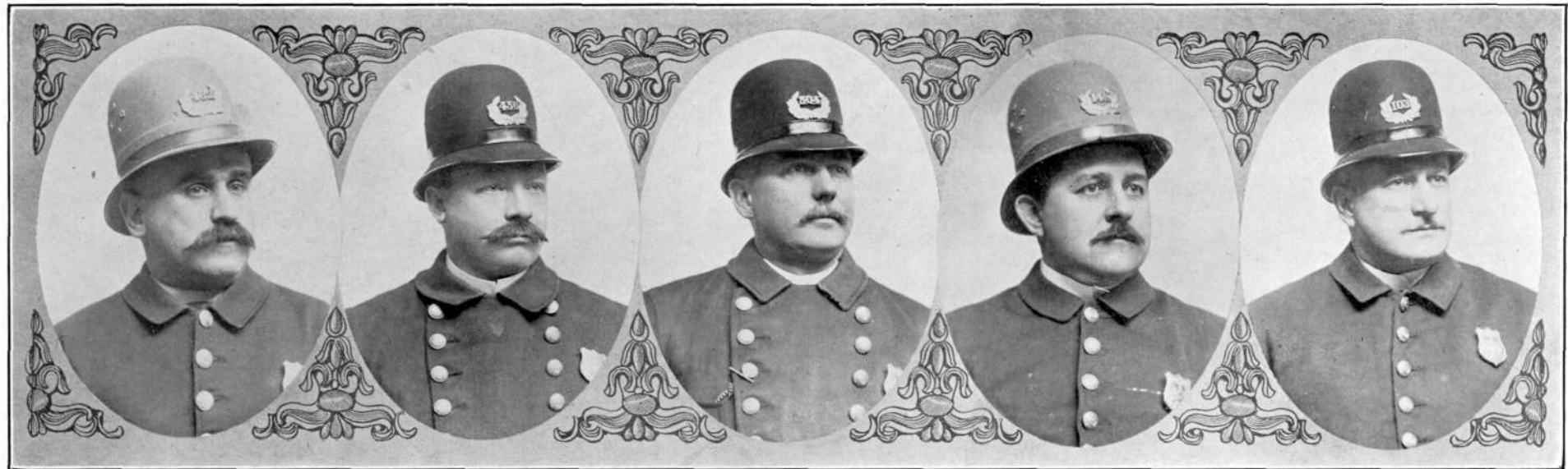
bert Carter, alias John Smith, charged with highway robbery. Carter is now serving a sentence of eight years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Detective Dougherty collected the evidence that convicted Frank Manoley of shooting his wife on July 5, 1903. Manoley claimed that he was asleep when he shot his wife, and the trial brought all the noted lawyers and alienists of the country to Baltimore. The evidence to show that Manoley was awake was produced in such a clear way by Detective Dougherty that the murderer was found guilty in the second degree and sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary.

Detective Dougherty's most noteworthy piece of sleuthing work was performed in connection with the case of Mr. Albert Constable, of Cecil County, who was murdered near his home in Elkton, Md. In this he co-operated with Detective Charles H. Weaver. The case attracted such an absorbing interest all over the country that we deem it worthy of a separate chapter.

TODD B. HALL,
THE DETECTIVE EVANGELIST

Detective Todd B. Hall, one of the most experienced and well-tried veterans in the plain-clothes service of the Baltimore Po-



G. R. FARRELL

C. H. FRISBIE

C. H. D. FINCH

A. B. FREEBURGER

THOS. FERRIS

lice Department, presents the somewhat curious anomaly of being an evangelist and a detective.

Known all over the country by religious workers for his stirring exhortations in behalf of the cause of right living, temperance and sobriety, Detective Hall is equally well known by the criminal class for his clever work and remarkable astuteness.

Throughout the country Detective Hall is known today as the Evangelist-Detective. He has delivered sermons and lectures at all the important evangelistic meetings that have been held throughout the country in the past fifteen years. In spreading the cause, of which he is a consistent advocate, Detective Hall's pilgrimages have led him

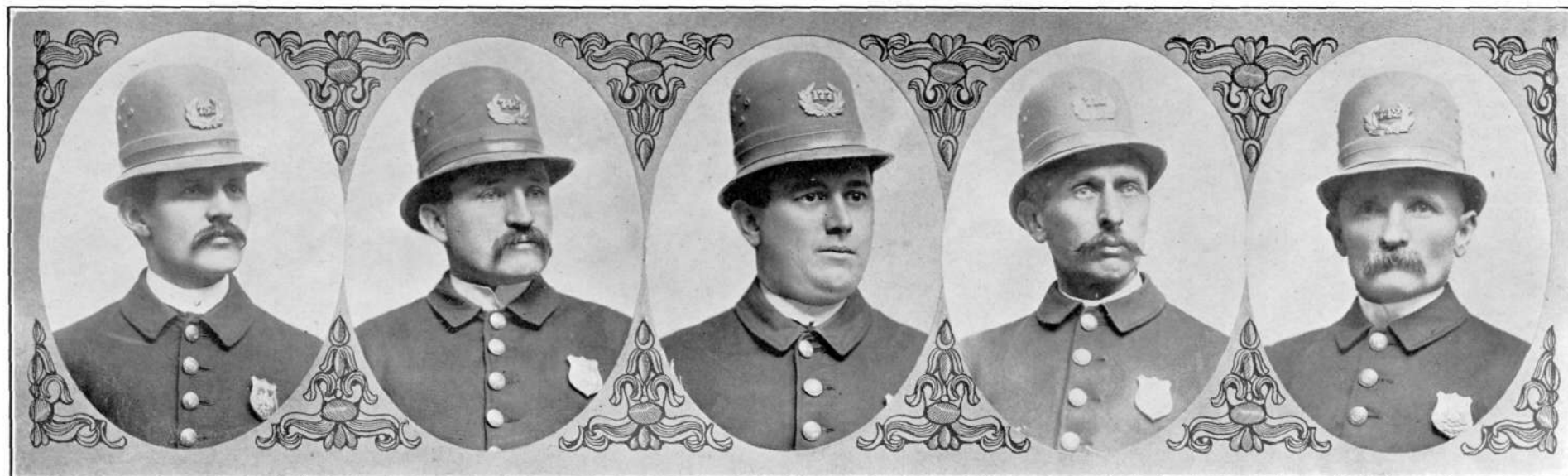
North, to where Montreal overlooks the rapid current of the St. Lawrence; Westward, to where Denver sits enthroned in the midst of her gold-veined hills. The religious conventions held at Winona, Ind., sleeping by the placid lake from which it takes its name, have awakened to the stirring eloquence and sincere appeals of the Evangelist-Detective.

It is safe to say that no police officer the world over is better known, regarded with more affection and more generally feared by the criminal classes than Todd B. Hall, preacher, untiring sleuth, kindly adviser to "first offenders," and unrelenting foe to the professional criminal.

Detective Todd B. Hall was born in Bal-

timore on August 20, 1838, and was appointed Detective on April 25, 1875.

On March 26, 1879, Detective Hall was assigned to a case that required he should "shadow" a certain individual. The trail led him to a public hall on Baltimore street, where the late Rev. Dwight L. Moody was conducting an evangelistic meeting. Detective Hall "shadowed" his man, but as the latter showed no disposition to leave the meeting, the officer, with one eye on his prospective prey, listened to the evangelist, and, like many others, fell under the spell of his forceful appeals to men and women to lead Christian lives. Sufficient to say that Detective Hall then and there made up his mind to follow the teachings of the eloquent



G. A. FREDERICK

J. FARRELL

F. N. FANNING

J. FINK

M. FITZMAURICE

speaker who had caught and absorbed his attention. From that moment Todd B. Hall became an active and energetic worker in the cause of Christianity. It may be of interest to note that the detective followed his man from the religious meeting and put him under arrest, for a part of Detective Hall's practical religion is to conscientiously carry out the instructions of his superior officers, whom he is sworn to obey.

That Detective Hall is not only a most successful preacher and evangelist, but is one of the most efficient officers of the Department, is shown by the following record of important cases in which he has figured individually or has taken an important part.

Arrested, August 1, 1888, Dan Hayes,

alias Lackey, a noted English pickpocket; sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Arrested Charles Anderson, alias Frank Stafford, a noted bunco man, September 22, 1896; sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Arrested Horatio Williams, alias Kid Russell; Edward Johnson, alias Charles Anderson, alias Prof. Ahearn, and Charles Casey, members of a gang of New York professional pickpockets, who were operating on city street railway cars, and recovered 200 watches under a mattress at their lodgings. The watches were stolen from residents of Baltimore and Washington. Williams and Casey were each sentenced to five years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

In this case Detective Hall worked in company with Detective (now Captain) A. J. Pumphrey and Detective Herman Pohler.

With Detective Hogan, Detective Hall arrested Otto G. C. Denker, alias Dorner, Thomas Hamilton and George Bennett, well-known professional bank sneak thieves, on January 21, 1893. The trio were sentenced to ten years each in the Penitentiary.

On December 17, 1900, Detective Hall arrested Albert C. Wheaton on the charge of burglary. Wheaton was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary.

With Detectives Ward, Pohler and Kratz, he arrested, on April 7, 1895, John R. Williams and Frederick Whitney, highwaymen, charged with holding up Mr. Walter



R. W. FRANK

E. B. FREEMAN

G. J. FRITSCH

M. J. FRAWLEY

B. W. FEINOUR

Swindell and George Batzer. Whitney and Williams were each sentenced to eighteen years in the Penitentiary.

DETECTIVE HARRY M. HAMMERSLA.

Detective Harry M. Hammersla, one of the most popular and efficient members of the Department, was born in Hagerstown, Md., on April 28, 1869.

He was appointed a policeman on February 3, 1897, and for five years was stationed on the very important post that includes Hillen Station and the Western Maryland Railroad Yards. It was while working this post that the young officer

made himself especially valuable to the Department and to the citizens whose lives and property he protected. The neighborhood of Hillen Station and the railroad yards adjacent to it had for some time been the field of operations of gangs of petty thieves who looted freight cars, and, when flushed with money which they had obtained from the sale of their booty, made themselves objectionable around the station. Hammersla ran down, arrested, prosecuted and convicted a number of these habitual lawbreakers. His efficient work was fittingly recognized by his superior officers, and in 1902 the young policeman, because of his rare presence of mind in a serious emergency, was brought prominently before the

heads of the Police Department and the public.

Little Freda Walters, the 21-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Walters, who lived at 210 Hillen street, played in childish glee in her mother's bedroom. There was a bottle full of carbolic acid in the washstand. The little girl pulled open the door of the washstand, took the bottle in her tiny hands, and, with the natural instinct of a child, removed the cork and poured the burning contents of the phial down her throat.

The screams of the child, half suffocated, as the burning fluid parched her lips and throat, brought her father and mother to her.



W. B. FRAZIER

C. L. FIELDS

R. FREEMAN

S. J. FRENCH

P. A. FRANK

Picking up the child, Mr. Walters rushed to the street with her. Patrolman Hammersla was the first person he met.

"Quick!" he shouted. "I want the ambulance; my little girl has swallowed carbolic acid; she must be hurried to the hospital."

"Takes too long," said Hammersla, as his quick eye glanced up and down the street. A wagon was passing. Hammersla sprang in front of it. The driver, recognizing the authority of the blue uniform and police shield, threw his horse back on its haunches. In a second the officer had bundled Mr. Walters and his little girl into the wagon. "To the City Hospital!" shouted Hammersla; "the little girl has swallowed

poison!" But the driver did not make the speed that the officer thought was required under the circumstances. Snatching the reins from the driver's hands, Hammersla leaned over the dashboard and lashed the horse with the strap of his espantoon. The spectacle of a police officer driving a wagon through the streets at such a furious gait created a great deal of excitement. The vehicle was followed to the hospital by a crowd of curious men and women. It is sufficient to say that the prompt action of Mr. Hammersla in taking the child where she could secure immediate medical attention was the means of saving her life, and she yet lives to bless the officer of police who

acted with such promptitude and expedition.

Mr. Hammersla was appointed a detective on May 2, 1902, and for a time worked on a district assignment. On February 7, 1903, the day of the great fire, he was assigned to Headquarters. The following are a few of the important cases in which he has been concerned:

Arrested, on August 11, 1904, Charles M. Eaton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had operated in many cities all over the country. Eaton was sentenced to three years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Arrested, on July 11, 1904, Thomas Semblly, colored, another notorious bogus check man, who had served several terms in State



J. J. FOUSEK

D. B. FLUSKEY

W. C. FERGUSON

C. T. FARLEY

J. FURLONG

prisons. Sembly was sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary.

On January 10, 1905, Detective Hammersla took the leading part in the arrest of William Henry Jones, colored, on the charge of murdering James Emory Cunningham, night watchman at Frey's wholesale grocery concern, 227 South Central avenue. Jones confessed to Detective Hammersla and subsequently repeated the confession to Captain Pumphrey and Detective Mason. The negro was tried, found guilty and executed within forty days of the commission of the crime.

DETECTIVE THOMAS F. HOGAN.

Detective Thomas F. Hogan was born in Baltimore County on June 10, 1848, and,

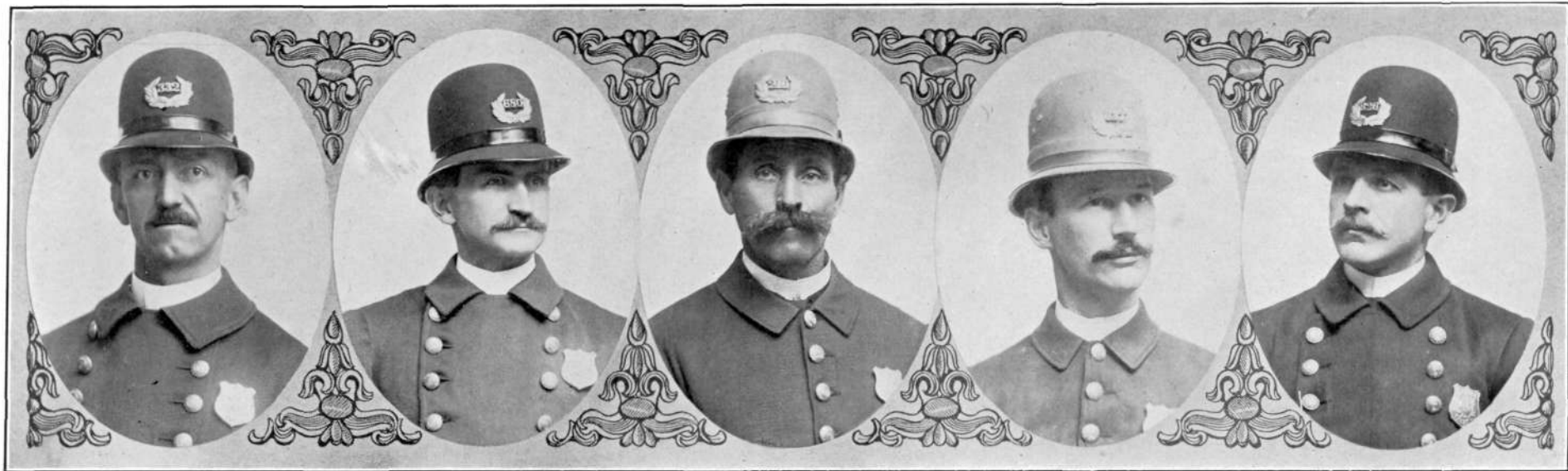
being of a naturally receptive mind, received an excellent education in the public schools. On April 7, 1874, he was appointed a policeman in the Eastern District, and on April 29, 1875, when the Northeastern District was opened, he was transferred to the new district. On September 5, 1878, he was promoted to a sergeantcy, and later his energy and qualifications caused him to be raised to the rank of round sergeant. On December 23, 1889, he was made a member of the Detective Department, and during his long term of service he has taken part in a number of very important cases and has made hundreds of notable arrests. Among the latter may be cited the arrest, on December 10, 1878, of Philip Johnson, charged with the murder

of Annie Hopkins, colored. Johnson was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to eighteen years in the Penitentiary.

On September 27, 1882, he arrested Robert Spencer for the murder of Rupert Bass. Spencer was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to serve thirteen years in the Penitentiary. Spencer committed suicide by throwing himself from one of the upper tiers of the prison.

On January 31, 1884, Sergeant Hogan arrested John Walker for burglary. Walker was sentenced to five years and six months in the Penitentiary.

Detective Hogan believes that when an officer takes a prisoner into custody he must get him to the station at all hazards, and



H. C. HARVEY

R. J. FEIDT

G. F. FROCK

H. FELDPUSCH

G. A. FISHBACH

when William, alias Bradley Charles, colored, was arrested for the murder of John Rulb and attempted to overpower Detective Hogan, the officer shot him.

On the night of August 13, 1890, Detective Hogan was shot and severely wounded while watching the safe in the treasurer's office in the Court House at Towson, Baltimore County. The shooting was done in mistake by John Carroll, one of the court house watchmen.

On April 16, 1900, Detective Hogan took a prominent part in the arrest of William Robinson, alias Tobin, and James Donavin on the charge of burglarizing the safe of Mr. John O'Neill, on the York Road. To-

bin was sentenced to nine years in the Penitentiary and Donavin to seven years.

On January 21, 1893, Detective Hogan, with Detective Todd B. Hall, arrested Thomas Hamilton, alias Bennett, and Otto Denke, alias Feldman, two notorious forgers. At the time of the arrest the forgers were attempting to draw money from local banks on forged checks. The forgers were each sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary.

DETECTIVE JOHN H. KRATZ.

Detective John H. Kratz was born in Baltimore on November 13, 1861, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the trade of tinsmith, but in 1885 gave up

that work and was appointed to the police force. On April 25, 1894, he was made a detective. Detective Kratz's peculiar talent is the art of "sweating" a prisoner and in addition he is a thorough and good all-around officer. Among the important arrests in which he has taken a leading part are the following:

On October 13, 1888, he arrested Samuel G. Hopkins, charged with altering \$1 and \$2 notes and making them appear of a higher denomination. The detective, who was then a patrolman, was presented with \$100 by the United States Government in recognition of his clever work. Hopkins plead guilty and was sentenced to five years in the Maryland Penitentiary.



PHILIP GANLEY

J. GOODWIN

J. T. GORDON

J. H. GIVVINS

O. E. GUERTLER

On January 9, 1899, Detective Kratz arrested Kunigunda Betz, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Margaret Schneider. The murderess was tried in Baltimore County and was sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary. For that arrest Detective Kratz received a gold medal from the Board of Police Commissioners and his name was placed on the departmental roll of honor.

On January 25, 1901, he arrested John Smith, alias Boston Frank, a noted penny-weight thief, and recovered nearly \$1,000 worth of goods which he had stolen from Baltimore jewelers. Smith pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

On April 8, 1901, with Detective Peter

Brennan, he arrested Sid Yennie, a notorious thief and pickpocket, who is now serving a nine-year sentence in the Penitentiary.

Detective Kratz was also interested in the arrest of Dr. John B. King, alias Dr. Bliss, who was charged with the larceny of a satchel containing securities, the property of the Merchants' National Bank. Bliss was found guilty and sentenced to a year in jail. He died in prison.

Detective Kratz also took a leading part in the arrest of John Henry Jones, colored, charged with the murder of James Cunningham, an aged watchman. Jones was found guilty and was executed in the Baltimore City Jail.

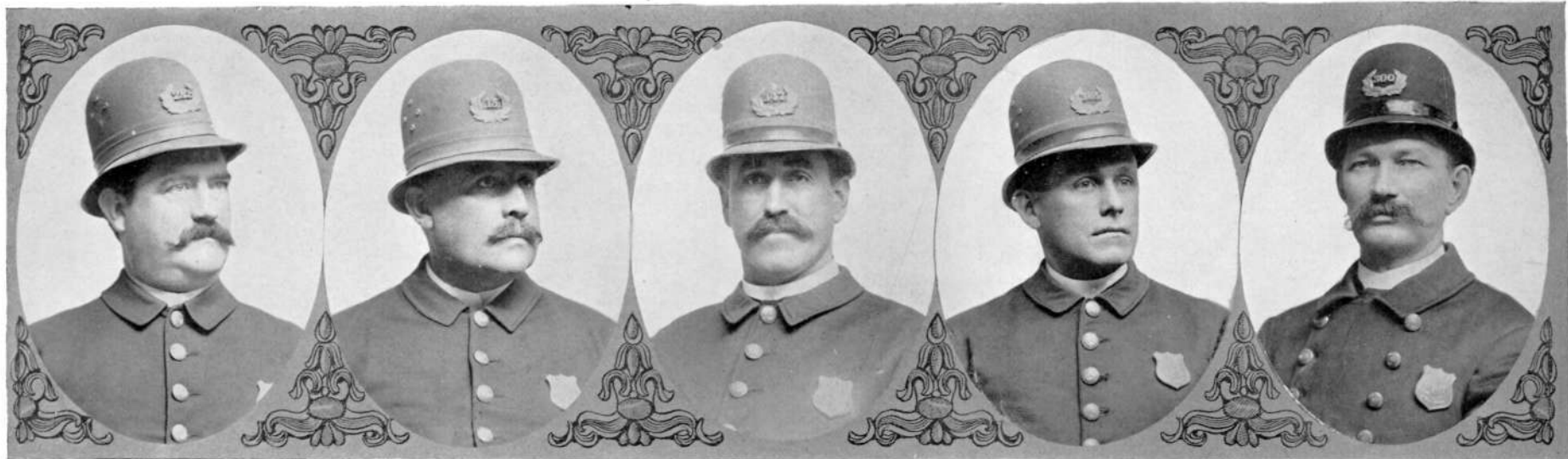
DETECTIVE WALTER H. LEFEVRE.

Detective Walter H. Lefevre is the latest acquisition to the plain clothes service.

Detective Lefevre was born on September 9, 1873, and was appointed a patrolman and assigned to the Northwestern District on December 10, 1900. He was promoted to the grade of regular on March 30, 1901, and was appointed a detective on May 13, 1907.

DETECTIVE WILLIAM A. MASON.

Detective William A. Mason was born on October 14, 1861, and was appointed a patrolman on April 10, 1886. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on June 1, 1888, and was appointed a member of the



J. T. GERAGHTY

J. T. GRAHAM

J. P. GUINAN

J. P. GLENN

T. GARRITY

Detective Department on July 26, 1901. Detective Mason has been especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners in the following cases:

For the arrest, September 20, 1890, and conviction of Major F. Moore and John H. North, charged with burglary.

For the arrest, January 5, 1899, and conviction of Ernest Butler, charged with assault and intent to kill.

For his work in the case of William Henry Jones, colored, arrested on January 11, 1905, charged with murder, Jones was convicted and hanged.

DETECTIVE WILLIAM L. F. MILLER.

Detective William L. F. Miller is regarded at Headquarters as one of the most pains-

taking and industrious members of the Department. It is said of this officer that when he is once assigned to a case he never closes it until the results are accomplished. Detective Miller was born on December 27, 1861, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on May 9, 1898.

On August 1, 1899, he was promoted to the Detective Department, to which he has given valuable service. One of Detective Miller's strong points is his ability to remember names and faces and to make arrests on description. An evidence of this was given on May 17, 1907, when he arrested Frank H. Stahl on the charge of passing bogus checks. Stahl's description had been sent to Baltimore by the Philadelphia police. Detective Miller recognized Stahl

from the description and put him under arrest.

Detective Miller was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for the exceptional ability he displayed in the case of the arrest, February 1, 1905, and conviction of Thomas R. Burt, charged with larceny, assault and intent to kill.

DETECTIVE JOHN H. MAYER.

Detective John H. Mayer was born in Baltimore City, January 3, 1858, and was appointed a patrolman on June 13, 1884. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on June 1, 1892, and was appointed to the Detective Department October 22, 1900.

The following are some of the important



B. GRAF

W. J. GAFFEY

C. N. GILL

S. G. GREEN

C. W. GLADDEN

cases in which Detective Mayer has played a prominent part:

May 4, 1891, arrested William Brown, alias Prinze, colored, for burglary; Brown was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Oct. 23, 1891, John Cunniff, confidence man, four charges; jail sentence.

May 2, 1893, Abraham Davis, on the charge of murder; fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

Herman Kline and Julius Hoffman, midnight assault on Charles Rody, of Locust Point.

December 21, 1897, Frank Barnes and Peter A. Clinton, burglary; both convicted.

July 25, 1894, Joseph Winson, caught in the act of picking pockets; six months in jail.

April 13, 1895, Thomas Welsh, shooting Charles Foos, William Lawrance and Edward Lawrance. Welsh was afterwards shot and killed in South Baltimore by Robert Nunnally.

Detective Mayer has been commended on several occasions for excellent police work.

DETECTIVE THOMAS P. O'DONNELL.

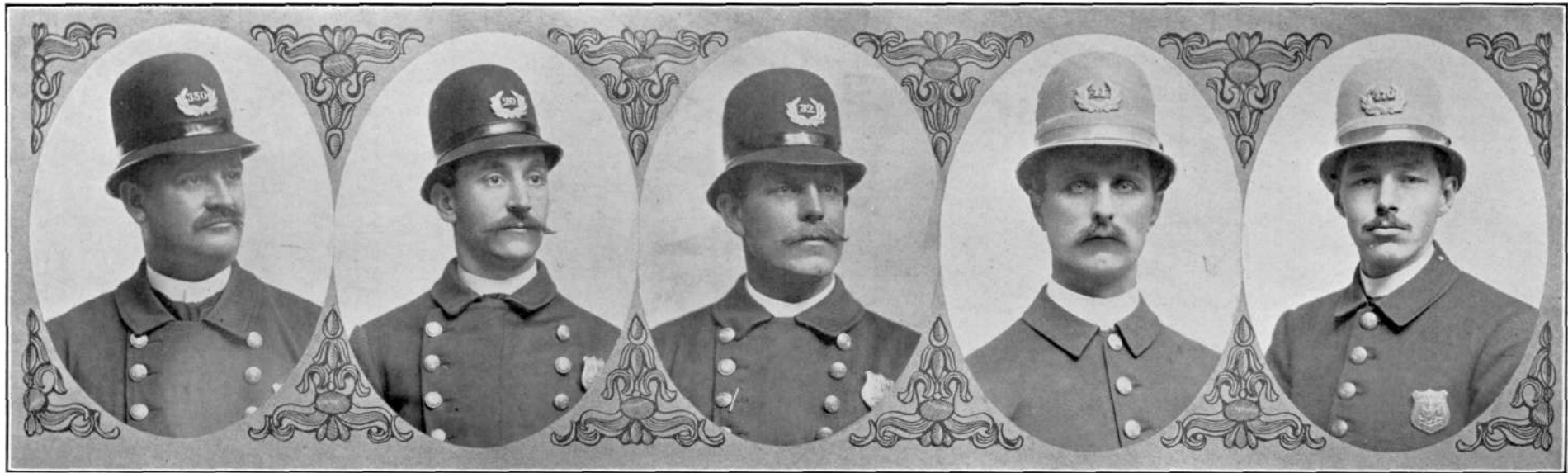
Detective Thomas P. O'Donnell was born on June 1, 1866, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on January 24, 1890.

On April 24, 1894, he was promoted to the Detective Department in which he has had an unusually successful career.

Detective O'Donnell is known at Head-

quarters as one of the most efficient and courageous officers in the service. He is particularly valuable to the Department because of his extensive acquaintance with the heads of police departments and plain clothes men in other cities. When any of these officers visit Baltimore Detective O'Donnell is generally assigned to accompany them and show them the points of interest in the city. Detective O'Donnell's name is inscribed on the roll of honor for exceptionable courage, tact and detective ability displayed in the arrest, on June 9, 1897, of Peter James, alias Eddie Jacques, charged with committing murder in New York City.

In 1896 he was especially commended for the arrest of John Spevah, colored,



M. GAULE

A. S. GORDON

C. GRAULING

F. J. GERMAN

WM. GERLACH

charged with burglary in Baltimore county.

In the following cases he was also especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners:

October 4, 1896, arrest and conviction of George O. Warren on the charge of false pretences.

January 29, 1897, for the arrest and conviction of William C. Simmonds, Gertie Simmonds and Frederick Dashner, charged with larceny.

May 24, 1897, for the arrest and conviction of William Kent, charged with burglary.

November 2, 1897, arrest and conviction of William K. Duvall, charged with violating United States postal laws.

August 4, 1898, for the arrest and conviction of Bradley Barber, on the charge of picking pockets.

August 23, 1898, for the arrest and conviction of John Muscoline, charged with murder. In this case Detectives O'Donnell and Hogan shared honors.

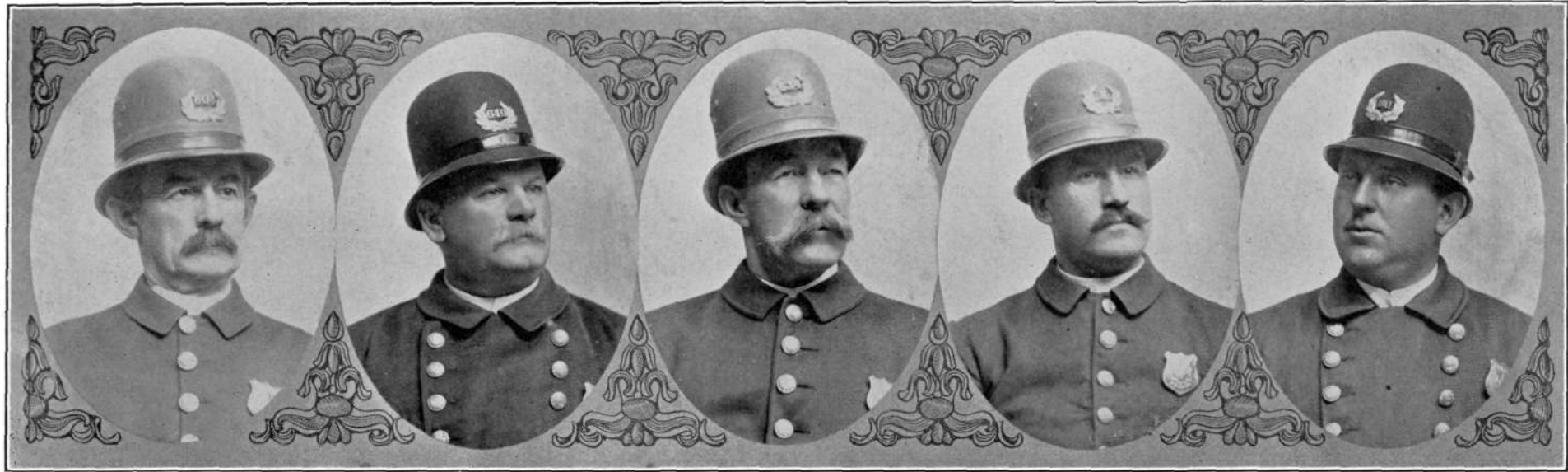
October 17, 1898, for the arrest and conviction of Edward Shaw, alias Searles, charged with forgery.

December 28, 1898, for the arrest and conviction of Charles H. Woodward and Clara Ames, charged with forgery.

DETECTIVE HERMAN POHLER.

Detective Herman Pohler is considered one of the most useful and trust-

worthy members of the plain clothes department. By his superior officers and brother members of the Detective Department he is regarded as an industrious and indefatigable worker, who never relinquishes a trail until he has run down his quarry, secured his conviction and sees him sentenced by the court. Industry and energy count in the Detective Department as well as in any other business or profession and it is Detective Pohler's unremitting persistence in criminal hunting that has brought him an enrollment on the roll of honor for the arrest, February 21, 1895, and conviction of Jacob Henson, colored, charged with the murder of Daniel



J. A. GRAHAM

P. H. GUMPMAN

J. W. GARRETT

J. W. GARNER

J. GEIGER

F. Shea in Howard county, Md., and eighteen special commendations by successive Boards of Police Commissioners.

The following are some of the cases for which Detective Pohler was especially commended:

For the arrest, February 29, 1896, and conviction of Professor M. Jules, charged with false pretences.

For the arrest, October 19, 1896, and conviction of William Williams, colored, charged with larceny.

For the arrest, November 3, 1896, and conviction of John Smith, charged with burglary.

For the arrest, May 21, 1898, and conviction

of William Thomas and Nicholas Washington, both colored, pickpockets.

For the arrest, September 27, 1898, and conviction of Arthur Harris, charged with burglary.

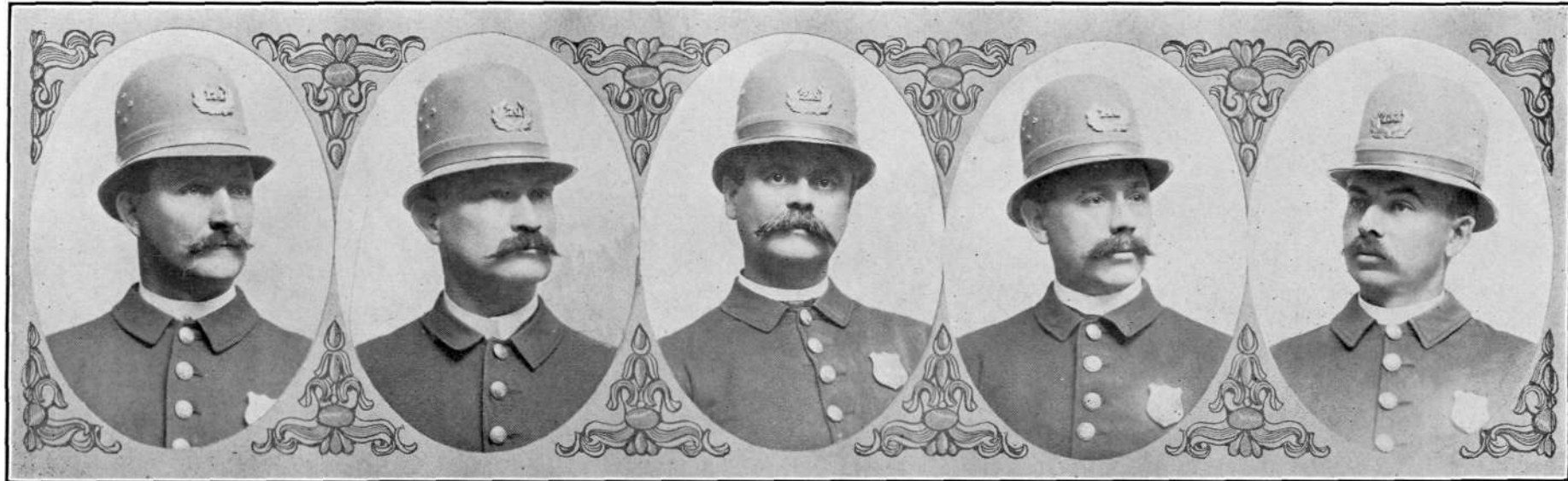
For the arrest, November 28, 1898, and conviction of William Healey and Thomas Fitzgerald, pickpockets.

To enumerate all of the important cases in which Detective Pohler has taken a leading part would be taking up more space than we can command in this volume.

Detective Pohler was born on September 6, 1858, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on June 11, 1883. He was promoted to the detective service on April 27, 1894.

DETECTIVE GEORGE W. SEIBOLD.

Detective George W. Seibold was born February 15, 1840, and appointed a patrolman on July 28, 1863, in the old Western District (Greene Street Station). He was made a sergeant May 10, 1864, and promoted to a lieutenant March 17, 1866. Mr. Seibold held this rank until April 23, 1867. At the change of administration under the State Constitution, when Messrs. Lefere Jarrett, James E. Carr and William H. B. Fusselbaugh were appointed Police Commissioners, Mr. Seibold was then appointed patrolman to act as clerk and he assisted the late Wm. H. Cassell, then captain, in forming the newly appointed officers and men



J. S. HOLDEN

A. M. HEPBURN

J. T. HIGGINS

M. J. HUNT

JOHN HARTMAN

into squads and assigning them to their posts. The old Western District at that time comprised all the territory west of Howard street to the city limits and Pratt street north to the city limits.

On March 23, 1874, Mr. Seibold was appointed sergeant.

On September 6, 1881, he was appointed a detective at Headquarters, in the City Hall, in place of the late William H. Crane, who resigned. Mr. Seibold has been re-commissioned every four years since.

Detective Seibold has never been before the many Boards of Police Commissioners on any charge whatsoever. He wears roll of honor medal and holds certificates of honorable mention from many past Boards

for good detective work done in and out of the city.

For the past three years he has been assistant to Captain A. J. Pumphrey at Detective Headquarters.

This is but the brief official record of the oldest and one of the most efficient police and detective officers who ever served his State and city. At Headquarters Mr. Seibold is universally respected and regarded by his superiors and is looked up to and held in the highest degree of affection by his brother officers, many of whom he has instructed in the rudiments of the profession of running down criminals. Despite his 67 years, Mr. Seibold is hale, energetic and an active worker. The Nestor of the Police

Department, his thousands of friends trust that his useful life will be prolonged for many years to come.

DETECTIVE H. WARREN SHANK.

Detective H. Warren Shank was born in Baltimore on October 24, 1875, and was appointed a probationary patrolman on April 19, 1901. He was promoted to the grade of regular on September 20, 1901, and was appointed to the Detective Department on April 4, 1905.

Detective Shank has figured in the following important cases:

On September 20, 1905, arrested Charles Smith, colored, for burglary. Smith was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.



T. HUGHES

M. J. HARRIGAN

P. H. HARRISON

G. J. HOBBS

G. A. HAUF

On July 10, 1906, arrested John Baker, colored, alias "Lefty," charged with felonious assault upon a woman; convicted and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

On August 13, 1906, arrested Winburn Cruse, colored, on the charge of highway robbery. Cruse was sentenced to eighteen years in the Penitentiary.

SERGEANT HARRY P. SHANBERGER.

Sergeant Harry P. Shanberger holds a very important position at Detective Headquarters in that he is the confidential clerk of Captain A. J. Pumphrey and attends to all of that official's correspondence with the chiefs of detectives of other cities and with the thousands of persons who daily report complaints to Headquarters.

To all of these Sergeant Shanberger gives

a courteous and considerate attention, and if he deems them of sufficient importance, brings the complainant to the personal attention of Captain Pumphrey.

He also has charge of the extensive filing cases of the Detective Department and keeps a record of all complaints, letters and police circulars from other cities and attends to other duties that are multitudinous in variety and detail.

Sergeant Shanberger was born on May 28, 1870, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on January 31, 1900. He saw active service in the Northwestern District and was transferred to Headquarters on March 14, 1901. On April 15, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

DETECTIVE CHARLES VAHLE.

Detective Charles Vahle was born in Baltimore on January 6, 1870, and was appointed a patrolman and assigned to the Western District on February 3, 1900. On April 3, 1905, his qualifications shown in running down the criminals and law-breakers in his bailiwick caused the Board of Police Commissioners to promote him to the Detective Department. Detective Vahle, while he is one of the younger members of the Department has made many important captures, as follows:

On November 22, 1904, arrested Charles E. Ballard, colored, on the charge of murdering his wife. Ballard plead guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to seventeen years in the Penitentiary.



G. W. HENNICK

V. E. HIRSHAUER

J. H. HOLZER

T. E. HAWKINS

S. H. HEINSLER

On December 30, 1906, arrested Walter G. Smith on the charge of false pretences and passing bogus checks. Smith was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

On November 7, 1906, arrested Charles Riley, alias William Dalton, on the charge of larceny. Riley was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

DETECTIVE CHARLES H. WEAVER.

Detective Charles H. Weaver was born on January 4, 1870, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on July 25, 1896. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on August 2, 1900, and on July 26, 1901, was promoted to the Detective Department.

The following are a few of the important

cases in which Detective Weaver has taken a prominent part:

On February 6, 1901, he arrested Jesse Jackson, colored, charged with burglarizing the house of Samuel Nutter, 821 George street, and stealing a lot of silverware. Jackson was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

On August 6, 1901, he arrested Charles Hutton, David Brown and Harry Altman on the charge of assaulting and robbing A. C. McAlpin and leaving him for dead on a vacant lot. All three highwaymen received long terms in the Penitentiary.

On February 16, 1904, Detective Weaver arrested John Jones for the murder of John Drake, colored, whose body was found in a vacant stable on Durham street. The mur-

dered man's head had been battered in with a hatchet. Jones was convicted of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to twelve years in the Penitentiary.

On January 11, 1905, Detective Weaver and Detective Dougherty were assigned to the Constable murder case, an account of which appears elsewhere in this volume.

On January 7, 1906, Detective Weaver took a prominent part in the arrest of seven employes of the Adams Express Company, who had been systematically robbing their employers.

On January 15, 1906, Detective Weaver arrested Edwin Casper and his wife, Florence Casper, who had robbed large department stores in Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., and Baltimore. Detectives



F. D. HAILE

W. H. HAIGLEY

U. S. G. HARDEN

S. A. HOBBS

A. E. HURLEY

Weaver and Dougherty recovered goods valued at \$7,000, which the Caspers had concealed in their residence. In the trial that followed Casper exonerated his wife, but he was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

DETECTIVE MARK HAGAN.

Died, on January 25, 1907, Detective Mark Hagan, one of the veteran members of the Department. Mr. Hagan was born on December 5, 1844, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on May 5, 1867.

On August 13, 1873, he was appointed a detective.

The death of Detective Hagan caused a universal grief throughout the Department and among his thousands of friends.

ROUND SERGEANTS

ROUND-SERGEANT WILLIAM G. ARBIN.

Round-Sergeant William G. Arbin, of the Northeastern District, was born on July 6, 1856, and was appointed a policeman on July 9, 1885.

On July 3, 1890, his work won him a promotion to a sergeancy and on July 12, 1900, he was raised to the rank of round-sergeant. Round-Sergeant Arbin was especially commended by the Police Commissioners on June 3, 1896, and in May, 1905.

ROUND-SERGEANT JOHN L. BARRANGER.

Round-Sergeant John L. Barranger, of the Northern District, was born on June 21,

1865, and was made a member of the Police Department on January 2, 1893. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on May 19, 1898, and was raised to the rank of round-sergeant on January 30, 1900. Round-Sergeant Barranger is known as an energetic and efficient officer. He was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners on May 19, 1899, in May, 1900, and in May, 1905.

On April 19, 1906, he was especially commended for his bravery in taking part in the rescue of a number of horses which had been penned in by the flames of a burning stable on North street, near Saratoga.



C. S. HOEY

C. W. HANCOCK

J. L. HEROLD

E. HOWE

E. A. HENRY

ROUND-SERGEANT JOHN W. COULBOURN.

Round-Sergeant John W. Coulbourn, of the Northeastern District, was born on January 21, 1852, and was appointed on the police force on June 1, 1888. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on January 30, 1900, and was raised to the rank of round sergeant on July 13, 1903.

Round-Sergeant Coulbourn was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners on April 18, 1902, and in May, 1905.

ROUND-SERGEANT EDWARD J. DILLON.

Round-Sergeant Edward J. Dillon, of the Western District, was born on January 17, 1858, and was made a policeman on June 11, 1888.

He was promoted to a sergeantry on August 30, 1900, and received another promotion on August 22, 1902, when he was appointed to the rank of round-sergeant.

Round-Sergeant Dillon was especially commended by the Commissioners on June 5, 1901, April 18, 1902, May 30, 1904, and in May, 1905.

ROUND-SERGEANT JOHN J. GLYNN.

Round-Sergeant John J. Glynn, of the Eastern District, has on five occasions been especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for meritorious service. He was commended on May 19, 1891; May 23, 1893; May 14, 1895, and on May 19, 1902.

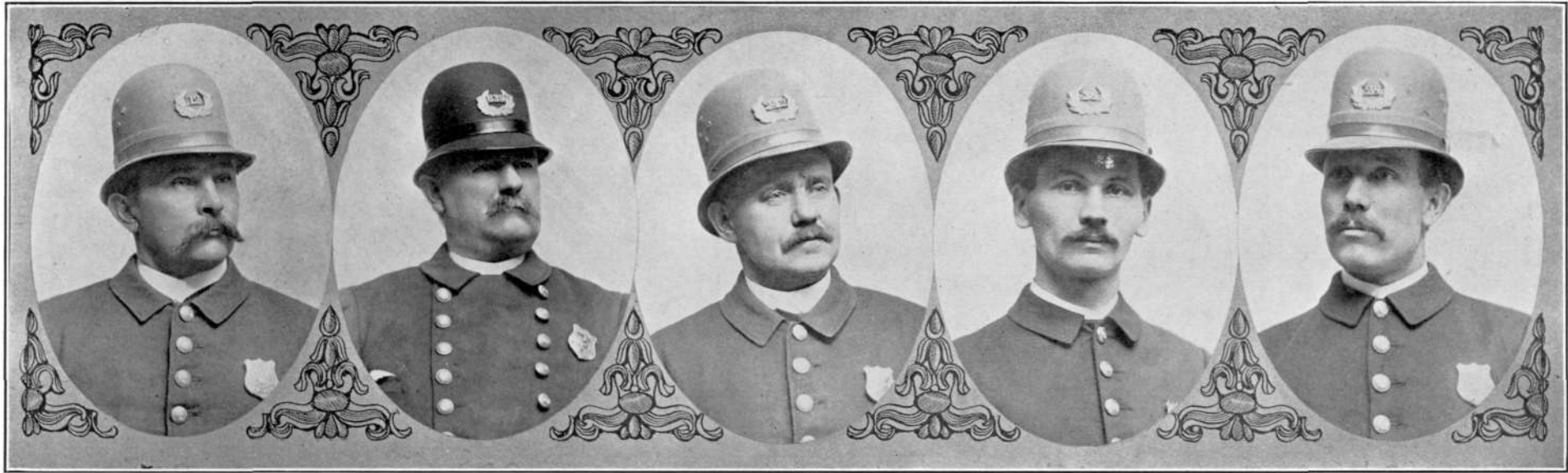
Round-Sergeant Glynn was born on Octo-

ber 6, 1858, and was appointed to the Police Department on October 4, 1883. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on November 30, 1889, and was made a round-sergeant on September 5, 1896.

ROUND-SERGEANT LEWIS HAHN.

Round-Sergeant Lewis Hahn, of the Northern District, was born on September 12, 1848, and was appointed a policeman on April 15, 1876.

He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on January 24, 1888, and was promoted to his present rank on April 19, 1894. He was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners on May 23, 1893; May, 1894; May 19, 1899; May 22, 1900, and on April 24, 1903.



J. HERMAN

J. A. HARDESTY

H. HORSTMAN

S. HIMMELMAN

C. E. HARRISON

ROUND-SERGEANT THOMAS J. HOOD.

Round-Sergeant Thomas J. Hood, of the Southwestern District, was born on May 27, 1861, and was appointed a policeman on September 26, 1887. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on April 29, 1897, and was promoted to the rank of round-sergeant on January 4, 1898. On May 22, 1900, he was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners and was further commended on June 5, 1901, and on May 30, 1904.

ROUND-SERGEANT SAMUEL W. HOUSE.

Round-Sergeant Samuel W. House, of the Southern District, was born May 29,

1872, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on June 10, 1897. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on May 19, 1898, and received a further promotion on January 29, 1900, when he was made a round-sergeant.

Round-Sergeant House is one of the most popular members of the Department and takes a great interest in promoting athletics among his brother policemen. He has been particularly active in organizing baseball clubs and games. As a police officer the round-sergeant is well thought of by his superior officers, and on May 19, 1899; May 22, 1900, and April 19, 1902, he was especially commended by the Commissioners for meritorious and efficient police work.

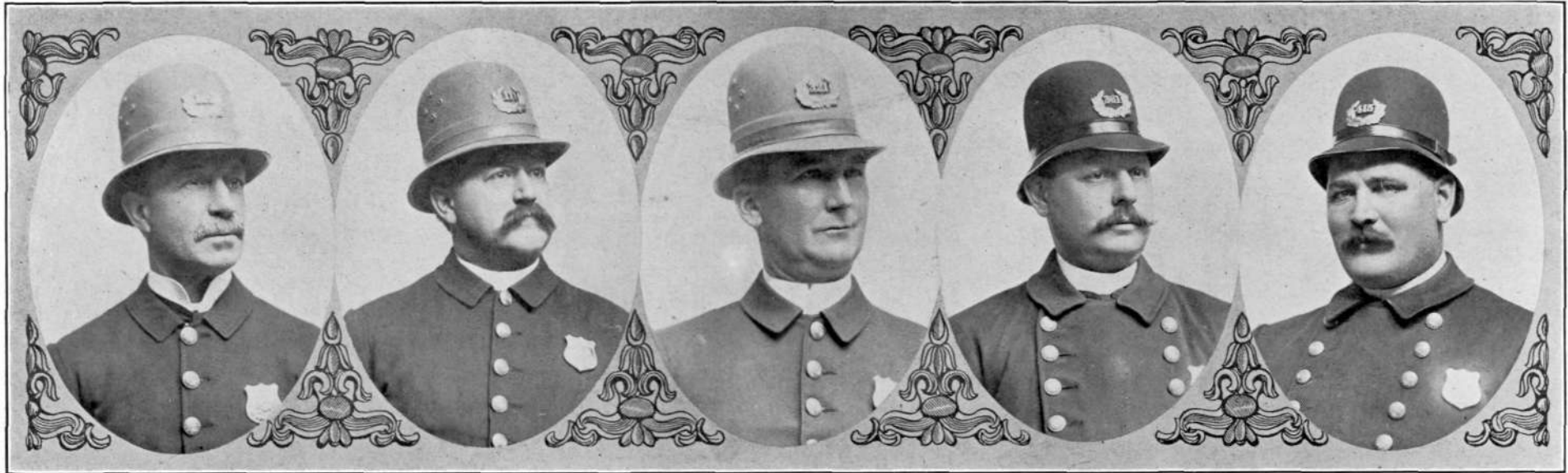
ROUND-SERGEANT CHARLES H. McCLEAN.

Round-Sergeant Charles H. McClean, of the Southwestern District, was born on December 3, 1865, and was appointed a policeman on March 30, 1897.

He was promoted to a sergeantcy on May 19, 1898, and was raised to the rank of round-sergeant on December 22, 1898. Round-Sergeant McClean was especially commended by the Police Commissioners on May 22, 1900; June 5, 1901; April 24, 1903; May 30, 1904, and in May, 1905.

ROUND-SERGEANT JOSEPH MCGOVERN.

Round-Sergeant Joseph McGovern, of the Southern District, is one of the members



G. W. HEATH

H. J. HEINEMAN

LLOYD HOMER

T. S. HANRAHAN

J. W. HUTCHERSON

of the Department to whom the term "born a policeman" can be justly applied. He was born on May 6, 1859, and was made a member of the Police Department on May 15, 1885. The young officer figured in a number of important cases and arrests, and his qualifications have always been recognized by his superiors and brother officers.

On August 2, 1900, he was promoted to the grade of sergeant and on August 16, 1901, he was raised to his present rank.

On April 18, 1902, Round-Sergeant McGovern was especially commended by the Board of Police Commissioners for his part in the arrest on December 25, 1901, and conviction of John Barber, colored, charged

with committing a felonious assault upon a woman.

Round-Sergeant McGovern is known as a steady and energetic worker and has the reputation of sifting to the bottom any case which is brought to his observation or to which he is assigned.

ROUND-SERGEANT THOMAS MCGRAW.

Round-Sergeant Thomas McGraw, of the Central District, was born on April 20, 1854, and was appointed to the Police Department on February 28, 1883. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on July 23, 1896, and was raised to the grade of round-sergeant on March 23, 1905.

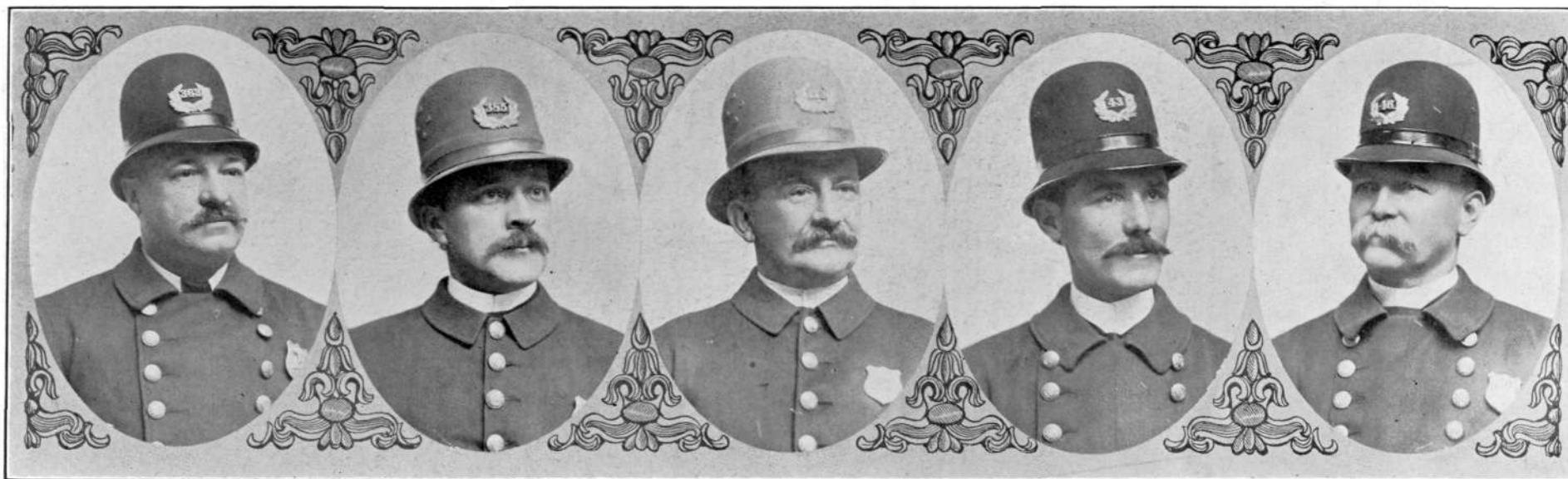
On February 7, 1904, Sergeant McGov-

ern was one of the first officers to arrive at the beginning of the great Baltimore fire in the Hurst Building, on Hopkins Place, and it was his hand that wrote the first message asking for outside aid—a telegraphic dispatch to Washington, D. C., asking assistance from the Fire Department of that city.

ROUND-SERGEANT JOHN H. PEREGOY.

Round-Sergeant John H. Peregoy, of the Northwestern District, was born on October 4, 1857, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on January 10, 1895. He was promoted to a sergeancy on August 2, 1900, and was promoted to the rank of round-sergeant on August 16, 1901.

For especially meritorious police work



W. P. HILDEBRAND

A. A. HOLTHAUS

SAMUEL G. GREENE

J. W. HAMILTON

A. J. HAMILTON

Round-Sergeant Peregoy received the commendation of the Police Commissioners on May 14, 1898, and in May, 1905.

ROUND-SERGEANT WILLIAM H. RIEFNER.

Round-Sergeant William H. Riefner, of the Eastern District, was born on September 3, 1852, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on July 3, 1879. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on February 21, 1895, and was raised to the round-sergeantcy on February 17, 1898.

Round-Sergeant Riefner was especially commended by the Police Commissioners on May 19, 1899; May 22, 1900; April 18, 1902; April 24, 1903; November 30, 1904, and May, 1905.

ROUND-SERGEANT JOHN J. STROTT.

Round-Sergeant John J. Strott, of the Central District, was born on September 6, 1858, and was appointed a policeman on September 15, 1888.

He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on March 11, 1897, and was raised to the round-sergeantcy on September 20, 1901.

Round-Sergeant Strott's police work has been of such a meritorious character that he has been four times commended by the Board of Police Commissioners in the years 1899, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

ROUND-SERGEANT HARRY B. SCHWARTZ.

Round-Sergeant Harry B. Schwartz, of the Northwestern District, was born on No-

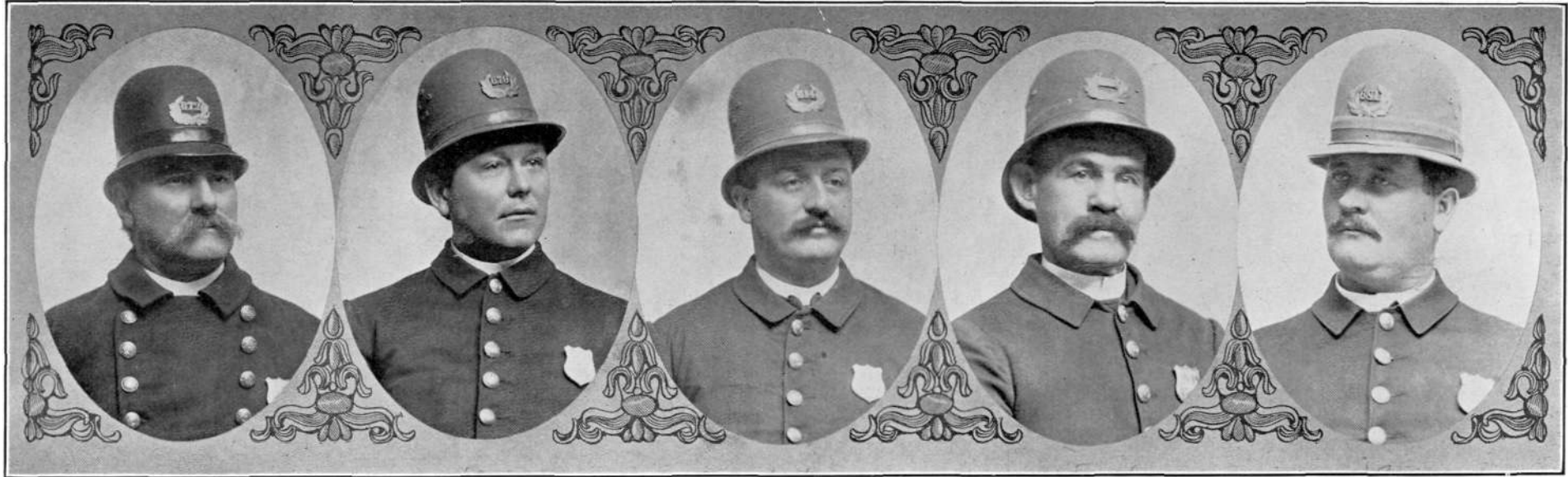
vember 23, 1865, and was appointed a policeman on June 1, 1888. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on January 2, 1893, and was made a round-sergeant on May 12, 1897.

For his excellent police work the present roundsman received the official commendation of the Police Commissioners on the following dates: June 3, 1896; May 7, 1897; May 14, 1898; May 22, 1902, and May 30, 1904.

ROUND-SERGEANT WILLIAM H. WHITTLE.

Round-Sergeant William H. Whittle, of the Western District, is known as a thorough-going and energetic officer of police.

He was born on May 29, 1855, and was



C. E. HEIDERMAN

T. E. HOSKINS

A. J. HAUF

M. C. HUGHES

N. HAYES

appointed a patrolman in the Police Department on July 20, 1883.

His qualifications caused the Commissioners to promote him to a sergeancy and he was raised to that grade on January 10, 1900. On October 16, 1905, he was promoted to his present rank.

HEADQUARTERS FORCE

PATROLMAN BERNARD D. BYRNES.

Patrolman Bernard D. Byrnes, of Headquarters, is detailed for duty in the Marshal's office from midnight until 8 o'clock A. M.

He was born on September 1, 1847, and

was made a member of the Department on June 28, 1873.

On May 22, 1900, he was especially commended for meritorious service.

PATROLMAN ALEXANDER R. CARR.

Mr. Alexander R. Carr holds the rank of patrolman, but has been on duty at Headquarters and has been especially assigned to the office of the Board of Police Commissioners since October 11, 1900. He was born on December 3, 1848, and was appointed a member of the Department on October 3, 1877.

ROBERT G. CLAYPOOLE,

Mr. Robert G. Claypoole, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Police Commission-

ers, is the assistant to Secretary Josiah A. Kinsey and is a valued and efficient member of the Headquarters force. When Secretary Kinsey is absent Mr. Claypoole takes his place. Assistant Secretary Claypoole was born on March 31, 1875, and was appointed to office in the Police Department on June 7, 1900.

SERGEANT WALLACE G. DAVIS.

Sergeant Wallace G. Davis, of the Headquarters force, has charge of the stationery used by the Department and also keeps in shape the statistics and a portion of the records. He was born on April 4, 1862, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on March 4, 1897, and was pro-



J. T. JOHNSON

C. C. JOECKEL

A. JAMIESON

G. E. JONES

J. F. JEFFRES

moted to the rank of sergeant on April 14, 1904.

SERGEANT FRANCIS P. DEVON.

Sergeant Francis P. Devon, of the Headquarters force, is assigned to duty in the Juvenile Court. He was born September 12, 1854, and was appointed a policeman on April 10, 1882. On June 1, 1894, he was promoted to the grade of sergeant.

Sergeant Devon wears the police medal of honor for his conspicuous bravery in destroying a lot of gunpowder during the great fire of February 7, 1904.

SERGEANT JOHN M. FETSCH.

Sergeant John M. Fetsch, of Headquarters, has charge of the property room. He

was born on March 15, 1852, and was appointed a policeman on August 21, 1884.

On April 14, 1904, his services to the Department were recognized by the Commissioners, who promoted him to the rank of sergeant.

PATROLMAN LEWIS GREEN.

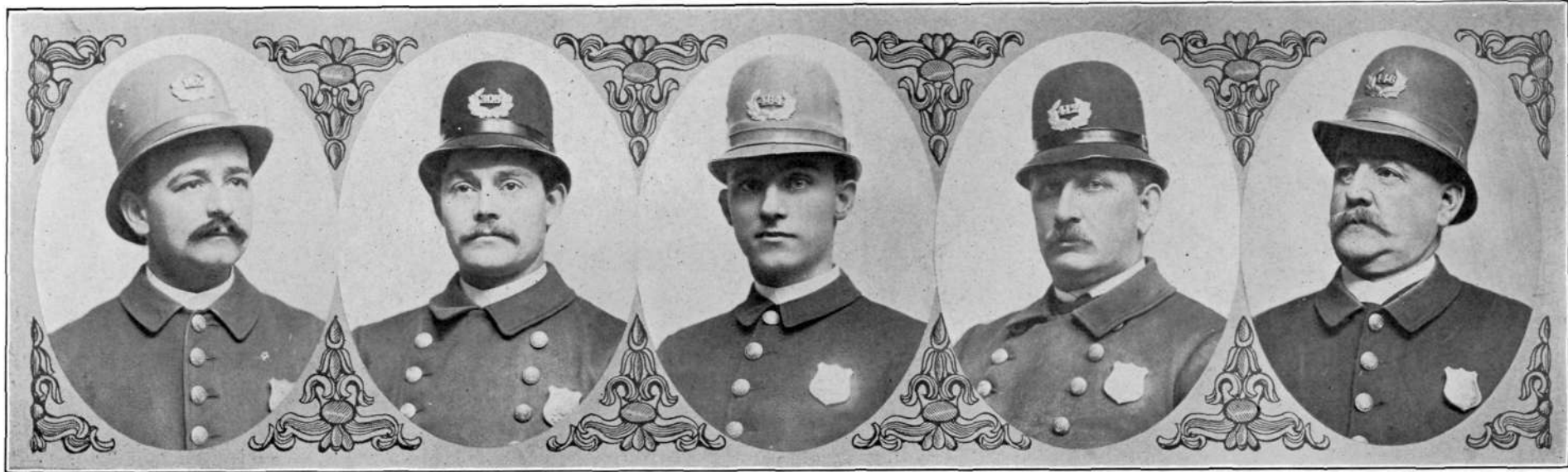
Patrolman Lewis Green, of the Headquarters force, is assigned to night duty in the Marshal's office, and that he has this detail is sufficient as to his standing and the great amount of confidence he receives from his superior officers. Mr. Green rendered particularly valuable services during the great fire of February 7, 1904, and is held in the highest esteem by those who come in contact with him.

SERGEANT WILLIAM F. HIGGINS.

Sergeant William F. Higgins, of the Headquarters force, is assigned to duty in the Bertillon Bureau as an assistant to the Superintendent, Lieutenant John A. Casey.

When Lieutenant Casey is absent Sergeant Higgins has charge of this important department of the police service, and he is considered an expert in his particular line of work.

Sergeant Higgins was born on July 18, 1856, and was appointed a member of the Police Department on March 19, 1885. He was promoted to a sergeantcy on April 15, 1904, and in May, 1898, was especially commended by the Board of Police Com-



W. G. KREISEL

W. M. JAMES

J. W. JOHNSON

C. W. JONES

L. K. JONES

missioners for the part he took in the arrest on October 7, 1897, and conviction of Alexander Hayes, colored, alias "Tennessee," and Arthur W. Franklin, colored, charged with murder.

PATROLMAN JAMES A. MANNING.

Patrolman James A. Manning, of Headquarters, is assigned to day duty in the Marshal's office. He was born on November 9, 1869, and was appointed a policeman on September 14, 1903. On February 7, 1907, he was assigned to Headquarters. Patrolman Manning was especially recommended by the Board of Police Commissioners on April 19, 1906, for heroic conduct in assisting in rescuing horses from a burning stable on North street.

SERGEANT ROBERT P. MCCLELLAND.

Sergeant Robert P. McClelland is officially assigned to Headquarters, but is detailed to the mounted service, owing to his thorough veterinary knowledge. He was born on December 15, 1875, and was appointed a policeman on December 4, 1900. On April 6, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

ROUND-SERGEANT JACOB E. MILLER.

Round-Sergeant Jacob E. Miller, of the Headquarters force, is the second in command of the police fire alarm and telephone service. He is an expert electrician, and because of his knowledge in that line, renders valued service to the Department.

Round-Sergeant Miller was born on April 3, 1861, and was appointed a member of the Department on April 25, 1889.

He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on October 11, 1900, and was raised to the rank of round-sergeant on January 8, 1907.

PATROLMAN JACOB PAYNE.

Patrolman Jacob Payne is assigned to duty in Marshal Farnan's office. He is one of the most popular younger members of the Department and his thorough acquaintance with his duties as an adjunct to the work at Headquarters makes him one of the Marshal's most valued aids.

Mr. Payne was born on November 16, 1875, and was appointed a policeman on



W. S. KING

F. KIDD

L. KING

A. L. KIMBALL

C. E. KELLY

December 10, 1900. He saw active service in the Southern District and was transferred to the Headquarters force on November 26, 1901.

MR. JOHN T. ROSS, JR.

Mr. John T. Ross, Jr., is one of the efficient clerks who add so much to the manner in which the work of Secretary Kinsey's office is successfully accomplished. Mr. Ross bears the rank of sergeant, to which grade he was raised on December 3, 1903, in recognition of his valuable services to the Department. He was born on February 17, 1871, and was appointed a member of the Department and assigned to Headquarters on May 10, 1901.

PATROLMAN GEORGE T. STROUT.

Patrolman George T. Strout, of the Headquarters force, is detailed for duty in the Juvenile Court. He was born on July 25, 1849, and was made a policeman on April 10, 1882. Patrolman Strout saw active street service until May 13, 1904, when, in consequence of an injury to his leg, he was transferred from street work to Headquarters.

MR. CHARLES H. UHING.

Mr. Charles H. Uhing has charge of the issuance of police permits for dances, entertainments, and liquor-selling permits. He bears the rank of sergeant, to which grade he was raised on April 14, 1904.

Mr. Uhing was born on June 4, 1875, and was made a member of the Department on June 3, 1898. He saw active service on the street as a patrolman in the Central District until October 11, 1900, when he was assigned to Headquarters.

POLICE MATRONS

The matrons of the Baltimore Police Department daily and yearly accomplish a work that is seldom brought to the attention of the general public. Not only do they take charge of and care for prisoners of the female sex, of all races, colors and classes, but they are great moral factors in saving from lives of dissipation young girls and



P. J. KENEALLY

G. S. KOLLER

G. A. KAHLER

J. H. W. KECK

O. E. KEELTY

women and preventing others from taking the first steps that lead them to shameful lives. The matrons are under the direct charge of the Superintendent, Mrs. Martha E. Close, who is, in turn, under the supervision of the Marshal of Police and is attached to Headquarters. Twice each week the Superintendent of Matrons visits each district station and instructs and assists the matrons of that station in the discharge of their duties. To the Superintendent also falls the duty of assigning substitute matrons whenever any of the regular station house matrons are unable to report for duty. From time to time, as required, the Superintendent of Matrons reports in writing to the Board of Police Commissioners and fre-

quently the Commissioners assign to her other duties.

The matrons in each district are under the immediate direction of the captain or officer in charge of the station house in which they are serving and they must be constantly on duty, except during such hours as may be allowed for meals. They have charge of all female prisoners and of all male prisoners under the age of fourteen years, detained for any reason. Not only do they have charge of these prisoners, but they must make inquiry into the antecedents and cause for arrest, and such female prisoners as the matron believes to be first offenders, the matron must separate from those who are habitually vicious or disorderly. In performing her duties the po-

lice matron meets with many difficulties. Frequently women of a certain class are inclined to act in a disorderly manner after they are imprisoned and to resist the matron in carrying out the routine of searching, etc., which she is required to perform. In dealing with such cases the matron must exercise an unyielding firmness and determination and yet, withal, she must be gentle and considerate. In the cases of wayward girls who are taken to the police station the matrons, although not required by any printed regulation, always endeavor to sow the seeds of reform and right living and to persuade them and wean them from leading dissolute lives. There are thousands of these cases every year, and to the credit of the hard-working and good women who com-



THOS. KELLY

P. J. H. KOEHLER

G. N. KISSNER

G. F. KAISS

W. C. KIRBY

pose the matron force of the Department, it can be said that they never relax their efforts to saving them and turning them toward the right course. It is not always that their efforts are successful, but there is hardly a matron attached to a Baltimore police station who cannot give instances, without giving names, where her good offices have turned young girls from the wayward path to right living.

The newspaper men attached to the several districts and to Headquarters know of scores of these instances; the police, individually and as an organization, know of them, and the police matron always receives the

full measure of respect and deference due her sex and the universal and kindly regard of those who know of her life, her arduous duties and the self-sacrifice that no mere pecuniary reward could repay.

Mrs. Martha E. Close, the Superintendent of Matrons, was appointed to the position of matron and assigned to the Northwestern District on June 1, 1892.

On June 8, 1900, the efficient work of Mrs. Close won for her the appointment of Superintendent. The police matrons are:

Mrs. Etta C. Fay and Mrs. Margaret J. Black, Central District.

Mrs. Mary Eick and Catherine Lappe, Southwestern District.

Mrs. Catherine Lewis and Mrs. Mary C. Keehne, Northeastern District.

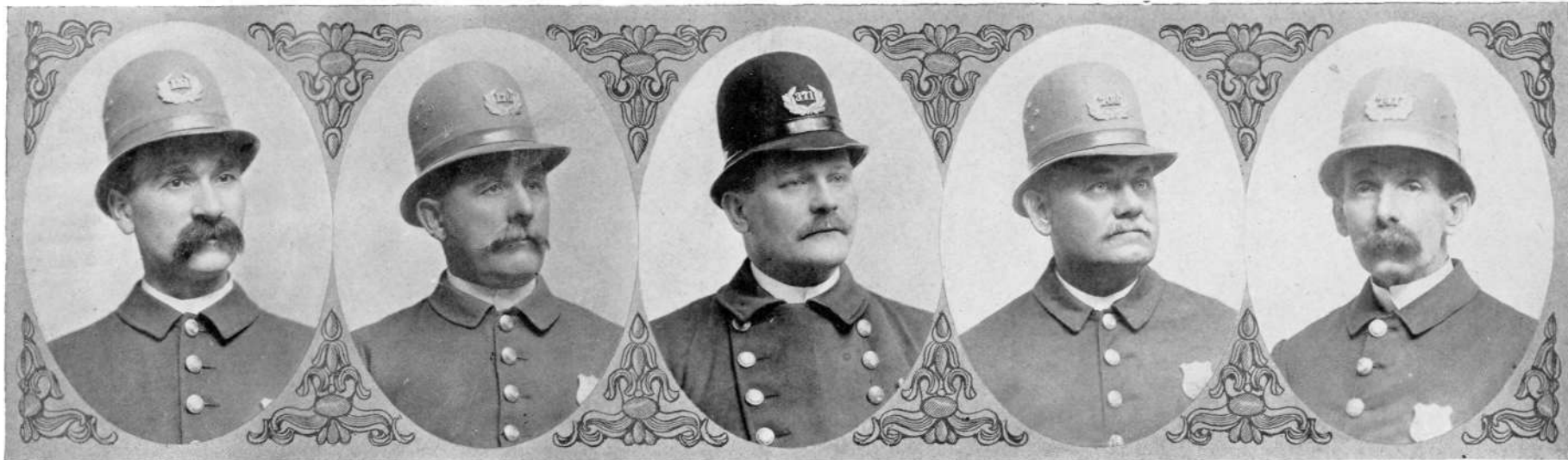
Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin and Mrs. Ellen C. Fuel, Eastern District.

Mrs. Alice O'Connell and Mrs. Annie Patterson, Southern District.

Mrs. Maria P. Hussey and Mrs. Ella E. Fallon, Northwestern District.

Mrs. Edith McClenahan and Mrs. Mary C. Keehne, Northern District.

Mrs. Annie M. Drugan and Mrs. Nora Doyle, Western District.



C. J. KNEAVEL

W. C. KROTEE

J. A. KEARNS

WM. KAUFMAN

JOHN R. KING

THE HARBOR POLICE

Nearly everyone who patronizes the summer excursion boats and the score of passenger boats that enter and leave Baltimore harbor is familiar with the sight of a trim-looking little dark-hulled steamer that makes her way in and out of the tangle of shipping, skirting around wharves, running into tortuous docks, darting around the ships and steamships that lie at anchor at the wharves or in the regular anchorages. Sometimes at night the passengers on incoming and outgoing steamers catch a glimpse of a dark hull close aboard them and then a glare from a searchlight is sent across their decks and searches the wharves that line both sides of the river front.

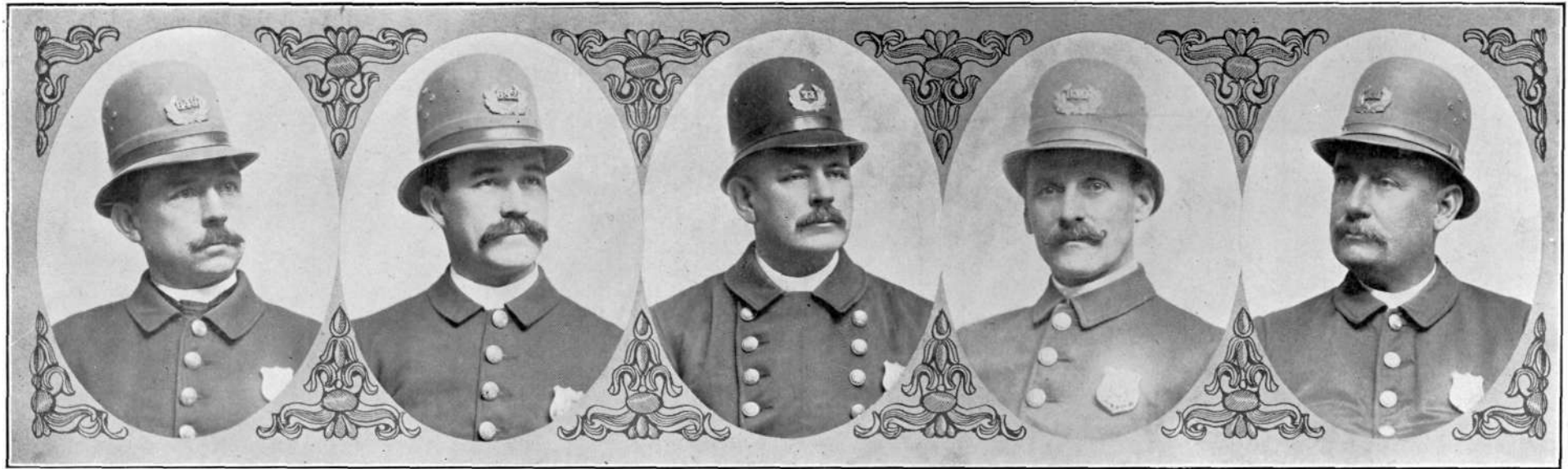
The little steamer is the harbor police cruiser "Lannan," named in honor of former Deputy Marshal John Lannan, deceased, who had charge of her construction.

The Lannan was built in 1891 by James Clark & Co., from plans kindly loaned the Department by the United States Government. The harbor patrol boat was completed on August 10, 1891, and after a very successful trial trip was accepted and immediately put into commission. The steamer is sixty feet long over all and has thirteen feet beam. She draws about six feet of water and has seventy-five indicated horse power.

Prior to the launching of the Lannan the

harbor was patrolled by policemen in row-boats, but, as it can be very readily understood, this plan proved utterly inadequate to the police needs of nearly ten miles of water front. Since the time she was launched the Lannan has been continuously in service, save when she was on the ways for necessary repairs. In touring the harbor the Lannan averages nearly fifty miles per day, and as she has been almost steadily on the move since the day she was launched, she has, on a conservative estimate, traveled about 127,750 miles, a distance nearly six times the circumference of the globe.

Prior to the launching of the Lannan the vessels in the harbor and the warehouses



F. J. KANEY

H. C. KIRBY

J. T. KEGGINS

HARRY KNIGHT

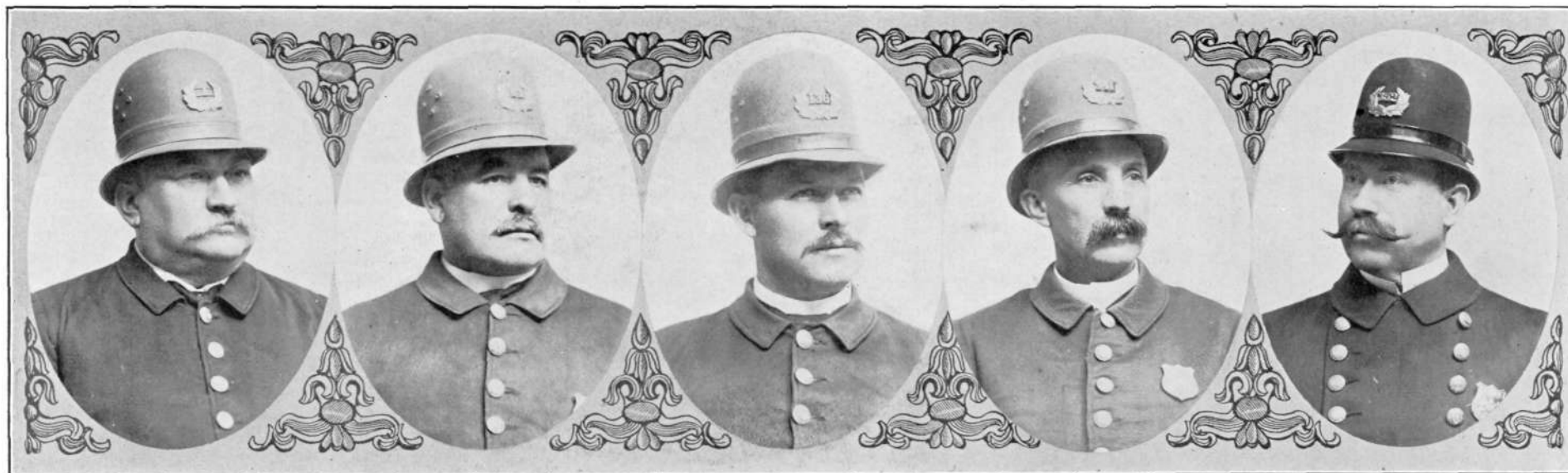
G. F. KESSLER

along and around the wharves were nightly attacked by thieves who operated from the river. Frequently the captains of small vessels would go ashore to return and find that their craft had been stripped of everything movable, including cordage and sails. The commissioning of the police cruiser practically put an end to this extensive thievery, and the fact that she was equipped with a powerful searchlight and could train it over and under piers and on the decks of suspicious craft acted as a check to river pirates and criminals who lurked and operated along the water-front. Shortly after she was built the Lannan was equipped with a fire-fighting plant, and the latter has been used to great effect in fighting fires in

the warehouses and along the wharves where the steamer has her regular patrol. The Lannan is also used for the recovery of the bodies of persons who are drowned in the harbor, and frequently she is called upon to go to distant points in the Chesapeake on the same mission. Her crew is trained in the expert use of the grappling irons and hooks with which the bodies of drowned men and women are fished from the river bed, and the deck of the little steamer has carried many a pitiful canvas-covered burden, the earthly remains of some unfortunate who accidentally fell into the water or purposely sought death and oblivion in the murky waters of the harbor.

In the summer of 1906 the Board of Po-

lice Commissioners purchased a gasoline launch to act as an auxiliary to the Lannan. This boat was rebuilt and remodeled recently and was launched on May 4, 1907, when she was christened the Farnan, in honor of Marshal Thomas F. Farnan, who on April 30, 1907, completed forty years' continuous service as a member of the Baltimore Police Department. During the warm months the Farnan will patrol the harbor instead of the Lannan, which will be kept at the Harbor Police Headquarters, Philpot and Thames streets. Thus the Department will have two thoroughly able boats at its command should an emergency occur where the services of both the Lannan and the Farnan might be called upon.



HENRY KRAUSE

M. F. KENEALY

A. KLINGENBERG

A. J. KEARNEY

J. E. KELLY

The members of the Harbor Police Force, who are commanded by Lieutenants Albert L. League and Edward J. Carey, are: Patrolmen John B. Dorsey, Milton Harrington and John J. Ryan. Thomas E. Perry is chief engineer and Charles H. Aborn, assistant engineer. Richard Mur-

phy is fireman and Richard Stanton, assistant fireman.

In the last report of the harbor police service made to the Maryland General Assembly of 1905 it was shown that during the year 1904 property valued at \$13,257.46 was

saved and recovered by the harbor police and during the year 1905 the property saved and recovered amounted to \$7,616.41. From this a small idea can be gained of the work accomplished by the police who guard the harbor and the docks, warehouses and business concerns that hem it.

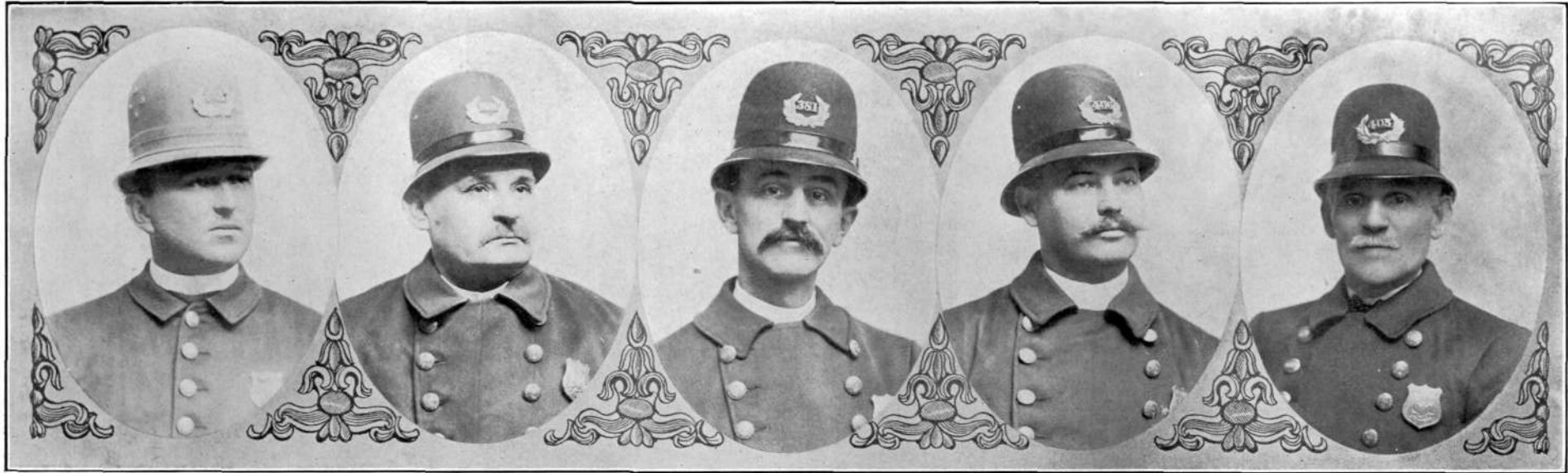
THE BERTILLON BUREAU

HOW CRIMINALS ARE IDENTIFIED BY PHOTOGRAPHS AND MEASUREMENTS—THE WONDERFUL FINGER-PRINT IDENTIFICATION

The Bertillon Bureau for the Identification of Criminals is one of the most important branches of the police service of Baltimore. Prior to 1896 photographs and de-

scriptions of criminals were taken in a manner that would now be described as haphazard. In 1896 Marshal Jacob Frey became a member of the National Association

of Police Chiefs, and after that an attempt, crude and unsystematic at first, was made to photograph criminals, measure and describe them by means of the system invented and



R. H. LAFFERTY

J. LEHMAN

T. O. LYNCH

GEO. KOHLER

C. J. KANE

founded by M. Bertillon, the famous criminologist of France.

This system was not perfected until 1896, when Mr. John A. Casey, now Lieutenant Casey, was placed in charge of the bureau. In perfecting the work and scope of the Bertillon Bureau, Lieutenant Casey has devoted his whole time, attention and thought, and today the Baltimore Bureau of Criminal Identification is known all over the country for its photographs, its accurate measurements and its complete and detailed records. There is not a member of the Police Department, from the Commissioners down, who knows anything of the important work accomplished by the Identification Bureau, who does not realize that to Lieutenant

John A. Casey belongs the major part of the credit in bringing it to its present high state of perfection.

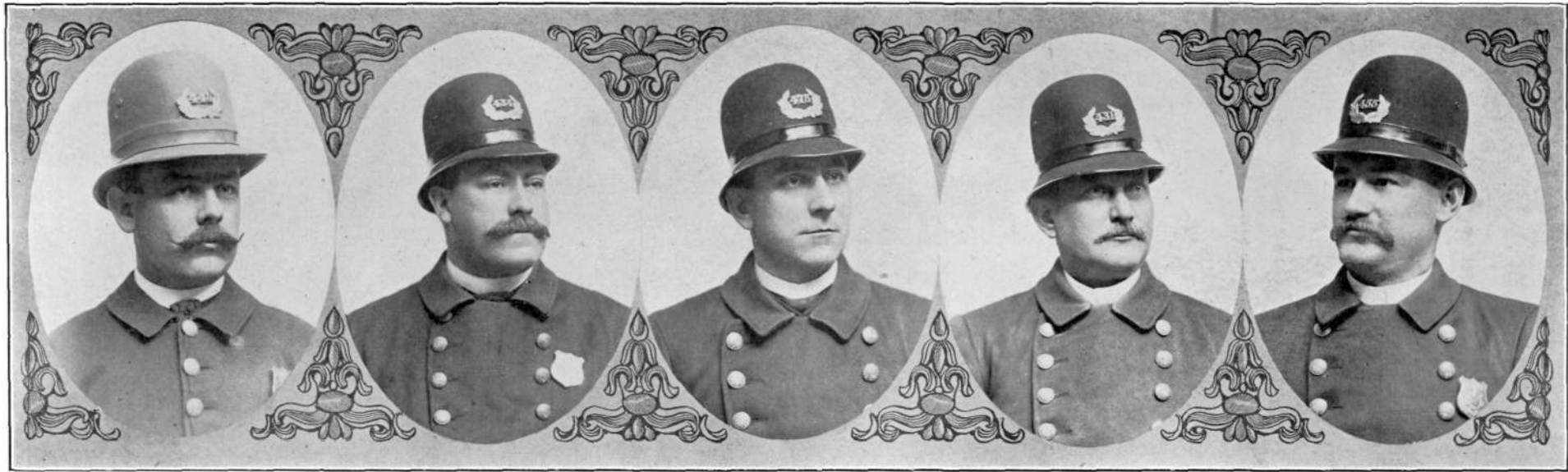
In every section of the country where there exists an organized police department Lieutenant Casey's knowledge in the subject of measuring criminals by the Bertillon system is recognized and favorably commented upon. The Bertillon Bureau has its quarters on the second mezzanine floor of the courthouse.

Every criminal of any importance is photographed and measured by the metric system. Two photographs of the criminal, one the full face and the other a profile, are taken. Sometimes four pictures are taken, one showing the criminal wearing a hat and

the other showing him, or her, as the case may be, without head covering. The height, breadth of shoulders, length of forearm, width and length of the head, measurements of the nose are also taken.

In addition to this, every mark or scar on the body is observed and noted. These photographs and measurements, with a record of the accused person, are a valuable aid to the courts and to the judges who impose sentence.

The police departments of other cities exchange photographs, descriptions and records with the Baltimore Police Department and in this way the cities that co-operate in the general plan of identification secure



GEO. LAUINGER

T. P. LAWLESS

A. LANG

J. C. LEONARD

J. H. LYONS

from each other a great deal of important and valuable information.

The finger-print system of identification, as an adjunct to the Bertillon system, was adopted by the Police Department in 1904. Lieutenant Casey was sent to the St. Louis Exposition to study under Superintendent Ferrier, of Scotland Yard, England, who was in charge of the English Police Exhibit. After he had returned to Baltimore Lieutenant Casey spent some time in studying the details of the system and mastered it to such a degree that in the following December the finger-print bureau was installed as a permanent part of the Identification Bureau.

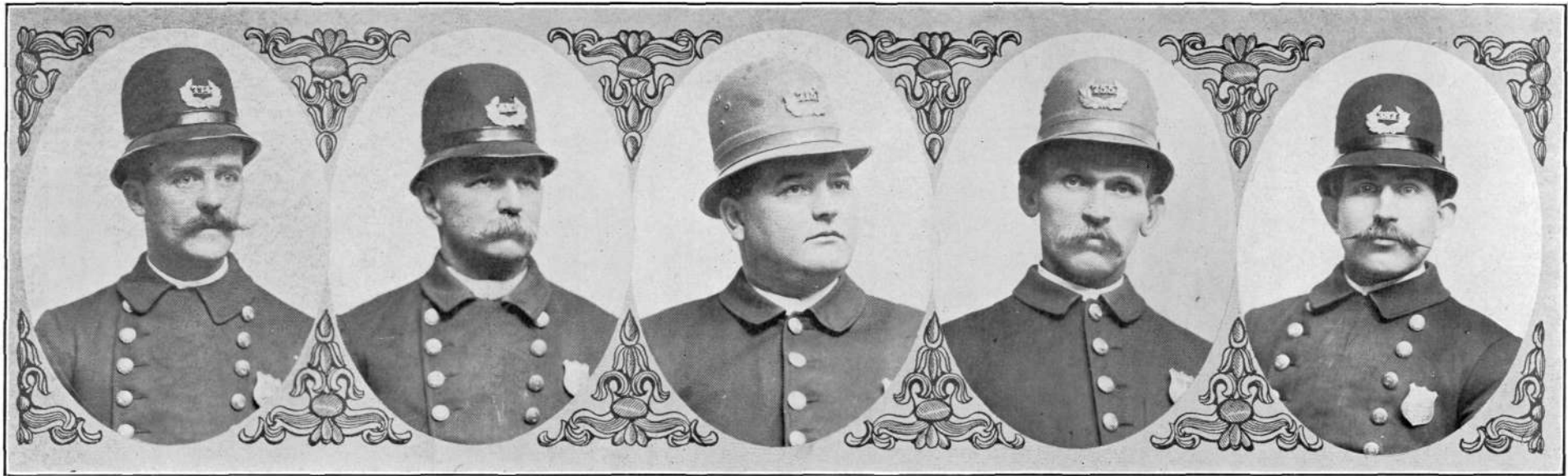
The apparatus for taking finger prints is

very simple and inexpensive. It consists merely of a sheet of glass, a small rubber roller, a little printer's ink and a sheet of white paper. The individual whose finger or thumb print is to be taken presses the finger or thumb upon the sheet of glass, over which a thin coating of the ink has been spread by the roller, and then presses his or her finger or thumb on the sheet of paper, making a print, or impression.

"Of what value is this impression?" those unacquainted with the subject will naturally ask. The answer is that the civil authorities of England and India claim that by thumb and finger prints individuals can be better identified than by photographs and measurements. It is a trite saying that everyone

has a "double"—an individual who is a counterpart in every essential particular. Men who have made an exhaustive study of finger and thumb prints, such as Sir William Herschel, the head of the civil service system of British India, say, unqualifiedly, that no two thumbs in the world are alike.

Assistant Superintendent of Police E. R. Henry, of London, who for many years operated the finger-print system in British India, says that it is infallible. This authority on the system says that if the thumb print of a babe an hour old is taken, and the infant lives to be an octogenarian and then has another impression taken, the print, as far as the lines and ridges are concerned, will be the same. It is known to be a fact that



J. J. LAWLER

L. E. LEILICH

W. E. LAWRENCE

R. T. LITTLE

PATK. LELAND

thumb prints can be taken from mummies that have been embalmed for no one knows how many centuries, and the advocates of the system claim theoretically that if a thumb print of the mummy had been taken when that defunct individual walked the streets of Thebes or bowed before the statue of Isis in old Memphis the impression would be the same now. Of course, this is a theory somewhat hard of proof, but the practical results from thumb and finger prints have been such that the system has not only been adopted by criminal identification bureaus, but commercially by insurance companies, and officially by the civil service and pension departments of four separate

governments—England, India, Canada and Australia.

Many years ago, when Chinese immigration was the cause of great uneasiness in the Western States, it was suggested that the thumb-print system be used for the purpose of identifying all Chinamen who had a right in the country. The idea was never carried out. As far back as 1823 Professor Purkenje, who held the chair of pathology at Breslau University, read a Latin thesis on "Finger Impressions," in which he suggested the prints as aids to identification, and went into the subject so deeply that he divided the different types of impressions into four classes.

This was, roughly computed, about sev-

enty-one years before Mark Twain published "Pudd'nhead Wilson," the novel in which the main theme is the establishing of identity by thumb-prints.

So convinced are the British authorities in East India of the reliability of thumb and finger prints that the system was adopted in 1899 by the Director General of Postoffices of India, and two years ago the law of evidence was amended to the extent of declaring relevant the testimony of finger-print experts. The Turkish Government has also adopted the finger-and-thumb-print system with the view of preventing the plague being spread by pilgrims to the Mohammedan shrine at Mecca.

The story of how the system was intro-

duced into India by the present Assistant Inspector of Scotland Yard, E. R. Henry, is an interesting one. The Anglo-Indian authorities were nonplussed in regard to identifying native criminals, men and women, whose racial appearance was the same and who were garbed alike. Scotland Yard was appealed to for advice, and Inspector Henry was sent to Bengal to try the workings of his

pet "thumb-print" system. It worked so well and accomplished such practical results that it was officially adopted by the Government.

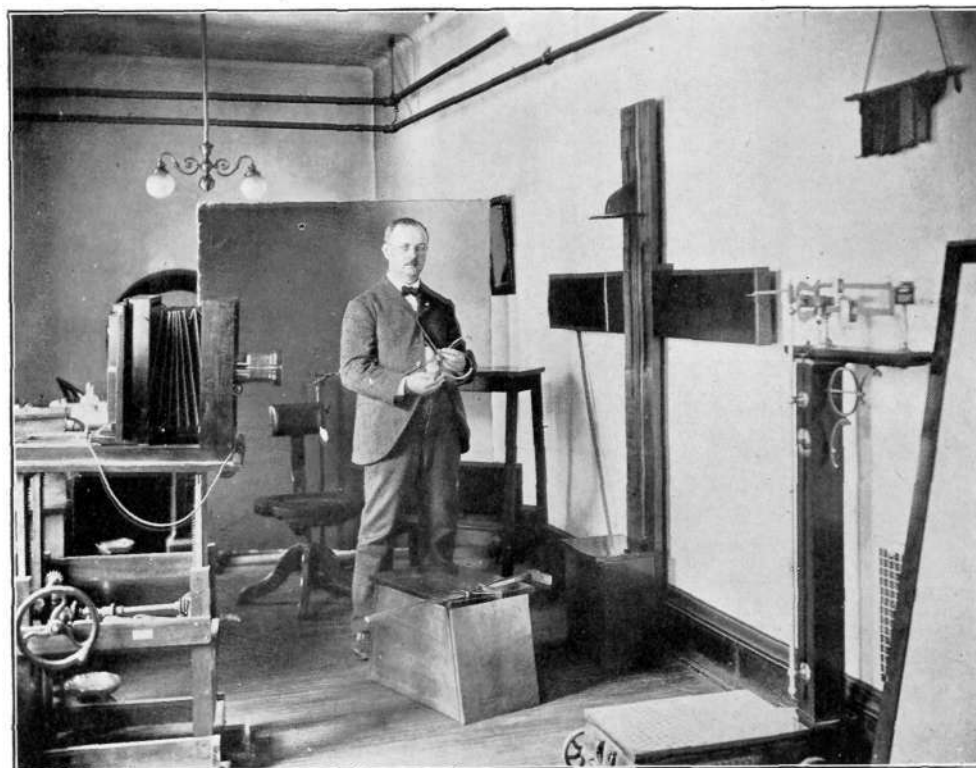
CONVICTED BY BLOODY THUMB-PRINT.

Among the instances of wonderful thumb-print identification is the following on record in the Anglo-India archives: The pro-

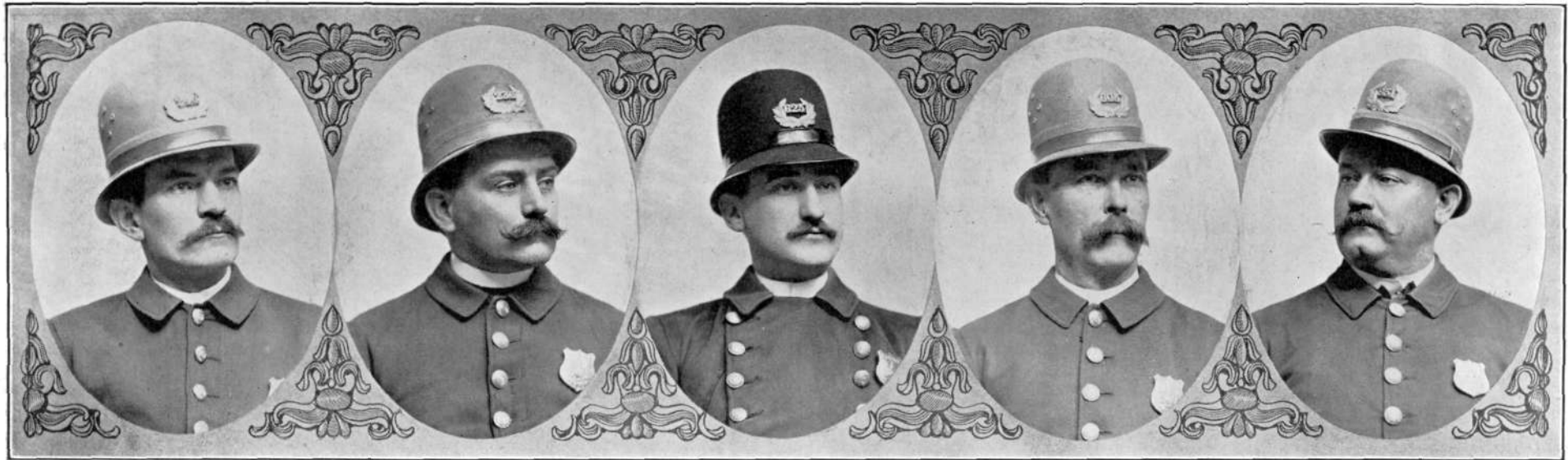
prietor of a tea house in Julpaiguri, on the Bhutan frontier, was murdered and robbed. His money had been contained in a small chest, which was rifled. Nothing but money was taken from the chest, and when the officials examined the remaining contents they discovered on the back of a memorandum book the imprint of a bloody thumb. The thief had evidently ransacked the chest while the blood of his victim was fresh on his hands. Suspicion fell upon a native servant employed by the tea house proprietor. The servant had been arrested before on the charge of larceny and his thumb print had been filed with the police authorities of the province. The bloody thumb mark was sent to chemical examiners, who tested it and pronounced that the stains were made by human blood. The servant, who was under arrest, also had blood stains on his clothing, and the examiners, despite his protestations that the stains were caused by blood falling upon him while he was cleaning fish, also pronounced these human blood. The man was tried and convicted of larceny, the authorities feeling that as no one saw him commit the murder they could not ask for a conviction on that charge.

"Suppose the person whose finger print has been taken engages in hard manual labor, will the lines be the same?" is a question that is often asked.

Finger-print experts say in reply: "If the person's thumb or fingers become calloused



VIEW OF BERTILLON ROOM.



J. P. LENNON

H. H. LOOKINGBILL

G. R. LOOKINGLAND

G. W. LAMAR

W. F. LINK

the lines will not be as plain, but as soon as the hand returns to its former condition the lines will return."

The Baltimore Finger-Print Bureau for the Identification of Criminals uses the Scotland-Yard system, and the prints are di-

vided into the following ten classes, all of which are titled because of the distinctions between the prints which are filed, as:

Whorls, Arches, Tented Loops, Loops, Composites, Lateral Pockets, Twinned Loop, Central Pocket and Accidental.

for many things are told daily in confidence and such confidences are absolutely sacred.

When the matter is thoroughly investigated any one can clearly see that the police and newspaper men work hand in hand, each trying to aid the other in serving the public, one to warn against all games, schemes and snares of the wily crooks, and the other to punish the operators if good, clean police cunning can trap those who perpetrate their crimes upon the unsuspecting public.

Years ago, when the police did most of their work by having "pigeons" (persons who would associate with crooks and inform on those who committed a crime), the relations between the police and newspaper

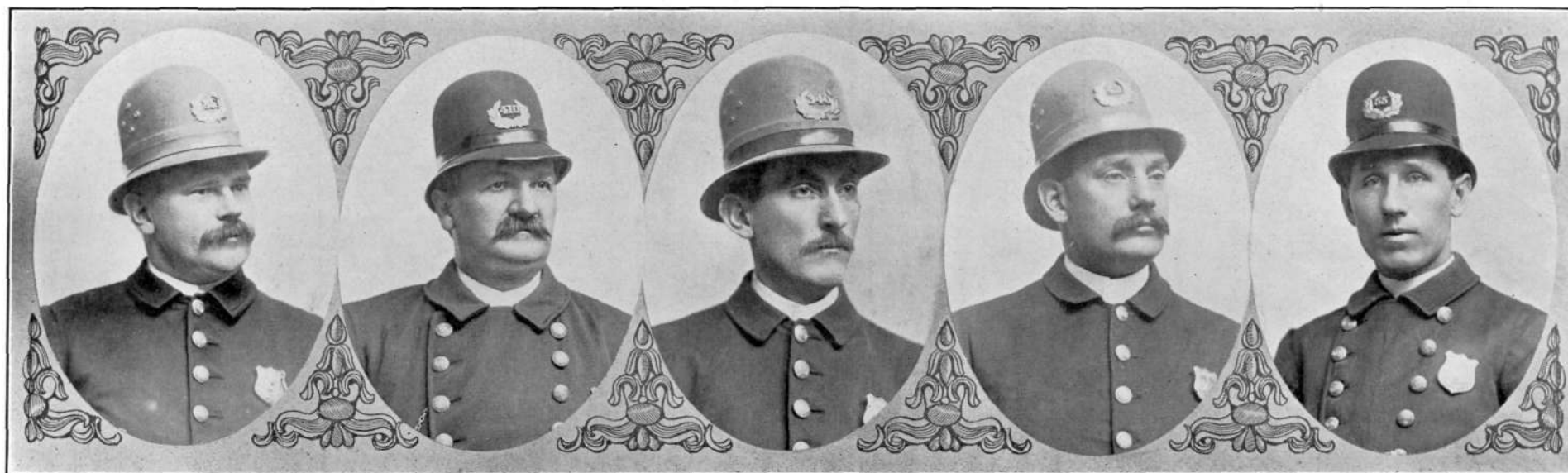
THE PRESS AND THE POLICE

BY C. STARR MATTHEWS

The Sun

Nothing has aided so materially in the advancement of the scientific methods now used in running criminals to earth as the friendly relations which exist between the heads of the Police Department and the representatives of the newspapers who are

assigned to headquarters. Just a few years ago the police met the reporters with a smile and the stereotyped expression, "There is nothing doing today," and never harbored such a thought as taking them into their confidence. Today it is entirely different,



K. C. LISIECKI

J. B. LANKFORD

R. B. LYONS

M. LUBINSKI

J. LUCEY

men were just the reverse from those of today. Then the police did not believe the newspapers would help them, but when the modern detective work, demanding more common sense and fewer "pigeons," came in vogue, it was seen that the papers could do much, not only to protect the public, but to aid in the detection of criminals. That broad idea has developed until such matters have been reduced to a system.

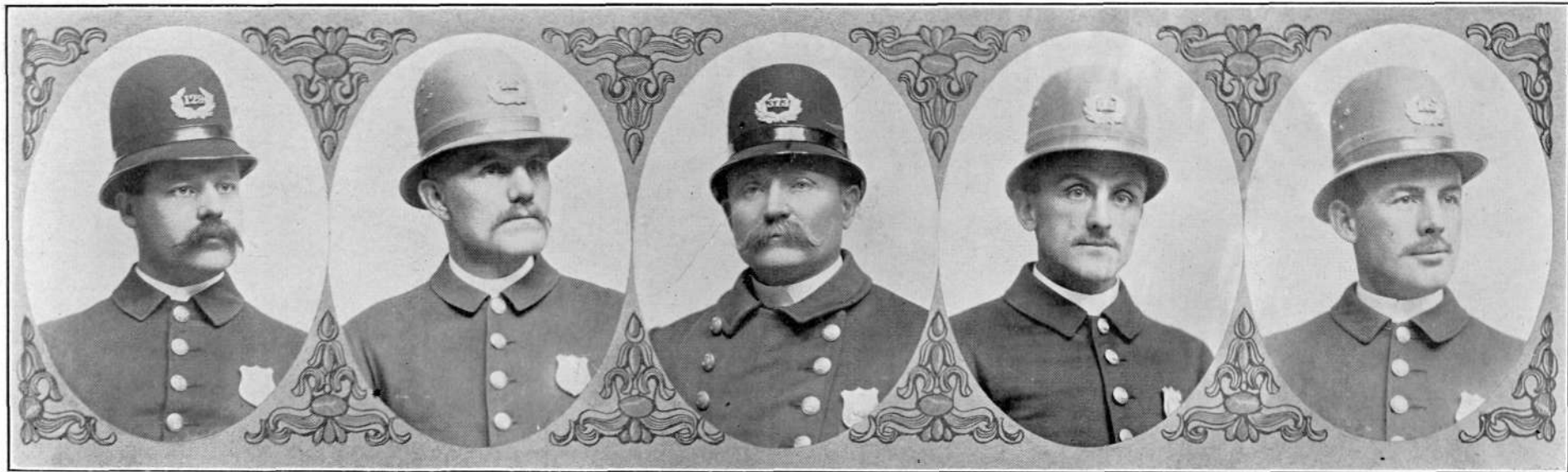
There is not a newspaper that would deliberately publish anything that would defeat the ends of justice, and there is not one that would hesitate to aid in carrying out the law. At one time the police kept robberies from the newspapers, thinking they could do better work on the case if the mat-

ter were kept quiet. However, all of the present heads realize that when a crook robs a house he is well aware of the fact that the police will hear of it as soon as they can be notified by his victims. The mere publication of the robbery does not enlighten the crook in the slightest, and much good is accomplished when everything is considered.

Nowadays police look at a robbery or any other "job" from all sides. They analyze the evidence they find and put two and two together, so to speak, to form a strong chain of circumstances. One of the most important things is the method of operation used, for by it thieves and criminals are known as well in these days where the master mind wins, as by their faces or measure-

ments. It is seldom indeed that a crook will perform more than one line of crooked work. Once a thief, always a thief; once a grafter, always a grafter; and so there is a vein of similarity in every "job" that any one man does, for no two men seem to rob alike.

The methods used by notorious crooks are sent from city to city just the same as the Bertillon records, and often the police settle upon a crook from the nature of the "job." In exposing this important point the newspapers attract the attention of police officials elsewhere, and if the same character of work has been done in their city an interest is immediately taken in the case. A list of stolen articles not only posts these



A. W. LOCKWOOD

E. N. LUCKE

J. V. LEITSCH

J. W. LANG

C. E. LENTZ

officials, but it puts the pawnbrokers, second-hand dealers and others to whom a crook might go to rid himself of his booty, on their guard.

Thieves frequently try to pawn articles in other cities and are arrested, and the story of the crime as detailed in a newspaper often brings out more charges, thus solving more mysteries and furnishing more evidence to aid in the conviction of the criminal. Then, too, photographs and descriptions of thieves, unknown dead and missing persons are most valuable to the police. Most crooks try to cover up their past, but a good photograph or a good description giving scars or deformities usually brings to light the information for which the police have been

yearning to complete their case. In the same manner dead persons are identified and missing ones are found, so that in a very few hours the newspapers can reach more persons than the police could in a year.

These things are among the few good points that have been appreciated within the past few years, and they have had their effect in wiping out the secrecy with which the Department was formerly operated. The average reporter who works about headquarters knows more about the methods used in trapping criminals than the district police, for, after all, the heads of the police and detective departments use all the strategy.

With years of experience and constant

study of these methods the reporter learns how the tricks are played. Some he is at liberty to publish, but others he would not think of making known. It is not because unfair means are used, but because the slightest hint as to the real manner in which a crook was tripped up would only put a trump card in the hands of thieves and murderers, who would profit by the information. So, while these things are known, they are guarded just as closely by the newspaper men as by the police.

The competition between the newspapers has also done much to win the police as friends of the reporters. Every paper has the same desire—to publish the news first. With that end in view every reporter will



J. A. MONKS

ALEX. MITCHELL

J. A. MANNING

W. R. MYERS

G. A. MASELKOWSKI

strive to turn up every clue he can in a mysterious case. They are not allowed to tire, and their investigations know no bounds. In their search for news many an important clue is brought to light, and often an interview with a guilty person will place an important fact in the case in the possession of the police.

Often in a murder case the identification of a victim is a most important thing to be considered, for when they know the victim the police at least have a working foundation for their operations. Besides publishing in detail a description of the victim, the clothing worn and any trinkets found in the clothes, any newspaper man will do everything within his power to run out even

the most unpromising looking clue, hoping to be of some aid in throwing a light on the case. Most identifications are made through the papers.

Many brilliant writers and detectives have declared that the most important thing accomplished by the police reporter is the manner in which he warns the public against confidence men, check operators, petty thieves and the like. If the police would keep secret the method used by a swindler in victimizing a person, many others would fall into the same trap and the operator could work on until fate threw him into the hands of the police.

By publishing the methods used by crooks the police accomplish two important things

and they realize it. Not only do they place people on their guard so that they will not lose their money, their lives and their valuables, but they also take a bold step toward detecting the crook for whom they are searching. A good, bright person who reads of a scheme by which another was defrauded will not nibble at the bait when the oily operator presents it, but will only pretend to do so, and then promptly notify the police so that the crook can be captured red-handed. This warning has often brought about the biggest sort of captures, in Baltimore particularly, for the people of this city are exceptionally close readers of newspapers. Consequently, the police recognize



JAS. McGEENEY

J. P. McGRATH

M. McNEAL

P. McLAIN

M. V. McGANN

the worth of newspaper assistance in such an emergency.

Experience is indeed a wise tutor, and the eyes of the police have been opened so that they hasten to call upon those newspaper men they know they can trust to aid them in any important case when the public is being systematically "fleeced."

It is always the chief aim of a crook to keep his identity and even his description from the police, for with either clue in their hands the police have a fighting chance at least. It is, therefore, the one desire of the headquarters reporter to help his friends land this information and start the battle of mind against mind for the protection of the public and the good of society.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND NEWSPAPER REPORTERS

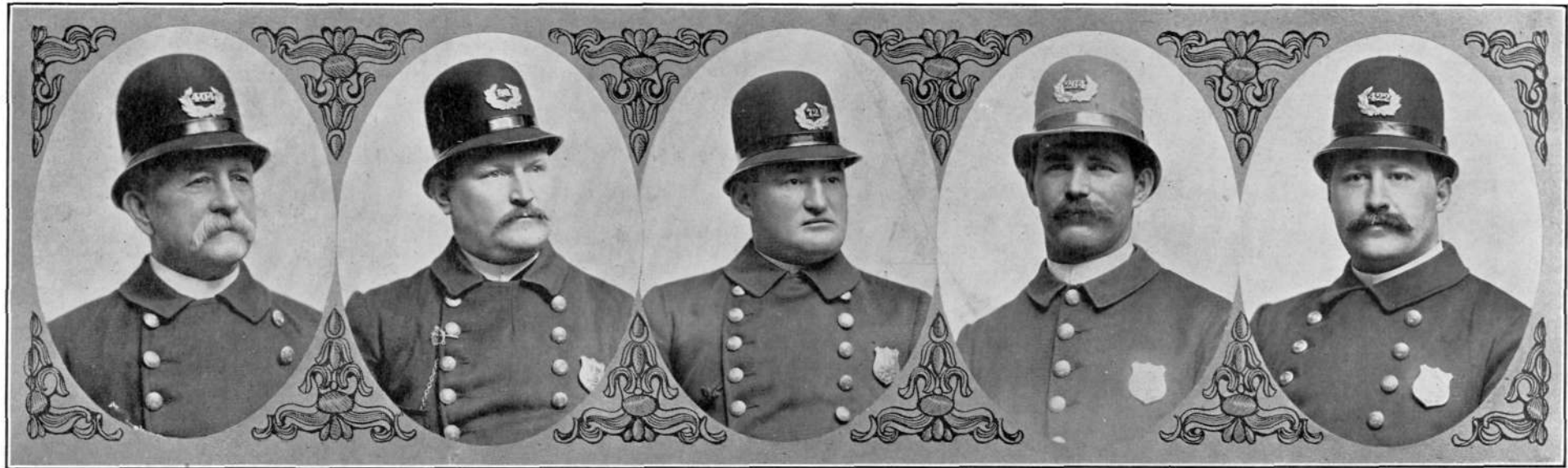
JOHN T. MCGARIGLE
Baltimore American

There is a close bond between the newspaper men who "do Headquarters" for the Baltimore dailies. Though "Headquarters men" may be changed and the executive heads of the Police Department come and go, the bond, like the brook in the poem, goes on forever.

Perhaps in no other department of the many that go to make up a successful newspaper is it so necessary from a news standpoint for a thorough understanding between

the newspaper men and the police. Much depends on the confidence the executives of the Department have in the men as individuals, and the same holds good with the newspaper men as far as the executives themselves are concerned. Each knows to a large extent that they must depend on the other in the gathering of and proper dissemination of the news, and the gathering in and holding fast to the law-breakers.

Their interests are correlative, and for



D. MALONE

W. H. MOORE

A. H. MAY

E. MAGUIRE

C. MINDERLEIN

many years there has been a close working together in Baltimore of the newspapers and the Police Department.

There have been times, however, when the Headquarters men have "scooped" the police, and there have been times when men have said that they had been "dumped" by the police, but the average has shown that things are about even and that each realizes that one is necessary to the other in the gentle art of criminal catching and the strenuous work of gathering and publishing the news of the day in an intelligent and comprehensive manner.

In the twenty years of my newspaper work the occasions have been rare when the heads of the Police Department have wil-

fully withheld news of importance to the public, and these instances have been mostly at the instigation of persons who had personal or political influence with those in authority.

As a rule, it is the policy of the Marshal of Police and the Captain of Detectives not to give out information in advance concerning a case upon which they or their men are working, but in some manner or other, that may not be explainable here, the men who do the work for the newspapers are generally on the job when the prisoner has been apprehended and in possession of most of the facts relating to the causes for arrest.

This shows that there is a close working agreement, which is so necessary for the suc-

cess of the ends of the Department and of the newspaper men.

OLD AND NEW METHODS.

Compared with the methods of years ago, a complete and progressive change has taken place in newspaper work generally, as far as the police are concerned. If some of the newspaper men of years ago, who have left the field of news for the bench, the bar, politics, and the arts and sciences, were suddenly dropped into their old places in newspaper work they would find such changes as would open their eyes to conditions and make them realize that there was a new era such as probably they had never thought of even in their wildest dreams.



R. McGEE

M. McKENNA

D. J. McKENNA

HARRY McDONELL

C. J. McSHANE

The police reporter of today is as different from the men of a decade or two ago as chalk is from cheese. I do not mean by this to belittle the work done by the hustlers for news in the past, but to rather bring out the point that the conditions and methods have changed.

In the old days with the newspaper workers the news generally came to the men; now the newspaper men go after the news and develop it. The same holds good with the members of the Police Department. In the old days the principal object of the police was to detect crime; now in addition to the running down and prosecution of criminals the police seek to prevent crime, and in this effort they are largely successful.

Through new methods and systems, as with newspaper work, the Police Department of Baltimore has made so much progress and material advancement that the very mention of Baltimore strikes a discordant note in the professional evildoer's make-up and causes him to steer clear of Baltimore and practice his profession in fields where there is less danger of detection.

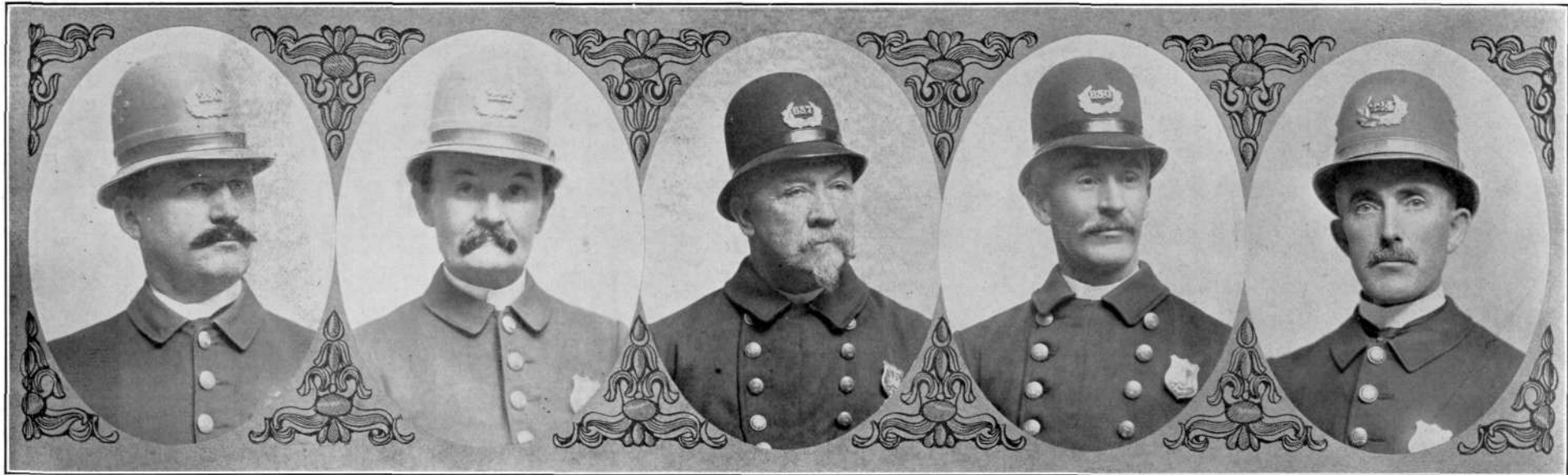
For this, in a large measure, the newspapers are responsible, as the detection of criminals and of crimes of any prominence has been given widest publicity.

An instance of this was shown within the past few years when one of the greatest bands of "yeggmen" the country has ever known, headed by "Portland Ned," was

rounded up in this city, and those who were not sent to prison were scattered to the four winds of the criminal world with the conviction deep in their minds that Baltimore was not the most desirable place for them to hold forth and practice their nefarious trade. This, too, after the "yeggs" had worked under the very eyes of the members of police departments in other cities and had escaped detection.

NEWSPAPERS HELP POLICE.

It is apparent that instead of the air of secrecy which in former years seemed to be a most necessary requisite in a well-conducted Police Department, the newspapers have become almost a part and parcel of the



A. L. McLAIN

J. McINTIRE

M. McKEW

J. W. McNAMEE

C. J. McCOURT

same, giving their helping hand to detect criminals often with astonishingly good results.

The Police Department has learned to appreciate this working hand in hand with the press, and their relationship and co-operation with the newspapers is bound to be still closer from year to year. The reporters who gather news at Headquarters are treated, therefore, not as intruders, but as friends and co-workers who enjoy the confidence of the officials. Experience has taught the police officials that a newspaper man can keep a secret, if this should be necessary, and with this knowledge of the advantages of the aiding of the press to hunt

down criminals the work of the reporters has become more successful and easier.

In a talk one time with a veteran newspaper man, who had held all the grades from copy boy in the editorial room to the managing editor's chair, as to those qualities which go to make up the successful police reporter, he let drop this epigram:

"All reporters may be men, but all men may not be reporters."

There is food for thought in this, inasmuch as its ramifications are manifold and the deductions many. In the first place, a good police reporter must be loyal to his paper; not loyal to the extent that he tells everyone what a great paper he works for, but he must be loyal in seeing that his paper

gets all the news all the time, written in such a manner that his story stands out above all others. He must know men, and must know conditions of men; he must have judgment, ability to handle his subject so as to make all the points clear and entertaining to the average reader. He must be truthful; he must consider in his writings that there are other persons who may be affected in the publication of a story of a criminal, but he must tell the facts.

He must be eternally vigilant and he must read about happenings in other cities that may at some time come within the scope of his own work. He must talk with men about him and study the environments in his particular department.



J. J. McCLOSKEY

W. T. MURPHY

J. W. MEWSHAW

D. C. MACK

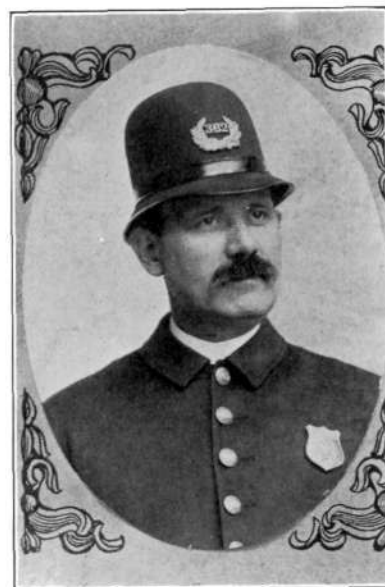
J. J. MONOHAN

These, with a few other things, in my humble judgment, are necessary for the success not only of the men who write the police news, but those who have other departments on a newspaper.

MEN WHO HAVE DONE GOOD WORK.

It may be of interest in passing to tell something of some of the men who have "done" Police Headquarters and have continued to make good in their profession. There is William Frisch, managing editor of the *American*, who was one of the best reporters of his time. He did Headquarters, the Central Police Station and the City Hall, with other assignments, and did them all well.

Dr. Brooks, of the *Sun*, is another of the



C. O. CONNOR

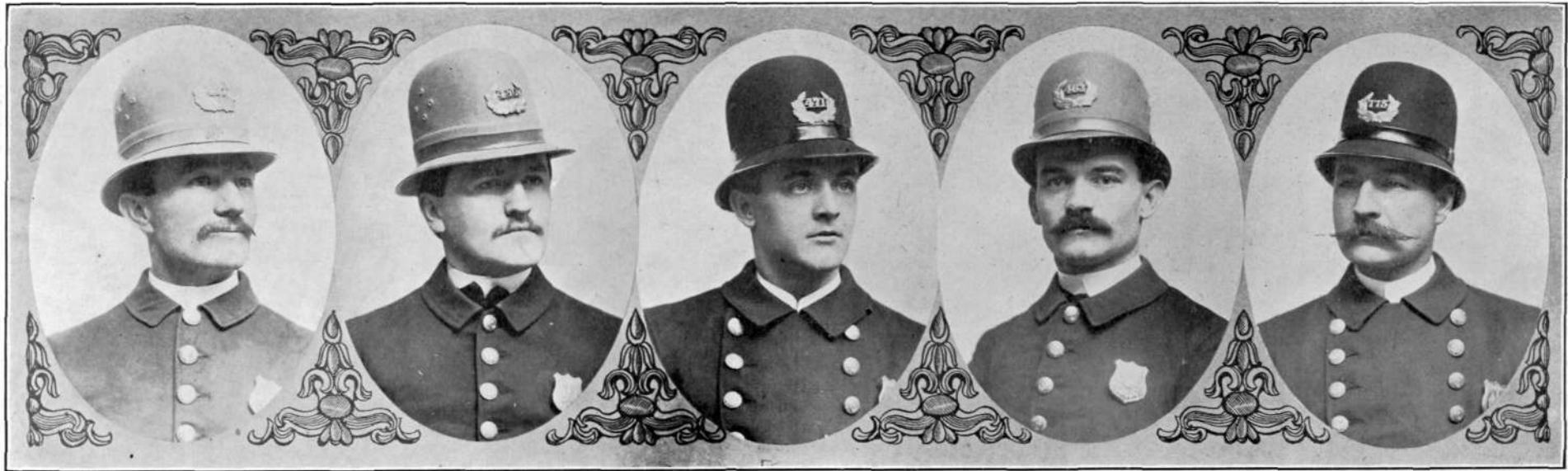
men who have helped to make history for the Baltimore Police Department.

Then, there is William B. Clarke, assistant managing editor of the *American*, who "did his bit" in the days when there was no telephone system, no trolley cars and when grit and leg-work helped unearth many a good story.

There is Col. John T. Morris, an attorney-at-law, who worked with the police and then graduated from the city editor's chair of the *Sun* to the membership of the Board of Police Commissioners.

John S. Shriver, now a Washington correspondent and a good all-around newspaper man, won his spurs doing police work.

The Goodman boys, Albert and Edgar,



W. H. McMULLEN

T. H. McMANUS

F. J. McCLEAN

J. H. McINTIRE

O. W. McCLOSKEY

and William H. Tammen, of the *American*, each ranking well in their profession, had their turn at work with the police.

Then there was William J. Guard, of the old Baltimore *Herald*, who heard the call to New York and made his mark. There was Robert E. A. Dorr, now dead, who from a police reporter in this city became the publisher of the *Mail and Express* in New York, and "Al" Canby, who rose to distinction in theatrical circles. These men worked shoulder to shoulder with the police and made good.

Wells J. Hawks, now in the theatrical business in New York, and "Teddy" Leary, who is in the same business in the West, were others.

These names may not run in sequence as

to periods in which those mentioned served for the newspapers with the police, but they will show that men who have had to do with police news reporting have made their marks on the face of events.

Frank Morrison, who rose to and still is a power in Baltimore politics, started on the old *Gazette*. George Savage was on the same paper and became Secretary of the Police Board and later a Judge of the Orphans' Court.

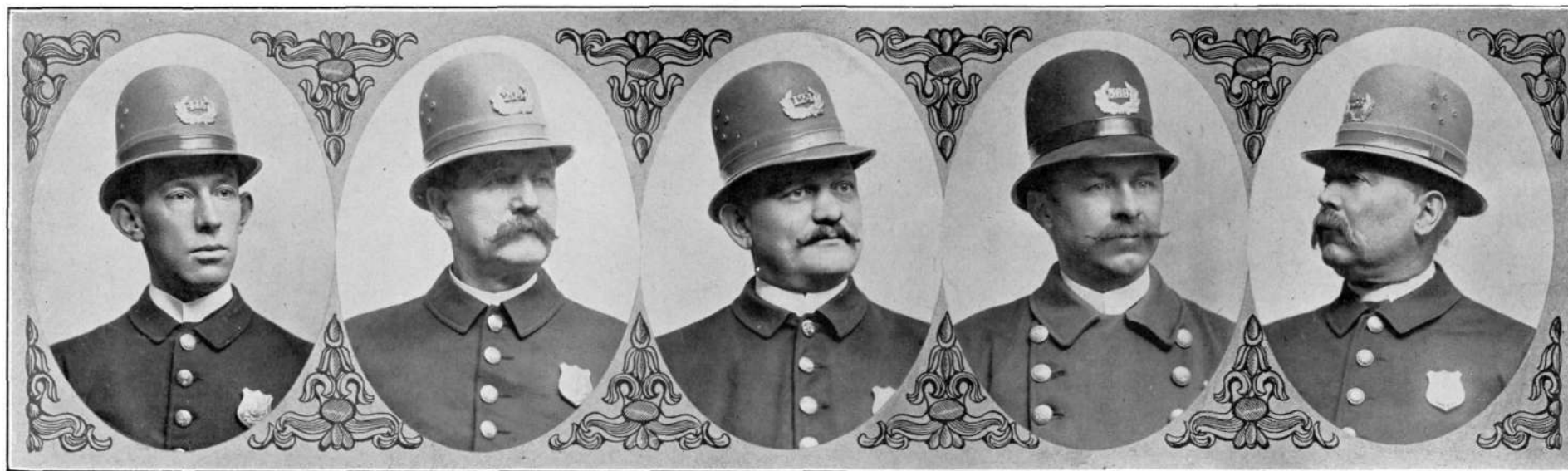
There was John Hook, city editor of the *Sun*; E. P. Fulton, formerly of the *American*; William P. Meaney, of the *News*; William B. Kroutz, of the *Sun*; William H. Davis, of the same paper, all made their marks in the old days.

Allan Bowie Howard did police work for

the *American* and is now a Liquor License Commissioner. Thomas J. Wentworth is the publisher of a weekly paper; Charles H. Dashields, city editor of the *Sun*, and Gover Kettlewell, who left the *American* for the field of politics and later finance, are now gone, but are remembered by the "old guard," as are also Joseph I. Roche and John H. Roche, who were on the *American*, the former becoming business manager of the paper, and the latter leaving the *News* and now being Secretary of the Baltimore School Board.

MORE OF THE WORKERS.

As the thoughts run on there come remembrances of E. C. Harding, formerly of the *American* and *Herald*; Joseph Kelly,



C. S. MIDDLETON

T. MURPHY

G. E. MYERS

W. H. KELLY

MICHAEL MURPHY

of the *News*; Allen S. Will, now city editor of the *Sun*; James H. Harman, of the *American*; Henry C. Mencken, J. H. Callahan; J. Harry Hull, now a lawyer in New York; George A. Meekins, who is gone beyond, and William H. Richardson; De Witt Burroughs, Gustav Frisch; William M. Byrne, who left newspaper work for politics; Harry Maxwell; Murdoch Lind, now of New York, who wrote lyrics and music when police work was slow; Preuss, city editor of the *Correspondent*; F. Julian Bailey, Gus Hayward, George Worsham, now of the *News*' staff; Jean Havez, who later broke into the theatrical business; O. Harry Smith, who helps run a railroad; William A. Hasson, of the Asso-

ciated Press, and fond memory, who liked police work better than anything else in the line; Henry Black, Harry P. Wilson, Thomas M. Kenny, of the *American*, who "did" the Southern district when Fort McHenry was a mile from nowhere; "Jimmy" Myers, of the *Sun*; John H. Hussey, G. Warfield Hobbs, Thomas J. Ewell, Frank R. Kent, Edward T. Tubbs and others.

There is Henry E. Warner, of the *News*, and Charles Weathers Bump, of the same paper; D. J. Scully, John J. Slemmons, Clarence Seabrooke, Richard Sherwood, J. Harry Irwin, Edward C. Green, Wilbur F. Coyle, now City Librarian; John C. Gittinger; Max Ways, clerk of one of the city courts; W. C. Van Winkle, of the

Herald; Arthur W. Hawks, city editor of the *News*; Mandel Sener, who handles the publicity department of the B. & O. Railroad; William B. Kines, city editor of the *American*, and Walter R. Hough, the assistant city editor of the same paper, with John M. Deponia, the fraternal editor of the *American*, all served their time in the strenuous days when great work was being done.

There is William J. Kiger, Secretary of the Health Board; Julian K. Shaffer, of the old *Herald*; J. Edgar Hare, now in the theatrical business; August F. Trappe, Secretary of the State Board of Immigration.

Again there comes the memory of the genial Ludlum, of the *American*, who always



M. A. MALONEY

THOS. MORAN

H. J. MORGERETH

E. M. MOORE

M. MILLER

had a smile, with some others of the "old guard" like John Storr, of the *Sun*; Thomas J. Hooper, of the *Associated Press*; Marshall Hanna, of the *Sun*; John Cole, of the old *Gazette*, who went to Congress; William H. Whitte, James H. Whitte, John Doyle and many others, whose work is remembered.

The men who today "cover" Headquarters are C. Starr Matthews, of the *Sun*; Clinton McCabe, of the *News*; Max Wiesensborn, of the *German Correspondent*; Robert Earle Smith, of the *World*, and Guion P. Wilson, of the *Associated Press*.

Of the names mentioned many have gotten their "30," but the good-night that came to them only meant that their work was over, the "copy" all in, and that they had done well.

ORGANIZED BANDS OF FORGERS FIGHT SHY OF BALTIMORE

THE WORK OF MR. DOUGLAS H. THOMAS IN RUNNING THEM DOWN

While individual forgers sometimes attack the Baltimore banking and financial institutions, organized bands of these very cunning and clever swindlers have of late years given this city a wide berth. This is due to the determination and energy of the police in running them down, and in performing this duty they have been greatly assisted and encouraged by the heads of the financial institutions. Chief among those bankers who have been largely instrumental in detecting forgers and bank sneak thieves stands Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, president of the Merchants National Bank.

Mr. Thomas was in actuality the organizer of the protective branch of the American Bankers' Association. In 1881 banks all over the country were being attacked by organized bands of forgers and sneak thieves. Mr. Thomas, after considerable labor and correspondence, formed the protective branch, which was organized and put in operative order during the American Bankers' Association Convention at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in 1881.

The protective branch of the Association has been so determined in its pursuit and punishment of criminals who attack its in-



J. S. MISTER

G. L. MILSKE

E. V. MAGEE

L. L. MORAN

R. H. MILLER

stitutions that hold membership in it that a sign hung in front of a cashier's or teller's window stating that the bank is a member of the Association deters the majority of criminals from attacking it.

The Gilbert-Flannigan-Cregan gang of forgers, who operated in Baltimore in 1885, and who "got off" a check for \$220 on the Merchants National Bank by forging the name of Mr. H. R. Eisenbrandt, 78 West Baltimore street, were captured by the unremitting labor of Mr. Thomas and the Baltimore Detective Department. John Gilbert, John Flannigan and James Cregan received long terms in the Penitentiary.

On October 2, 1886, John Burke and John McClusky, alias Hand, attempted to snatch a roll of money from Mr. George W. Parks,

who had just drawn it from the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Thomas saw the act and captured Hand before he left the bank building. Both men received heavy sentences. Burke afterwards made a sensational escape from the Maryland Penitentiary and gained liberty by crawling through a sewer to Jones' Falls. He has never been recaptured.

In 1880 the notorious Brockway gang of forgers, who had operated all over the United States and Europe, attacked the Baltimore banks. Mr. Thomas was so interested in the case that he went to New York and spent days and nights with then Inspector Byrnes and the detectives of that city in running down the gang.

In time the labors of Mr. Thomas and

the police whom he interested in the cause of the banks were rewarded. Charles O. Brockway, George Bell, "Al" Wilson and Henry Cleary were run to earth, tried, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The breaking up and punishment of these notorious forgers struck terror into the hearts of other criminals, and, bearing Mr. Thomas and the Baltimore Police Department in mind, they began to look upon this city as the "forgers' graveyard."

On December 4, 1903, "Doc" Bliss, a notorious bank sneak thief, sneaked a satchel from one of the runners of the Merchants National Bank who was standing in the money order division of the City Post Office. The satchel contained \$6,000 in



JOHN MURRAY

S. J. MUMFORD

J. H. MITCHELL

WM. MAYER

R. L. MORGAN

securities. Bliss was arrested by Captain of Detectives Pumphrey and Detectives Kratz, Pohler and Brennan, but the securities were not found on him or in his lodgings when the detectives searched them. A week later Mr. Thomas, who had been working on the case, received information

that the stolen securities were concealed beneath the porch of a vacant house in Waverly. Accompanied by Pinkerton operators and Headquarters detectives, the president of the Merchants National Bank went to the house designated and found the stolen papers beneath the porch. Bliss died in the

Baltimore City Jail while serving his sentence.

Mr. Thomas is considered an authority in the matter of forgeries, and the Headquarters men, when they have to deal with this kind of crime, frequently call upon him to discuss a case and to get his opinion and ideas in the matter.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD POLICE ADMINISTRATION

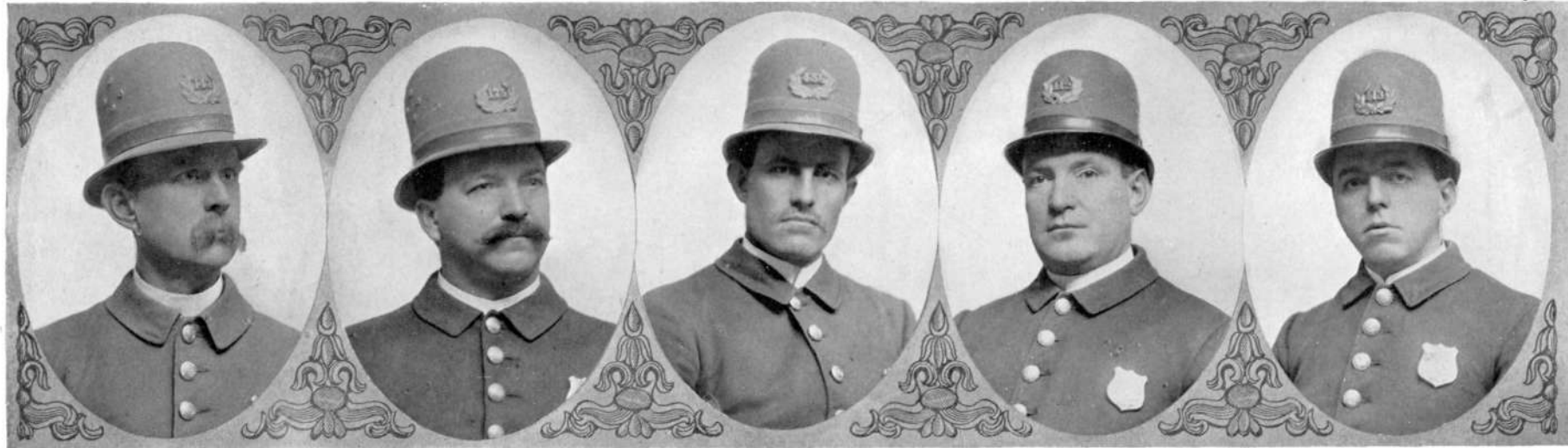
THE POLICEMAN'S DIFFICULTY IN ENFORCING THE LAWS—INTERFERENCE WITH OFFICERS

The question "what constitutes a good police administration?" is one that is hard to answer because of such a wide difference of opinion. A certain element is never satisfied with anything short of the absolute

ideal in morals. The majority of thoughtful people, however, realize that an ideal administration of any kind is practically an impossibility.

Perfect morality and observance of the

laws cannot be enforced in any community, particularly in a large city, even by a police force composed of men having the moral courage of martyrs and the stern conviction of Puritans.



A. McINTYRE

P. J. McNAMARA

H. H. McCOTTER

J. T. McCABE

J. P. McLAUGHLIN

The best, then, that can be expected in the way of approaching the ideal, and compatible with human nature, as it is constituted, in the matter of securing a good police administration is:

First—The suppression of public gambling to a degree where the police force is not cognizant of its existence and where vigilant effort is constantly put forth to discover and punish its appearance.

Second—The suppression of vice to a degree where it cannot directly affect those who do not, of their own choice, seek its haunts and environs.

Third—The placing of the saloon thoroughly under the control of the law.

Fourth—The reduction of crime and disorder to the minimum which results when

the habitual lawbreaker realizes that punishment will be impartial and exempt from the influence of political "pull," or other form of official corruption, as far as the Police Department is concerned.

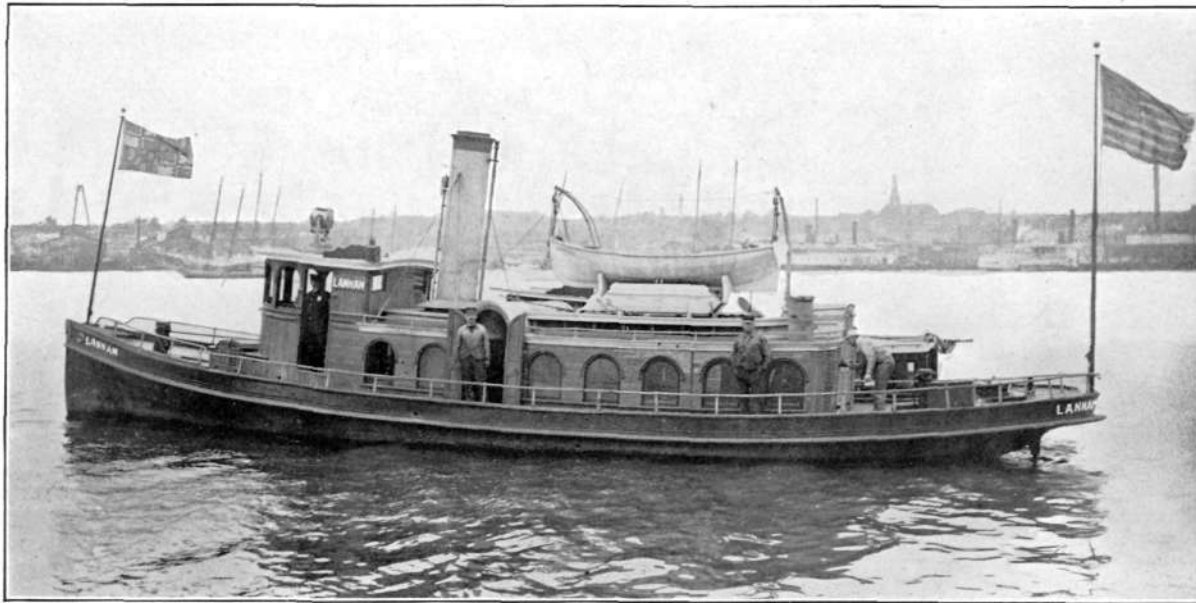
This brings to us the fact that the official lives of the heads of the police departments in every large city consist mainly in an unremitting effort to say "NO" and to say it with the least possible offense to those whose requests are denied.

If the heads of the Department are men who are morally strong and forceful and are determined to give a good and efficient police administration, they must be prepared to resist the powerful pressure of political and other influences the moment they assume office. Not only must they be pre-

pared to resist the pressure put upon them and to maintain that resistance without a moment of relaxation, but this must be steadily increased until the repression of adverse influences reaches that point where it will win the approval of sensible people.

The moment the pressure from within is relaxed the spring flies back with a force proportionate to the pressure which has been exerted upon it. The successful executives of a police department must continue an impartial and even policy steadily and during every moment of their official lives.

Political, social and ethnological influences must be reckoned with. No one who is not daily brought into contact with the routine of business at Baltimore's Police



HARBOR POLICE BOAT LANNAN.



HARBOR POLICE AUXILIARY BOAT FARNAN.

Headquarters can form any idea of the number of and various demands made upon the time of the Commissioners and the Marshal of Police.

It must be very apparent to any thoughtful and well-informed man that the materials with which the heads of the Police Department have to deal are hardly ideal. The pay of a policeman and his duties are hardly attractive to a man of great intellectuality or acute moral sensibilities. This is not in any sense a reflection or criticism upon the moral or mental make-up of the men who constitute one of the best disciplined and most efficient police organizations in this country. But policemen are human, their wages are comparatively small, and their work is of a character that is not attractive to many men. They are daily, almost hourly, brought into contact with the corrupt, the vicious and the sordid side of life, and it is hardly to be wondered at that they sometimes yield to the unwholesome influences that surround them. This makes it necessary for the heads of the Department, particularly the Chief or Marshal of Police, to exercise a sleepless vigilance to see that his honest efforts are not thwarted by his subordinates. Upon them he must keep as close a surveillance as they are supposed to keep upon the public.

It is useless to say that crime and immorality do not exist in Baltimore, because its existence is acknowledged in every town where it is necessary to organize a police force. Every city is more or less wicked



F. MINCH

R. J. MOORE

W. A. MILLS

M. J. MANNION

P. MOYLAN

and, admitting this to be the case, the question arises: Can crime and immorality be abolished? The answer appears to be very patent. Crime and immorality cannot be abolished, but they can be abated and controlled if the city and State laws are properly enforced.

To the ease with which transgressors of the laws escape punishment for their offenses can be attributed, to a large extent, the prevalence of crime, and that this is a prime factor is shown when the police arrest violators of the law and are thwarted in their effort to prosecute by scores of technical delays and continuances in court.

The policeman who endeavors to do his full duty invariably runs up against an obstruction, and this obstruction is the univer-

sal interference that is brought to bear against him and in favor of the violator of the law.

The interference begins the moment the policeman secures his prisoner and before the officer of the law lands the transgressor in prison, or has him adequately punished; he is fought not only by the culprit and his friends, but, unfortunately, by prominent citizens and sometimes by the very forces which he, in all reason, should expect to assist him. There is hardly a case in which he does not have to fight against this constant interference, and the wonder is that he overcomes the majority of obstacles by his persistent endeavors and lands his man in prison or has him punished by a monetary fine. The moment a policeman makes an

arrest his trouble begins. The prisoner is always the son of someone, a brother-in-law or a relative of someone else whose friendship is valuable; or he is possibly the member of some organization whose members it will, the officer is informed, be found desirable to aid or placate. The first move to interfere with the law is generally made by friends of the prisoner, who endeavor to induce the policeman to drop the prosecution, or at least withhold some of the evidence.

The majority of policemen will stick to their prosecutions and there is small chance of inducing the officer to quit by direct appeal to himself or his commanding officer; so other means are employed. Witnesses, upon whom the policeman must depend to



W. T. NEWMAN

J. G. MITZEL, JR.

R. NEWELL

THOS. NORTON

R. T. NOEL

convict the prisoner, are importuned, or threatened, and not infrequently bought off so that when the case reaches the Police Justice it fails for lack of prosecution.

Criminals employ lawyers in the police court who are versed in every technicality of police court practice. Numerous continuances, for the purpose of tiring out the policeman, are resorted to in the hope that the complainants will also grow weary of the constant delays. In these cases the efficient policeman never fails to keep constantly in touch with the complainant and keep him up to his work. When delays and continuances fail the next move of the criminal's lawyer is to hunt up a bondsman who will give his services for a cash consideration. The officer must still follow up

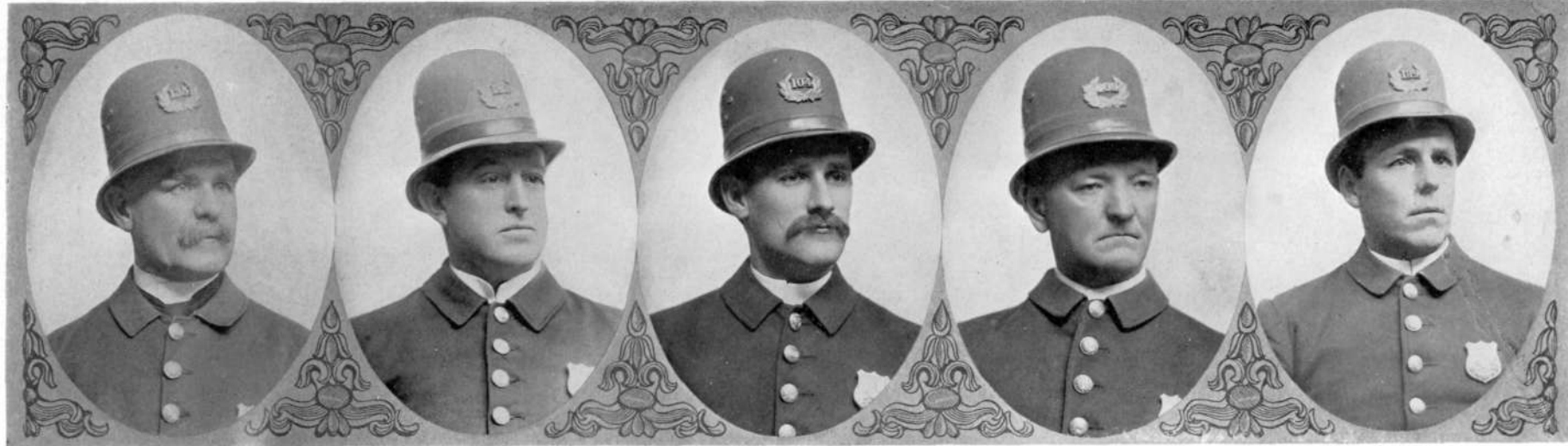
the case until the prisoner is brought before the courts or the bond is forfeited. Should the transgressor be held for the Criminal Court, he hopes by some means or another to keep the prosecuting witnesses away from the grand jury. The annoyances incident to following up a criminal case disgust many people and they not infrequently drop out at various stages, to the satisfaction of the criminal and his attorney. But if the complainant is still determined to prosecute, after the policeman has overcome the numerous interferences, indictment is not a difficult matter. Yet even after this the policeman must keep watch on the prosecuting witness, for it may be months before the case comes up for trial.

Even when the Jail or Penitentiary doors

close behind the criminal the interference does not stop. The Board of Pardons and the Governor are appealed to by interested persons, and it may be truthfully said that from the time of the arrest of a criminal until his liberation, or death, interference with the operation of the law never ceases.

Indiscriminate fault-finding finds a handy and convenient public target in the police, and no matter what other agencies, through the sins of omission or commission, are responsible, the police generally receive all the blame. The handicaps of defective laws and technical and dilatory criminal courts are seldom noticed by the public, and the policeman is the butt of the unfavorable and oftentimes unjust criticism.

The police may arrest criminals and sup-



W. T. O'KEEFE

J. H. OHLE

G. A. OTT

G. E. OELMAN

J. H. O'ROURKE

press crime to the best of their ability, but when offenders are released by the courts on technicalities, pleas of leniency and other causes, the policeman's work has to be done

over again, and unless all people become good and law-abiding and continue in that state the efforts of the police must be expected to continue until the end of time.

BALTIMORE BANKING INSTITUTIONS ARE WELL PROTECTED

BY JOHN T. MCGARIGLE

Baltimore American

The banks, trust companies and banking institutions generally in Baltimore are in close touch with the Police Department every hour of the twenty-four in the day, and every day in the year. In this connection it may be stated that in no city in the country is better protection offered the

banks than in Baltimore. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that the institutions mentioned are connected directly with Police Headquarters and that assistance, if necessary, is available at any time.

In the office of the Marshal of Police at Police Headquarters there is a set of instru-

ments which record danger signals from those places which are under the protective wing of the police system, but in late years it has been rare that there has been a call on Headquarters for help. This is due in part to the fact that the police have seen the passing of the bank burglar.

This electrical system connecting the banking institutions with the Police Department was put in force in the heyday of the bank burglar, the safe burglar and the general all-around hold-up man, who was on the job all the time when he was not dodging the police or doing time for a crime of which he had been convicted. There are rare cases when the banks in Baltimore have to report that they have been robbed. By day the banking and financial district is pa-



JAS. J. O'NEILL

T. F. OUSLER

F. O'NEILL

J. M. OLIPHANT

JAMES O'NEILL

trolled by the regular policemen on post and by detectives in plain clothes assigned from Detective Headquarters. These latter are in close touch with the executive officials of the various banks and mingle with those who do business with the cashiers or the tellers of the institutions they are assigned to guard and protect.

One of the largest bank robberies in the history of Baltimore occurred in the period when the police system was not so perfect as it is at this time and when the banks did not have those safeguards they now enjoy in the matter of protection.

It was in July, in 1872, when a well-dressed man entered the banking house of John S. Gittings & Co., at North and Fayette streets, and said he wanted to rent an

office on the first floor of the building on South street, near Lombard, adjoining the old Third National Bank site. The property was owned by the Gittings', and the man, who said his name was Stabler, soon closed the deal for the rental, paying \$650 for the first six months of a year's rent. He said he was the senior member of the firm of Stabler & Co., grain commission men, and the firm had decided to locate in Baltimore, which city offered many advantages to a firm in his line of business.

The next day a wagon-load of furniture backed up to the office adjoining the Third National Bank, and the office was soon furnished. Conspicuous among the things taken into the Stabler & Co. office was a large map. Those who saw it afterward re-

marked that it was hung on the north wall of the Stabler office, which wall was next to that of the Third National Bank.

Within a few days the head of the firm of Stabler & Co. had made himself acquainted with the officials in the Third National and had opened an account.

The policeman on the post noticed that there was a light in the Stabler office late at night, but there was always someone at work on the books in plain view of the street, and there was a cigar and a kind greeting now and then for the policeman as he passed the office of Stabler & Co.

One morning a man rushed into Police Headquarters and breathlessly requested that a policeman be sent to the Third National Bank; that it had been robbed. Later



W. R. PERMAR

H. PFEIFER

J. F. O'CONNEL

P. PFEIFER

W. R. PATTON

another bank employee hurried into the Marshal's Office and said the bank had been robbed of about \$150,000. The vault had been smashed in from the back.

Detectives inspected the vault and saw at once how the trick had been turned. There was a hole extending through the wall between the bank and the office of Stabler & Co. A large map of the United States covered the hole from the Stabler side. On the floor was found a complete kit of bank burglars' tools. The members of the firm of Stabler & Co. and their clerks had disappeared as if the earth had swallowed them up. The robbers were not caught and got off with the cash.

The class of criminals known to the police

as the "bank sneak" was up to ten years ago one of the most difficult problems with which the police in this country had to contend. Their thefts are confined principally to banks, jewelers and places where the chance to get big loot, though fraught with danger, were productive of large results if the haul was successful. The money and jewelry stolen in these crimes amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and these raids caused the police in every city of any size in the country much trouble and annoyance. Previous to 1905 reports were received from many of the larger cities of daring sneak robberies during business hours by criminals of this class.

Today, however, the conditions have

changed, so that a robbery by the professional "sneak" of a bank or a jewelry house is rare.

The police reports from all over the country show that in the last ten years there have not been more than five or six "sneak" robberies from banks by professional criminals. The men who did the jobs were captured and have paid or are paying their reckoning. This falling off in the number of cases of this character is attributed to the protection to banking and other institutions furnished by the Police Department of Baltimore and the departments of other cities in connection with private protective agencies.

Another feature that has helped to break up this class of crime is the general distribu-



W. H. PERRY

W. S. POWELL

M. E. PEASE

J. H. PERKINS

W. H. PFAFF

tion of photographs of criminals, descriptions, Bertillon measurements, finger prints and records of men who are known to the police as being specialists in this class of crime. Then, too, the banks and the jewelry houses have protected themselves with safeguards, such as wire screens, cages and other appliances provided with spring locks and burglar alarms that act as preventives and deterrents to the commission of crime.

The methods of the professional bank "sneak" are manifold, but they generally have one basis. The "sneak" and his associates, after locating a bank, store or office where there seems reason to believe there is a chance for loot, study the habits and ways of the employes. They endeavor to determine a time when the greatest number

of the employes are absent, which is generally at the noon hour, and decide just how many confederates will be needed to engage the attention of the remaining employes while the "sneak" enters the vault, cashier or teller's cage or safe and perpetrates the robbery.

A sneak thief, with rubber-soled shoes, has been enabled to pass within a few feet of an employe of a bank or a jewelry house and make away with the property he has stolen without detection.

One of the methods which has been worked with success in the smaller cities is for a confederate of a "sneak" thief to drive in a carriage to a bank, or to a store which has been selected as a productive "plant." Exhibiting a crutch or a cane as a pretext

for inability to leave the carriage, or accompanied by a woman, the request has been made to a passerby to ask the cashier or other official of the bank, or the proprietor or clerk of a jewelry store to step out to the carriage. This usually occurs when there are few employes in the place. This gives the "sneak" the opportunity to make his haul.

Another method has been worked successfully—that of holding a blueprint of some alleged property on which it is pretended a loan is desirable, or a bundle of maps is offered for sale, in such a position that the view of the employe is obstructed, giving the "sneak" an opportunity to get in his work.

Still another trick has been worked by



W. A. PICK

W. D. PETTICORD

T. J. PENDERGAST

R. T. PORTER

T. F. G. PEARCE

telephone. The confederate of the "sneak" at an appointed time calls up a bank and asks that the paying teller be sent to the telephone. The teller or other person is detained for a sufficient period to give the chief thief a chance to commit his robbery, other confederates engaging the attention of other employes.

Often professional "sneak" thieves have posed as bank clerks or porters, wearing office coats or porter's uniforms, and, when the opportunity presents itself, committed robberies of considerable magnitude.

Some of the old-time "sneaks" used specially-made steel instruments of various

shapes to move packages of money from one section of the teller's cage to a point nearer the teller's window, so that it could be more readily extracted. This practice, while the utmost caution was necessary to avoid suspicion, has been quite successful. At times thieves have used good-sized satchels or dress-suit cases to stand upon and, with a long wire hook, extracted money by reaching over the wire screen surrounding a paying teller's cage. A method sometimes used to commit money drawer or "till" robberies in stores is to select some innocent-appearing storekeeper, usually a

foreigner, whom one of the thieves, wearing a silk hat, would approach, informing him that they had just made a wager that the hat would not hold more than a gallon of molasses, and requesting that the storekeeper measure a gallon of molasses into the hat, at their expense, to decide the wager. Seeing the prospect of a sale, even if the wager was a peculiar one, the groceryman would concede to this request. The hat being partly filled, one of the thieves would place it quickly on the merchant's head, blinding him with the molasses while they stole the contents of the money drawer.



G. POLLOCK

D. C. PARLETT

A. J. PLANTHOLT

J. PATTERSON

C. W. PAZOUREK

THE FAMOUS "YEGGMEN" ROUND UP OF 1904

THE ATTENTION OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY ATTRACTED TO BALTIMORE AND HER EFFICIENT POLICE AND DETECTIVES—A DRAMATIC RECITAL OF THE EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CAPTURE OF THE NOTED BAND OF CRIMINALS

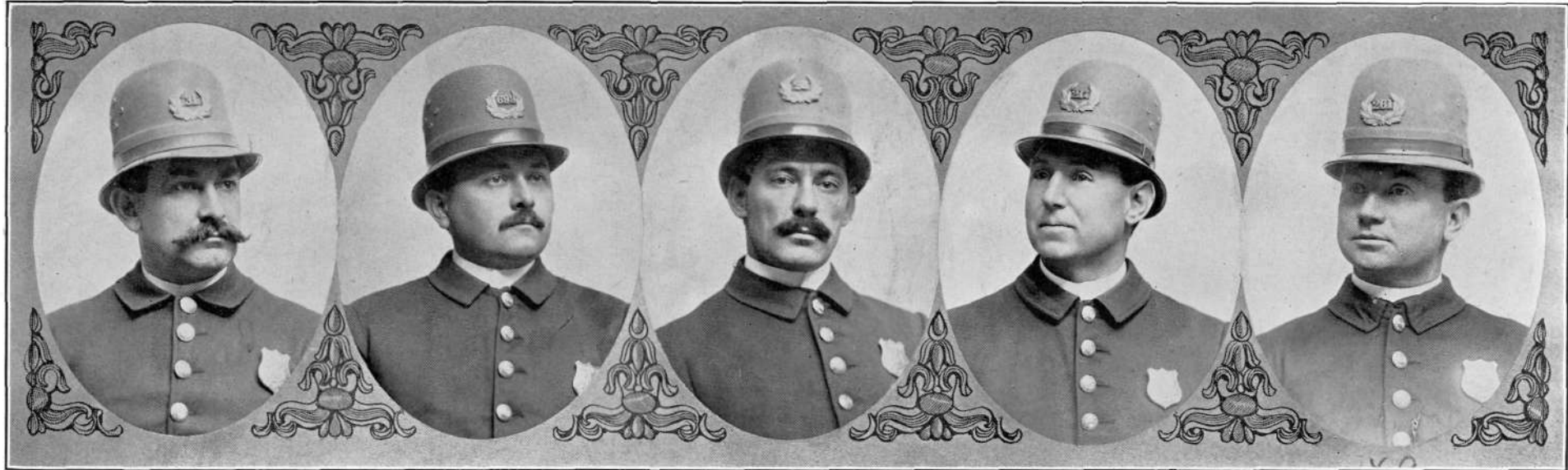
The onslaught made by the detectives and police during the month of December, 1904, upon one of the most dangerous bands of criminals and safe-blowers that ever carried on their operations in any community, brought Baltimore and her police into an enviable prominence, not only in the realms of the police world, but before the country in general.

For three months prior to December 8, 1904, banks, postoffices and country stores

throughout the rural sections of the State had been looted by organized bands of burglars and safe-blowers of that class known in police parlance as "Yeggmen." The extent of the robberies committed by these gangs of desperate criminals will be better understood when one reads the article by Mr. William A. Pinkerton, on "Yeggmen," which is appended to this account of the operations of the gang that for a time made Baltimore their headquarters

and preyed upon the surrounding country—until they were finally run down by the Baltimore police and detectives.

The story of the shadowing of the "Yeggmen" and their women companions is one that has in it all the elements of the fictional detective stories that are sold in yellow-covered books on news-stands and railroad trains; yet the old saying that "Truth is stranger than fiction" finds itself proven in the true story of "The Great 'Yegg' Raid,"



W. H. RAMSEY

G. M. ROTH

H. E. ROBINSON

J. J. RUPPRECHT

J. T. RYAN

a story that was widely published by every newspaper in this country and abroad and which will ever be alluded to when police officials of this and other cities meet and discuss professional business, past, present and future.

Early on the morning of December 8, 1904, the bank at Mt. Airy, Carroll county, was burglarized and the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine. Similar burglaries and safe blowings had been committed in other localities, notably at La Plata, Charles county; at Aberdeen, Harford county, and in other sections of the State during a period of about three months. The report of the burglary on the Mt. Airy Bank was reported to the Baltimore Police Department

early on the morning of December 8, about four hours after its occurrence.

For at least six weeks prior to the Mt. Airy burglary and safe-blowing Captain Gittings, of the Northeastern District, had been keeping under surveillance a gang of men who were stopping at the saloon of John Smeltzing, 3149 East Monument street. The work of this watching devolved upon Patrolman Joynes, now deceased, and Sergeant Zehner. The vigilant sergeant and his patrolman received a report of the bank burglary and immediately remembered that on the evening preceding the attack upon the Mt. Airy financial concern and on the morning following the gang of suspects had not been seen around Smeltz-

ing's. The information gained by Sergeant Zehner and Patrolman Joynes was communicated to Captain Gittings and, with the experience of a well-trained officer of police, he immediately acted upon it. Captain Gittings got into communication with Deputy Marshal Manning, who was Acting Marshal, and the result was that the commander of the district personally led a raiding party, among whom were Detectives Burns and Bradley, of Headquarters, to Smeltzing's. The saloon and the rooms above were entered. Captain Gittings, with drawn revolver, held up four men who were gathered in one of the rooms. While the quartet were being secured, the captain and two other officers searched the rooms.



P. S. ROSS

H. J. ROEMER

TIMOTHY RYAN

L. E. ROBINSON

F. G. RUSSELL

They found pistols, nitro-glycerine, fuse caps and electric batteries, flash lights and wads of oakum, which the "Yeggmen" use in deadening the sound of explosions. The four men arrested gave their names as William Smith, John Smith, James King and John Adams. The next day William Smith was identified as Emerson Palm, alias "Frisco Slim," one of the most noted "Yeggmen" that ever blew open a safe on the Atlantic seaboard and throughout the Middle West.

"YEGG" JOINTS ON FRONT AND CAROLINE STREETS RAIDED.

The story of the raid made by the detectives on the "Yegg" haunts at 23 and 27 South Front street and at 711 South Caro-

line street is one that will probably interest even those who are not interested particularly in police work and who do not keep "tab" on criminal matters. All the day of December 9 Captain Pumphrey's men had kept watch in the neighborhood of the three places which they knew were "Yegg" haunts. No. 23 South Front street and No. 711 South Caroline street were saloons. No. 27 South Front street was a low lodging house. No. 23 South Front street was the first place visited by a detail of plainclothes men under the personal command of Captain Pumphrey. This resort was conducted by a man generally known as "Will" and was styled "Will's Place." For two months the resort had been under the surveillance of the detectives. Men in plain

clothes had dressed as day laborers, had gone into the saloon, purchased drinks and had tried without exciting suspicion to fraternize with "Will's" regular patrons. About 9.30 o'clock the proprietor of the resort and his patrons were treated to a surprise that was as complete to them as it was unpleasant. During the afternoon the front and side door, connecting with a dark and evil-smelling alley, had been watched. Men who were known as professional beggars, "Yeggmen," railroad "hoboes" and "Pathfinders" went in and out, confident that they were safe from any particular observance. Marshal Farnan and Captain of Detectives Pumphrey had been in Philadelphia that day attending the funeral of the late Chief of Police Quirk of that city, but Deputy



M. W. RUDEL

J. C. RUDEL

J. W. RODGERS

J. L. ROCHE

J. H. ROWE

Marshal Manning was Acting Marshal, and a proof of his efficiency is that not for a moment did he neglect to exercise every precaution and vigilance that could have been planned or carried out by the head of the Department. Marshal Farnan, Captain of Detectives Pumphrey and the Marshal's private secretary, Mr. John Swikert, Jr., reached Headquarters shortly after 8 o'clock P. M. Deputy Marshal Manning communicated his report at once to the Marshal. There was a hurried conference between the head of the Department and the Chief of Detectives, and the order was given to close in at once on the suspected resorts. At that hour there were only a few detectives at Headquarters, but, realizing the importance of acting at once, Captain Pumphrey hastily made up a raiding party, consisting of Chief Cross, of the Police-Detective Department of the Wabash system;

Chief Grant Ogline, of the Police-Detective Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Chief of Detectives Charles White, of York, Pa., who was visiting the city, and Detectives Bradley and Burns, of Headquarters.

Captain Pumphrey divided his party into two squads. The party led by himself included Chief Ogline and Detective Bradley. The second party included Chiefs White and Cross, Detective Burns and a police reporter on an afternoon newspaper. The two squads went by different directions to Baltimore and Front streets and then in single file trailed down the winding thoroughfare.

"Will's" place was in full blast, but there was little noise from the men gathered in the low-ceilinged groggery. Detective Burns and White, who slipped around the narrow alley on the side of the building,

peered through a broken shutter. Some of "Will's" patrons were sitting around a table drinking, while others were standing around the room talking in low tones. Chief Cross guarded the rear exit. Burns, with his hand gripping his revolver ready to draw it, watched the side entrance. Captain Pumphrey, Chiefs Ogline and White and Detective Bradley pushed in through the front door.

INSIDE THE "YEGG" HAUNT.

As Pumphrey entered the front room of the two apartments a sudden silence fell upon "Will's" patrons, and they looked at one another as if each man suspected the identity of the visitors who pushed through them and took up their positions at each doorway and window. It seemed strange that not one of the gang asked why they were intruded upon, and there was perfect



J. W. ROBINSON

G. L. REVER

T. L. RAMSEY

COKE ROGERS

S. W. RICHMOND

silence while Captain Pumphrey ran his eyes over their faces. A powerfully built man, with a shock of light hair, who was standing in the front room, edged toward the door, only to find that Ogline and Bradley blocked his way.

"Can't I get out? Who the — is youse fellers?" he muttered, sullenly.

It was the first word spoken, and was answered by Captain Pumphrey's "Hold the doors and windows; everyone here is under arrest."

Even then there was no scrambling, nor did one of "Will's" sullen-looking guests show surprise.

One man—a squat, dirty-looking creature—whined "Please let me go; I'm a poor cripple," and held out a bent arm.

"Yes, I know you," said the Detective Captain, as he stepped quickly to him and straightened out his arm; "you are no more

a cripple than I am; you're a professional beggar, and we want you, too."

The man whose arm had been bent and distorted kept it straightened until the patrol wagon arrived.

While Detective Burns went to the patrol box to call the Central District wagon the detectives stood silently at the doors and windows, and it was noticeable that while no weapons were displayed every officer kept his right hand in his right overcoat pocket. A man who started to open a drawer in the greasy table received a sharp command to "Sit up straight and keep your arms on the table."

The bartender and manager, William Johnson, walked back of the bar and poured out a half tumbler of whisky, which he drank at a gulp.

"Do I go with them, too?" he asked Captain Pumphrey.

"You, too," was the short reply.

"Can I take the money from the cash register?"

"Yes; but you can't take anything else."

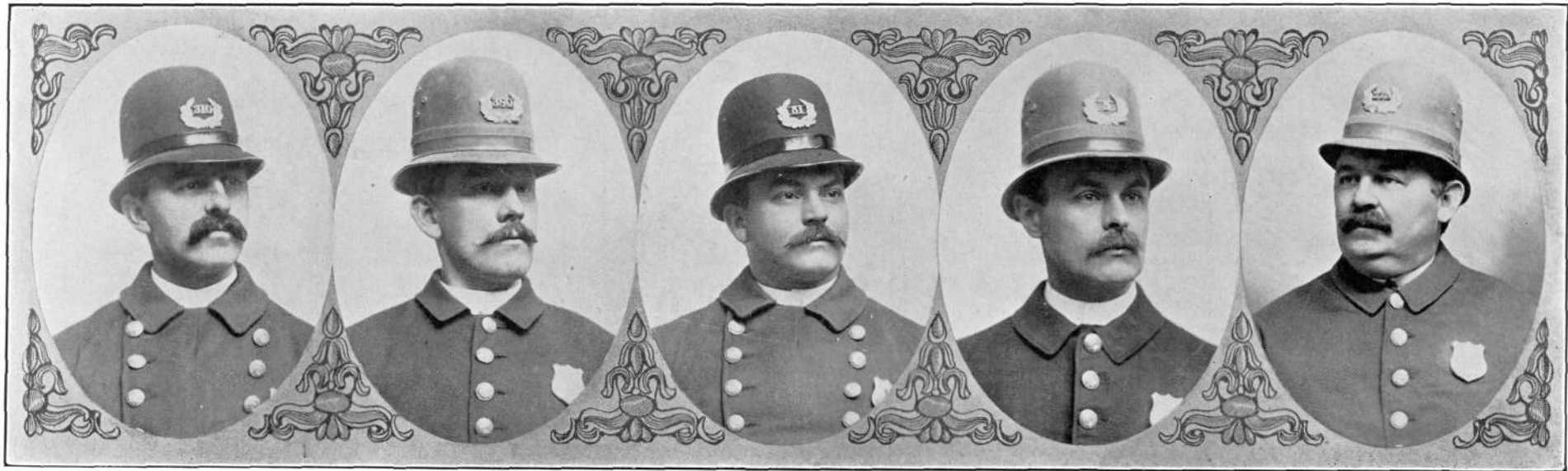
"This is a turn up. I guess you're going to search the house?"

"Rather," replied Pumphrey, with a grim smile.

"You won't find anything. There is nothing here."

But there was. After the raid, when the search was made and cupboards were opened, drawers ransacked, picture frames moved, and even the coal box examined, a burglar's "jimmy," a drill, a short-handled sledge hammer, a dangerous-looking knotted club, railroad caps and professional beggars' cards were a part of the contribution made by "Will's" place to the other "queer" material secured by the detectives.

When the patrol wagon arrived a crowd



C. M. RAY

C. ROCHE

F. ROESSLER

D. B. RUHL

JAS. J. RYAN

followed it, for then the residents of the ill-paved, ill-lighted street realized that something was up. Round Sergeant Barranger, in charge of the wagon, brought two uniformed men with him. These kept the crowd back as the prisoners stepped across the narrow pavement into the waiting vehicle.

In the meantime, the lodging rookery 27 South Front street was being watched. A woman came down the street, started to enter the raided saloon, drew back and walked quickly toward 27. As she saw the two detectives in the hall, she fled upstairs, closely followed. In a moment there was pandemonium in the place. Several women attempted to rush out, but were made to return. Three rooms upstairs were searched.

One room was occupied by a woman who said her name was Stella. Poor as the room

and its furnishings were, there was a trunk and a traveling case of good appearance in it. The trunk was opened. In it was found a satchel containing two handsome .38-calibre revolvers, a burglar's drill and a map showing the trolley lines in Eastern Pennsylvania, with marginal notes of the names of persons residing on them. A similar map was also found in "Will's" saloon.

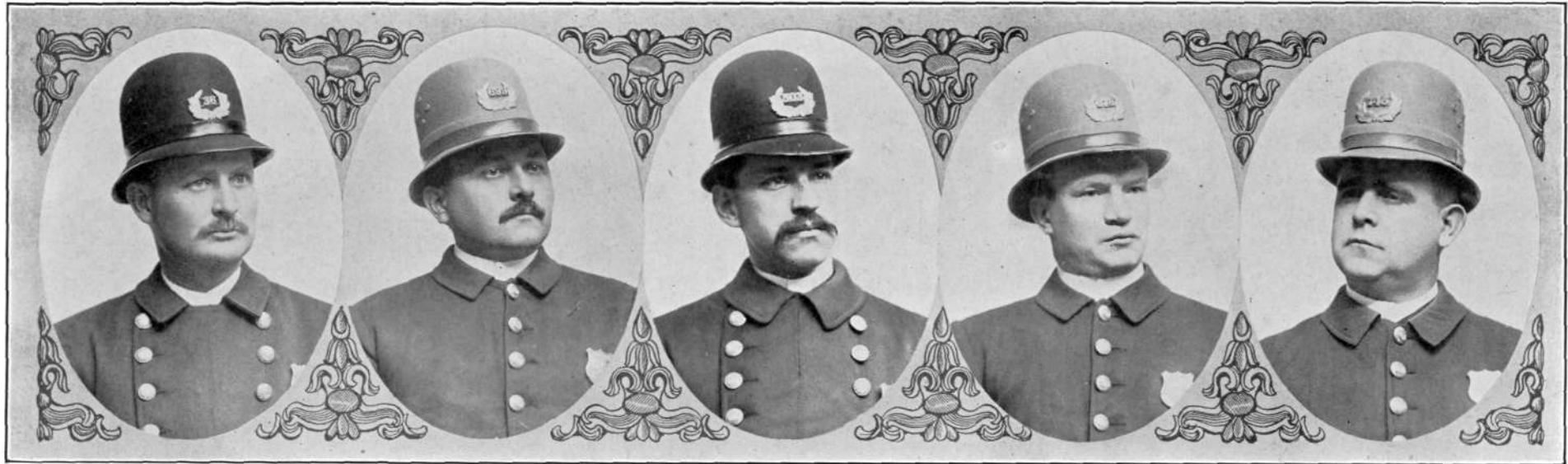
The woman in whose room the dress-suit case was found sat on the edge of her bed and watched the detectives as they ransacked her belongings, even taking up a piece of carpet from the floor and the backs out of two pictures. The women were not placed under arrest.

The next raid made by the police was on house 711 South Caroline street, where Edward Martin conducted a saloon. Martin was one of the men captured at "Will's

Place," 23 South Front street. Marshal Farnan, Deputy Marshal Manning and Captain Pumphrey believed that the two saloons, 711 South Caroline street and 23 South Front street, were used as hiding places by the "Yeggmen," and that in these two places the booty which they secured in robbing banks and postoffices was divided and disposed of. In 711 South Caroline street Burns and Bradley arrested James Hart. Concealed in one of the bedrooms the detectives found a bottle of nitro-glycerine and two wedges used for forcing open the doors of small safes.

THE "YEGG" CAMP NEAR MT. WILSON.

On the morning of December 11 a devoted band of detectives took an early train to Mt. Wilson, Baltimore county, for word had reached Marshal Farnan and Captain



E. J. ROCHE

G. M. ROTH

CHAS. ROHLER

R. O. QUANDT

W. E. QUINN

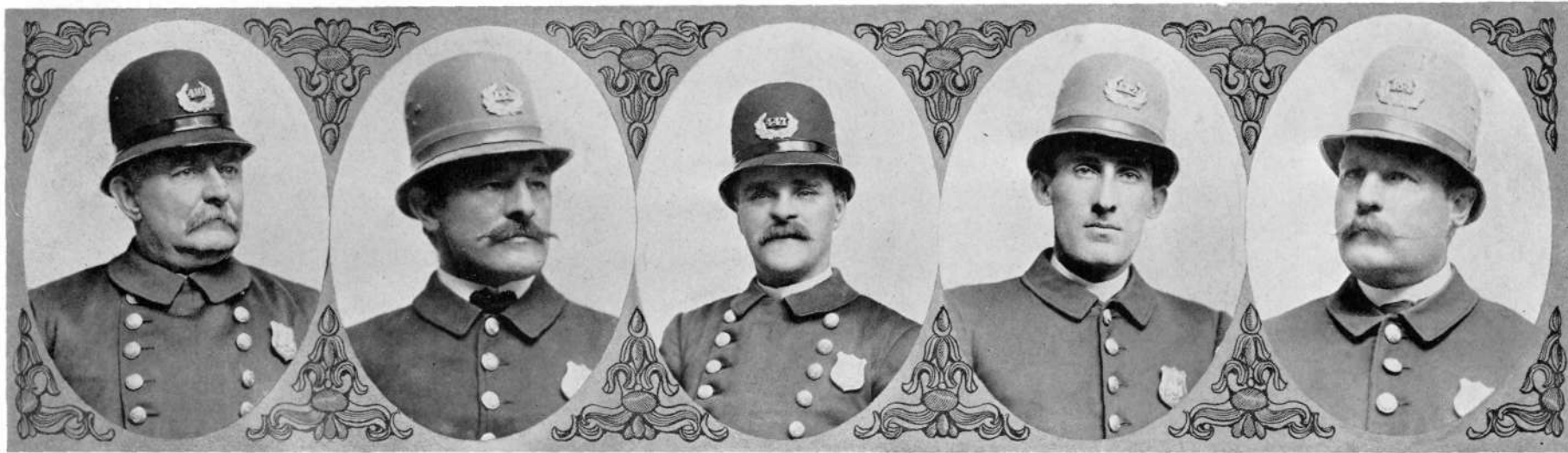
Pumphrey that men had been seen moving around a camp which had long been suspected of sheltering members of gangs of "Yeggmen" and railroad "hoboes."

A snowstorm, which was almost a blizzard, was sweeping the country. Huge drifts blockaded the main roads and less-used thoroughfares, yet this did not deter the determined little band of criminal hunters. The party consisted of Chief Detective Charles White, of York, Pa.; Chief Detective Cross, of the Wabash System; Detective David Summers, of Headquarters; Chief Detective Grant Ogline, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a newspaper police reporter. The camp was found, but the birds had flown. The "Yeggmen's" rural haunt bore every evidence of having been vacated hurriedly. A copy of a Baltimore newspaper, dated on

the date preceding, was found wrapped around a couple of drills, indicating that the campers had read the day before that their country rendezvous was known, and had exercised a prompt discretion in vacating without a formal notice to quit. Several empty champagne bottles indicated high life in the camp. The "Yegg's" rural haunt was on the farm of Mr. Thomas Craddock. "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" began to figure in the story at this point. The detectives learned that between midnight and 1 o'clock that morning a cab, believed to be from Baltimore city, had been driven along the Hookstown road, and had stopped at a point about an eighth of a mile from the camp. Further trace of the vehicle was lost, but the detectives figured that it was sent to the rescue of the beleaguered "hoboes," and that some, or all, of

them escaped in it. The cab was driven by a well-dressed young man about 35 years of age, wearing a small, dark mustache and a long, dark overcoat, and it is said the same man earlier in the evening asked at various places for lodging. He stated that he knew men were permitted to sleep in a nearby barrack, but he did not wish to herd with tramps. The detectives believed he was the chief of the gang, and that he was acting as a relief party.

A number of articles were found in the deserted camp. Among them were sweaters, a cap, the two drills mentioned, a dirk knife, a spring-clasp knife, a vaseline bottle containing caps used to set off dynamite charges, and a heavy blanket, which the detectives stated is of the kind used to place over safes when being blown to deaden the explosion. The vaseline bottle containing



CHAS. SINCLAIR

G. F. SPANGENBERGER

F. A. STRUCK

W. H. SCHONE

F. C. SCOTT

the dynamite caps bore the label of a Harrisburg (Pa.) druggist.

Under the hay in the Craddock barrack were found two steel punches, a drilled steel wedge, a new black fedora hat, wrapped in a newspaper, and a bottle of fuses. The detectives called the punches starters, and said they were used in breaking off safe knobs. The hat had the word "Allegany" stamped on the sweatband. These articles were found buried about four feet in the hay.

THE CAPTURE OF MORGAN.

On the morning of December 12, Edward Morgan, alias "Portland Ned," the leader of the "Yegg" band, was captured at 2002 Ridgewood avenue by a squad of police and detectives. This chapter in the Great "Yegg" Round-Up is one that was replete with dramatic situations, as the following account will show. With Morgan was

captured his wife, Maude Morgan, who had really played the consort part of "Queen of the 'Yeggmen.'" Mrs. Morgan, when she heard the officers entering the hall of the house at 2002 Ridgewood avenue, hastily threw a blanket over her husband, who was reclining on a sofa. She then threw herself on the blanket and pretended to be asleep. The detectives knew that Morgan was in the room, having peered through a window, and Detective Burns exclaimed, "Get up, Morgan; we know you are under there."

Morgan threw himself from the sofa and attempted to draw a .44-calibre revolver, which was in a holster strapped around his waist. His wife, who had been thrown to the floor as he rolled from the sofa, and the blanket, which had caught in the heel of his shoe, impeded his movements. Before the revolver was half way from the holster the

officers were on him and the handcuffs clicked over his wrist.

Morgan and his wife were taken at once to Police Headquarters, where Marshal Farnan, Deputy Marshal Manning and Captain of Detectives Pumphrey attempted to "sweat" them, but neither the man or woman would talk.

Both prisoners were locked up in the Central Station. On the docket Morgan was charged with burglariously entering the Mount Airy (Carroll county) Bank on December 8.

When Morgan was searched at Police Headquarters a bag containing \$209.11, a .44-calibre revolver and two watches, one a lady's gold watch, with a diamond set in the back, was found in his clothing. Morgan was 24 years old; his wife was 22. The alleged leader of the "Yegg" gang was well dressed and appeared to be intelligent.



J. L. SWOPE

M. STINCHCOMB

J. C. STUMP

A. J. STRETCH

A. P. STOREY

HOW MORGAN WAS TRAILED.

When the other two haunts of the alleged "Yeggmen," saloons 23 South Front street and 711 South Caroline street, were raided, the police hoped to find among those gathered in the vanished leader, but he was not in the round-up. Captain Gittings received information that a man named Morgan, the supposed leader of the gang, had been living at 413 North Rose street, and later through the information furnished by Captain Gittings, Captain of Detectives Pumphrey, Burns and Bradley, discovered that Morgan had moved to Walbrook.

The next bit of information was obtained from a small colored boy, whom Maude Morgan had employed to run errands. The boy had taken a package to the Walbrook residence just after the Morgans moved into it, but had forgotten the street and number. He was taken out to Wal-

brook by the detectives, and finally located the house at 1930 Walbrook avenue.

All Friday night the detectives and Captain Gittings' policemen shadowed the house. Mrs. Morgan was inside, but Morgan did not appear. At 3.45 o'clock that morning Sergeant Zehner, Sergeant Carey, Patrolman Joynes and Detectives Bradley and Burns saw a man approach the house cautiously. He carried a short stick, with which he lightly struck the steps of the house. A moment later the front door opened and the officers waiting in the shadows saw Mrs. Morgan admit her husband.

Word was sent to Captain Pumphrey, and he was asked if it was advisable to force the door of the house. The captain hurried to the scene and the house was entered, searched from top to bottom. Morgan and his wife had disappeared as mysteriously as

though the earth had swallowed them. The mysterious vanishing was explained later when the rear gate was found open and footprints showed that Morgan and his wife had taken alarm at something and had left the house.

Mrs. Morgan was known to be devoted to two dogs, a fox-terrier and a Scotch poodle. The animals had also disappeared and the officers were confident that the fleeing couple had taken them with them. At 0.45 the officers received information that a man and woman, accompanied by two dogs, had gone to the house of a Mrs. Adams, 2002 Ridgewood avenue. Fearing that Morgan had again eluded them, all the officers, except Burns and Bradley, were posted around the house.

Peering through a window in the rear, the police were able to look into the dining-room. Morgan was in plain view, reclin-



J. E. SWIFT

J. H. STEVENS

S. J. SMITH

W. L. SQUIRES

G. T. SEDICUM

ing on a sofa and caressing his fox-terrier. Mrs. Morgan was sitting in a chair by the sofa.

Burns and Bradley rang the doorbell. A woman came to the door.

"We want to see Mr. Morgan," said Bradley.

"He doesn't live here," replied the woman, and attempted to close the door in their faces.

They pushed past her and entered the dining-room. Mrs. Morgan heard them in the hall, and had thrown the blanket over her husband and was lying on top of it when they entered.

The weight of the woman and the fact that the blanket entangled his limbs prevented Morgan from drawing his revolver. Even when the officers had him covered with their revolvers the woman did not give up hope of him escaping.

"Try the window, 'Ned,'" she whispered; but the officers heard her, as did Morgan.

The trapped man gave a glance at the rear window, and saw two men standing outside.

"No good trying that," he replied, and held out his wrists for the handcuffs. As he stood there with the steel bracelets on his wrists the woman went to him, put her arms around him and kissed him.

"Take care of the dogs," said Morgan to her.

She said "Yes," but Detective Bradley interrupted with:

"Very sorry, madam, but you'll have to go with us, too."

Mrs. Morgan was watched closely while she put on a stylish light coat and black picture hat to accompany her husband to Headquarters.

MORGAN A PHILOSOPHER.

Morgan was silent on the way downtown. The only remark he made to the officers was before they left the house, when Burns said to him: "You have given us a good long hunt."

"You can't blame me for that," replied the prisoner.

THE "YEGGMEN'S" "OLIVER TWIST."

Woven in with the story of the round-up of the band is the story of how several of the gang faithfully nursed a young boy who was unfortunately their associate, paid his doctors' bills, and when he died sent his body to his parents in Alexandria, Va., and paid liberally for the expenses of his funeral and interment.

This boy was picked up by the gang during one of its camping expeditions, and was



L. SPITTEL

ALLAN SCHLEY

G. C. SCHMIDT

WM. SMEAK

N. J. SCHAEFER

being trained to be a "finder," or, in thieves' vernacular, a "gay cat," generally the youngest member of the band, who scouts around the town or village in which the bank to be looted is located. The work of these young criminal apprentices is arduous, and, naturally, they suffer from exposure. Young Crump, the name of the boy, while on a finding expedition contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia. He died in a second-story room of the saloon 711 South Caroline street, which was raided by the police.

Desperate as were the men surrounding him, there was yet a spark of gentleness in them. At first the gang and their women nursed the lad, but when he grew worse, even at the risk of having some of their secrets betrayed, they called in a physician, Dr. A. M. Rosett, 1107 East Baltimore street.

The physician went to the rendezvous and prescribed for the boy, but both of the lad's lungs were affected and he died. The members of the gang told the doctor that they would spend any amount of money to save the boy's life, and as an earnest of their promise displayed rolls of bank bills.

The following notices appeared in the *Alexandria Gazette* of Saturday, December 3:

"Edward (Edgar) Lee Crump, the 17-year-old son of Mr. E. L. Crump, of this city, died in Baltimore last night. His parents have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in this city."

"On Friday, December 2, 1904, in Baltimore, Md., Edgar Lee Crump, Jr., son of Edgar L. and Lucy A. Crump, in the seventeenth year of his age. Funeral from his home, 1105 Prince street, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of

the family invited to attend. Interment private."

SENT THEIR BOY HOME DEAD.

When seen at the place of his employment in the carpenter shops of the Southern Railway, at Alexandria, Edgar L. Crump, Sr., father of the dead boy, said:

"Saturday, December 2, a man calling himself Burke came to me at my home, in this city, and told me that my boy was dead in Baltimore. He asked me what to do. I told him there was but one thing to do—to bring him home to his mother and me. Burke said it would be done. We went to the telegraph office, and there Burke, in my presence, sent a telegram to Baltimore directing that the body be sent on.

"This was the first I had heard of my boy since he left home, on July 6, 1903. They had not told me a word about his illness.



C. W. SPICER

R. P. SCHLEIGH

W. F. SCRIVNER

ROBT. SULLIVAN

W. L. SCRIVNER

His mother, whose baby has been born since the funeral of our son, was prostrated. It was hard to have her eldest son brought home in that way, but she said she would prefer to have her boy in the cemetery yonder rather than going about the country doing she knew not what.

"Burke remained with me all day Saturday and until Sunday afternoon, when the boy was buried. Besides, a man they called Troy came with the body and another man they called Davenport. Davenport brought me a gold watch and chain which he said belonged to the boy. The last request of Lee, he said, was that the watch should be brought home and given to his brother.

GANG PAID FOR FUNERAL.

"After the burial the gang went back

to Baltimore after having assured me that all of the funeral expenses and doctor bills had been paid. The undertaker here advised me to go to Baltimore and see Dr. Rosett. He said that it was strange to him that this gang of men should pay \$125 in funeral expenses for a boy who was nothing to them. There must be insurance money or personal effects. I went to Baltimore and saw Dr. Rosett. He told me that my boy had died of pneumonia, and that all expenses of his sickness had been paid. That is all I found out."

For days after the arrest of the "Yeggmen" Baltimore's Police Headquarters was crowded with detectives from other cities. United States postal inspectors and Pinkerton operators, the latter agency being particularly interested in the raids because of their connection with the American Bank-

ers' Association. Valuable aid was given the local Department by United States Postal Inspector Samuel T. Hooton and Chief Charles Wright, of the Baltimore branch of the United States Secret Service.

It is interesting to note that Morgan, the "Yegg" leader, is now serving a seven years' sentence in the South Carolina State Penitentiary, while eight other members of this desperate gang are in prisons in other sections of the country. At the trial of Morgan in Columbia, S. C., Captain Gittings, Captain of Detectives Pumphrey, Detectives Bradley and Burns were important witnesses against him. Morgan, while on his way to the Southern city, was in the custody of United States Marshal Langhammer, who all through the "Yegg" raids rendered great assistance to the police.



J. J. SHANAHAN

C. F. STALLINGS

T. F. STEINACHER

W. F. SCHULZE

E. A. SHANAHAN

THE "YEGGMAN" AND HIS METHODS OF OPERATING

A PAPER BY WILLIAM A. PINKERTON

The actual burglar sends out a "finder" who is a young graduate of some tramp camp, one whose youth or innocent appearance would not excite suspicion of any citizen, and whose physical strength and courage prevent his engaging in the attack. He is called in the "Yegg" vernacular a "Gay Cat." In the guise of a pedlar or beggar, the "Gay Cat" is sent to country towns to learn and report if there are any police, town marshal or night watchman, if any are on duty all night, if town is lighted by electricity, how entrance could be safely effected to bank building, make of vault or safe and best route of escaping. The "Gay Cat," while tramping, peddling or begging, studies the local freight time tables, learns

where the water tanks and coal shutes are, which are likely points to board trains to escape on, finds out where hand cars are kept and where horses and buggies can be easily stolen by the "Yeggs" to escape. The leader of the "Yegg" tribe is furnished by the "Gay Cat" with all these details and plans an attack on a bank he considers least difficult. But safe burglary, like almost anything else, has its season, which commences when the nights are long and ends when they begin to get short. For his own good reasons, the "Yeggman" will not operate on moonlight nights. He knows the darker the night, the safer his work, and less likelihood of his being seen or identified. Most "Yeggmen" now operate on bank

vaults and safes with nitro-glycerine, but in some instances dynamite is used. The more skilled of them understand nitro-glycerine is extracted from dynamite by a simple method. When made it is carried by the more careful members of this class in rubber water bags, but sometimes the more careless ones carry it in ordinary glass bottles, which is quite dangerous. It is known as "the Oil." The "inside men," who use the explosive in blowing bank vaults or safes, of whom there are usually two, select the "outsiders" or "stick-ups," who intimidate any interfering citizens and prevent them from capturing those making the attack. "Yeggs" who actually engage in an attack upon a bank seldom visit in the daytime the



J. SEILER

W. F. SPILLNER

F. STARLINGS

K. STREET

L. J. STEINEMAN

place where the bank is situated, fearing subsequent identification. They either go from some large city to the scene of the attack or camp in the woods within walking distance of the town until night. They visit the bank to be attacked near midnight or between midnight and 3 A. M. These "Yeggs" go heavily armed on their work. They seldom carry revolvers of less than .38 calibre, and most of them carry .44 and .45 Colts or Remington pistols, blue barrel, with additional rounds of ammunition. The sentinels are posted near the bank and are frequently instructed to shoot if necessary any intruder. Their duty is to guarantee the safe escape of their confederates operating on the vault or safe in the bank building, who seal up the cracks of vault or safe doors with common washing soap, well softened, leaving a slight aperture at top of door where a soap dam is built, into which

the "soup" or nitro-glycerine is poured. This oozes about the cracks of the safe very quickly; a fuse and a detonator are used to explode it. One shot of nitro-glycerine sometimes demolishes the safe door. If it does not, another charge is made until the money is reached. A very loud explosion follows each attack, which attracts the attention of citizens, but not infrequently these "Yegg" burglars will first awaken the neighborhood by firing numerous revolver shots before the explosives are applied, which leads the populace to believe there are a number of men engaged in the attack and which frequently discourages interference. After the smoke has passed away the contents of the safe or vault is obtained, and the "Yegg" band escapes either on passing trains, by stolen teams or hand cars, or on foot, hiding by day, traveling by night until pursuit is discontinued. Occasionally a

good "outside man" graduates to the "inside" class. This class of criminals rarely consider human life. No matter whether one man or a family of ten live in a building, it makes but little difference to the "Yegg" burglar. The building is sometimes wrecked or set on fire by the explosion. In one case a man, his wife and children occupied a room over a store opposite a bank building which "Yeggs" attacked; when the merchant arose to learn the cause of all the commotion on the street one of the "Yegg outsiders" immediately opened fire on him. They shoot to kill anyone who interferes.

To remedy this growing evil an effort should be made to have the Legislature in each State enact a law making the penalty most severe, even to life imprisonment, for burglars who attack with a high explosive bank vaults or safes in a building, especial-



J. J. SMYTH

F. B. SCHAEFER

J. J. SWEENEY

F. SEIPP

G. T. STROUT

ly where it is proven people occupied the building at the time the attack was made, or where the attacking parties made free use of firearms with intent to kill. A law of this kind in every State and Territory in the Union would, I believe, ultimately stamp out the "Yeggman."

Attacks on bank vaults and safes in cities with fully equipped police departments seldom, if ever, occur. The "Yeggs" confine their operations principally to localities where there is small or no police protection, consequently their immediate capture after an attack is difficult, unless it occurs through the vigilance of officers in surrounding towns, who have been notified by telegraph or telephone of the attack. Great assistance in apprehending and studying these "Yeggmen" comes through special agents or railroad police, appointed by the larger railroad companies, who are con-

stantly on the alert for this class and whom we should all encourage in their good work. The head of a railroad police force can aid greatly in suppressing these "Yegg" or "Hobo" burglars by breaking up tramp bands who ride on the freight trains. A persistent fight on these bands will do much in putting the "Yegg" burglars out of business. By also collecting photographs and keeping good records of men of this class, the same as any other criminal class, will be of great advantage to themselves and regular police departments. Many of the railroad companies do not fully realize the great importance of having special agents to rid their property of this class of criminals. Nearly all of these "Hobo" bands who ride the trains without paying have "Yegg" burglars in their bands. We have established at our various offices groups of photographs and records of these "Yeggs,"

which, with other criminal photographs and records, we are pleased to show or give information about at any time to those whose duty it is to apprehend and prosecute the criminal.

The word "Yegg" or "Yeggman" originated with the gypsies. When a particularly clever thief is found among a gypsy tribe he is selected as the "Yegg" or chief thief. This expression is now adopted by the better class of thieves among the tramps or "Hobo" element of this country. As late as twenty years ago, one tramp meeting another and wishing to be sure of his identity as a professional tramp, would address him as "Ho Beau." This expression subsequently developed the word "Hobo." If a tribe or band of tramps found among their number a particularly persistent beggar or daring thief, they, using the expression of the gypsies, called him a "Yegg." Then



A. SOMMERS

F. H. SHIPFERLING

J. R. STEIN

M. SPORRER

J. B. SPARKS

came the name of "John Yegg," and finally the word "Yeggman."

Co-operating with sheriffs, chiefs of police, marshals and various other authorities of this country in the arrest, identification and conviction of "Yeggmen," we have had an opportunity of closely studying his origin, methods, habits and characteristics, and find that nine-tenths of this class is made up of so-called driftwood of humanity in this country, composed of about one-half natives, one-quarter foreign descent and one-quarter foreign birth; most of these are mechanics or have been railroad men, ironworkers, or originally in some trade and have lost their places of employment through labor troubles, and stealing rides on cars or tramping from one city to another, they formed the acquaintance of criminals, gradually becoming criminals themselves. They are a healthy set, with

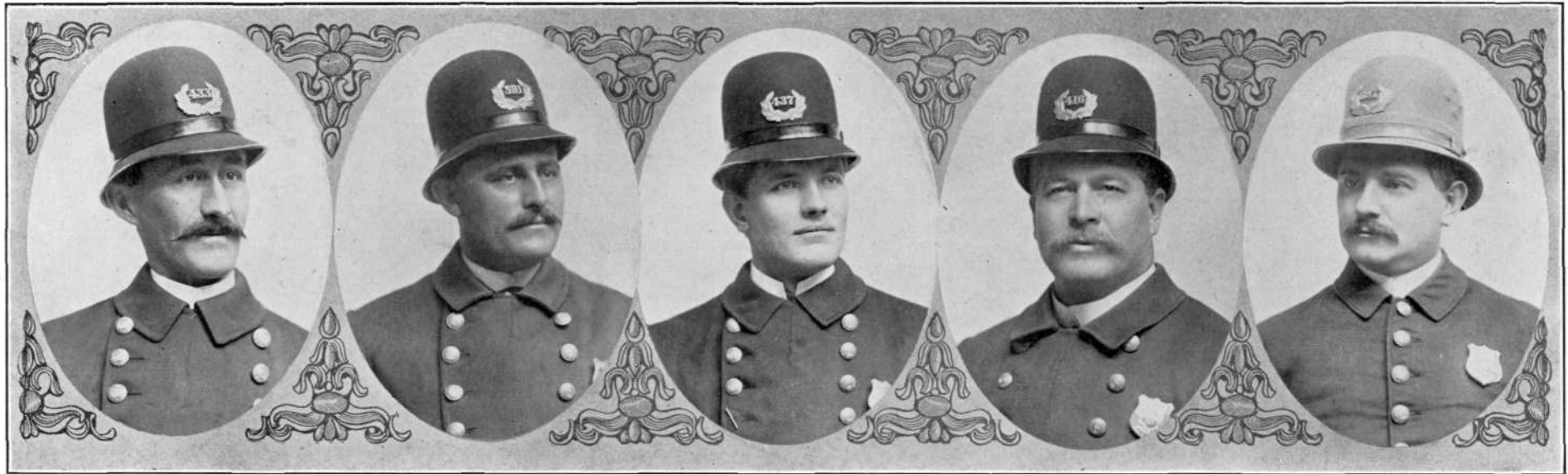
considerable physical strength; many are well educated, can intelligently discuss topics of the day, and have a general familiarity of mechanism and construction, all of which stands them in good stead in the crimes they commit. Bogus traveling cards purporting to be issued by trades-unions are carried by many of them, to be used, if arrested, in an effort to convince police officers, marshals and others of their innocence as criminals. After a "Yegg" is arrested he produces one of these union traveling cards, claims he is in search of work at his trade, and not infrequently, if arrested as a suspect, is released on account of his card.

A mechanic who loses his employment by a strike, or other labor trouble, leaves his native town for larger cities in search of employment, intending at first to work and continue at it, but, if unsuccessful, he grad-

ually drifts to lodging houses or to the cheaper classes of saloons, until his money is exhausted. Through pure desperation he starts out with some other mechanic similarly situated "On the Road," tramping, begging his meals, and it is while doing this that he forms the acquaintance, in camps, of the "Yeggs," who proceed to take him in hand to determine what his ability consists of.

If a mechanic explains that he is a machinist, or has been an iron worker, especially in building construction, he is gradually introduced to other "Yeggmen," and finally becomes a member of some "Yegg" tribe.

It is sort of breach of etiquette among these "Yeggs" or "Hoboes" for one to ask the other what his real name is, and therefore "Yeggs," on meeting a tramp me-



H. P. SCHMINKE

E. B. STEVENS

J. P. STAFFORD

R. W. STOCKETT

W. R. SPITTEL

chanic, instead of asking for his name, asks where he came from. If the mechanic replies he is from Pittsburg, and is of slim build, he is nicknamed "Pitts' Slim," or if he is stout he is "Pitts' Fat," or if red-headed, "Pitts' Red," or if John, from Chicago, he is "Chi Jack."

Any notable physical characteristic is used to give a road name or "Monacker" to the newly made "Yegg."

Considerable cunning and skill is shown by them in coining these names in "Yegg" phrases.

A youthful burglar, with a noticeable gray patch on the back of his head, is called "The Aged Kid;" a six-footer, who wears a number thirteen shoe, is known as "Little Willie;" one with an impediment in his speech is called "Squinch;" then there is "Clinkers," "California Fingers," "Bee,"

and a hundred of other curious names, each given on account of some peculiar characteristic, or incident in the life of the "Yegg" so named.

Bands of these "Yeggs" have names, each band named for a leader, as "Black Billy's Band," "Frisco Slim's Band," "Toronto Jimmy's Band," "The Ramblers' Band," etc., etc.

They also coin slang terms, known only to them and the detectives who study them. If discovered at work operating, they refer to it as a "Rumble," as "We got a rumble, and had to quit;" an officer is a "Bull;" shooting an officer is "jimmying a bull;" blowing a safe is "snuffing a drum" or "shooting a box;" revolvers are "cannon" or "rods;" a citizen with beard has "bushes" or "woods;" a countryman is a "Hoosier;" a preacher is a "sky guide;" a lawyer is a

"mouthpiece;" a railroad ticket, or begging card, is a "ducket." A policeman with a reputation for using a night-stick is a "sapper;" a freight train is a "rattler;" an express train is a "dangler;" alcohol drinkers are "white liners;" silver money is "junk;" a jail is a "dump," so is a lodging house; nitroglycerine is "soup;" fuse is "squibs;" a money drawer is a "chip;" a steel chest is a "keister;" a pressure bar vault or safe is referred to as "harnessed box;" arrested is "ditched;" sentenced is "settled," as "settled for a fiver" means sentenced to five years' imprisonment; "kick" is a pocket; "pants" are jeans; an informer is a "snitch," etc., etc. There are hundreds of other words similarly coined and in universal use by them. The experienced "Yegg" can readily determine by conversation in his vernacular with a stranger whether he is a "Yegg" or not.



H. J. SCHWARZMAN

W. P. SHEFFER

R. L. STARKEY

F. R. SCHAEFER

H. A. SCHWARZKOPF

They learn all they possibly can about a man they propose operating with or before they really speak to him of the nature of their work, and must be sure he has the proper traits to become one of them or join their band; it does not take them long to discover if he is lacking in any requirements. Frequently a sort of socialistic argument is offered to recruits: "Why should so few people have so much money and so many people have so little or no money?" and "It is no crime to rob the rich and kill their protectors in doing so." Many of these "Yeggmen" become desperate through circumstances and decide to get money from vaults or safes at any risk. Officers they consider targets.

In the many with whom we have come in contact we found few with any conscience. Their first argument is, "Why should I not steal? I tried to make a living honestly, but

failed. The world owes me a living and if it does not give it to me I will take it."

As individuals they are in many instances cowardly, but as bands of five or six they are reckless and fearless. I recall two instances, within the past three years, wherein, rather than permit a wounded member of a band to be captured, they killed him. The great number of these "Yeggmen" in the country today comes from the little skill required in the use of explosives on vaults or safes. Every member of the "Yegg" band of burglars need not necessarily understand the use of explosives. Such men as do guard duty gradually learn from their associates how explosives are used, and form separate bands of their own, so that in some instances four "outside" men have been known to organize four separate bands.

Few "Yeggs" are married and live domestic lives. Their homes, when they are prosperous, are in the lodging houses and

cheap saloons in large cities, and they frequent the lower class of drinking saloons and dance halls until their money is exhausted, when they again engage in safe burglary.

Several years ago a band of these "Yeggmen" visited a Texas town, and pretending that they were in search of a place to sleep, applied to the town marshal, who very agreeably offered to give them a night's lodging in the town calaboose. The real intention of the band was to rob the postoffice. When en route to the lock-up and near the postoffice they grabbed the Marshal, tied his hands behind his back, and took him into the building, where they forced him into a canvas mail-sack, tying the mouth of the sack tightly around his neck, and standing him in one corner while they operated on the safe. After obtaining its contents, one of the "Yeggs" jocularly remarked that he did not see how the Marshal



FRANK SANDERS

W. R. SMYTH

F. SCHLINGMAN

G. C. SAUER

F. N. SEIDL

could be shipped without postage, and began plastering him with postage stamps of different denominations. Then they tumbled the Marshal over on the floor, where he was found the following morning in a precarious condition.

On one occasion a "Yeggman" in one of our large cities, who intended going out on a burglary expedition, but who, on account of the weather conditions, decided at night to abandon the work, dropped into a well-known "plant" saloon, where he was at times a customer, and handed the bartender a bottle filled with a white liquid, which the "Yegg" explained was medicine, and requested that the bartender put it away for him until he returned. The bartender carelessly placed it in the rear of his cash drawer. The "Yegg" was arrested on suspicion as he left the saloon.

The following morning when the pro-

prietor arrived and was checking up the receipts he noticed the bottle in the cash drawer, and on learning who left it, suspected what it was. Calling a tramp who was a frequenter of the place, a harmless sort of chap, the proprietor handed him the bottle and told him to take it to the lake and throw it in. It was a particularly cold morning and the tramp, being thinly clad and not relishing the walk to the lake, which was about a mile distant, walked about a block from the saloon and threw the bottle against the side wall of a building in course of construction. The explosion was terrific and tore a large hole in the new wall; in fact, almost wrecked the building.

When the tramp returned to the saloon and the proprietor asked him if he had thrown the bottle into the lake, he replied that he had not, because there was an earth-

quake in one of the streets as he passed through.

In another instance a "Yeggman" had been apprehended in Arkansas, and had concealed on his person a large phial of nitro-glycerine, which the police found. At the preliminary hearing the "Yegg's" attorney had not been "made wise" by his client that the phial contained an explosive, but had simply been told that the liquid in the phial was an eye wash. In his eloquent address to the magistrate for the prompt discharge of his client he suddenly grabbed the phial from the table, shook it vigorously in the face of the judge, declaring it simply an eye-wash, was about to slam it on the counsel table when the "Yegg" grabbed his arm, halted him and said he would waive further hearing rather than have the eye-water slammed on the table.

We have found the apprehension and



W. SLITZER

D. SYLVESTER

G. T. SMITH

F. E. SCHNEIDER

A. SCHEFFLEIN

conviction of the "Yeggmen" most difficult because of their method of operating. They rarely, if ever, permit anyone to see them in the vicinity of, or at a place where they commit a crime, thereby preventing identity and making their connection with the crime difficult. There is considerable brotherhood or loyalty among them. They are always ready with a willing hand to contribute to the defense of one of their number in trouble, or to aid in breaking him out of jail, although they sometimes do not know the party except by reputation.

Not a few of them who have been successful in attacking banks and not been apprehended are reported to have given up burglary and settled down in large cities in business for which they are best fitted. In the many cases they engage in keeping liquor saloons, dance halls, lodging or eating houses, and their resorts become a ren-

devious of "Yeggmen" who have not been so fortunate or successful in their work. I know of an instance of a "Yegg" burglar, who was married and had a small family, sentenced to a seven-year term. Another "Yeggman," a member of his tribe, immediately took possession of his home and supported it. While No. 2 was engaged at burglary work he was arrested and sent to prison for a long term. A third member of the tribe then began where the second left off, in the support of the first member's family, continuing so until the first member was released with a considerably larger family to support than when he began serving his sentence.

There have been some exceptional instances wherein the "Yegg" displayed grit and nerve. In one escapade a fight ensued between a town watchman and a band who

were about to rob a bank, when a number of shots were exchanged, resulting in the death of the night watchman and escape of the "Yeggs," two of whom were shot, a bullet entering the back of one and the hand of another. They all hid in a barn two miles from the scene of the shooting, and one of the band removed a bullet from the back of another with a penknife. This "Yegg," after arrest was suspected of having a bullet in the shoulder and told a police official if he thought he could find it there to have a surgeon cut him open and make a search for it. There was a partly healed wound which the surgeon examined, and before using the knife spoke of administering a drug or using the X-Ray. This the "Yegg" would not listen to, but told the surgeon to go on with his operation without the drug or light, which he did, without, of course, discovering the bullet, but during the entire



J. F. SLAINE

A. W. SCHELLE

J. L. STITCHBERRY

J. M. STADTER

N. B. SIMPSON

operation the "Yegg," who stood with folded arms, never winced.

When the bullet was not found the "Yegg" asked the police if they were satisfied and remarked that they would some day find out how and where the bullet was removed, which would help to convict him, all of which did occur.

Another time, after exchanging shots between a band of "Yeggmen" and a posse, a "Yegg" leader was captured and carried wounded to the jail. To induce him to give up his associates, a coat was riddled with bullets and covered with blood, which was shown him. He was informed that one of his pals was wounded and dying in a hospital, that he had confessed and was then unconscious. Members of the posse told the leader they had decided to give him a chance. He looked at them curiously for a

time and then remarked: "You'd better give the dying man the chance, he needs it; no confession for mine."

They frequently carry away wounded associates shot in conflict with officers or a posse, and care for them until they recover. The last request of George Collins, a "Yegg" who murdered one of our detectives, just before he went to the scaffold to be hanged, was that a band be engaged to play "The Wearing of the Green" as he "passed in," as he put it.

Altogether they are a lawless, murderous class, and as soon as steps are taken to entirely exterminate them by making the penalty for their crimes most severe, the better it will be for the community at large.

Captain Gittings, Detectives Bradley and Burns, Sergeant Zehner and Patrolman Joynes were especially commended by the

Board of Commissioners for their work in running down the "Yeggmen." In this famous chapter in the annals of Baltimore's Police Department too much credit cannot be given Captain Gittings. It was owing to the careful supervision of the Captain of the Northeastern District that his subordinates kept a close watch upon the East Monument street "hang-out" of the "Yeggs" and, in fact, it was at this place that all the important members of the gang, with the exception of the "Captain," "Ned" Morgan, alias "Portland Ned," were captured. In directing the first round-up of the desperate gang, only a few hours after they had returned from their foray upon Mt. Airy, Captain Gittings acted with the usual promptitude and dispatch that has been a characteristic of his police career.



F. L. SEIBER

H. C. SEIBOLD

J. G. SCHMIDT

B. A. SUTTON

M. J. SHEEHEY

THE FAMOUS CONSTABLE MURDER

One of the most famous murder cases in which the Baltimore police have been interested of late years was the now famous Constable murder.

On August 18, 1904, Mr. Albert Constable, a well-known and respected lawyer of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., was taking his customary evening walk on the Red Hill road, about a mile and a half from his home, when he was held up by a highwayman, who shot him, after securing his handsome gold watch and a small sum of money.

Mr. Constable was found lying on the ground by John Holland, a negro, who lived near the scene of the shooting. Holland ran into the town, summoned assistance, and Mr. Constable was removed to his home. The next morning he was brought to Baltimore and was taken to the Union Protestant

Infirmery, where he died on August 25. Mr. Constable, owing to his weak and dazed condition, was not able to give a very good description of his assailant, but he said that he believed the highwayman *was a white man*.

Notwithstanding Mr. Constable's statement, the county authorities, urged by private detectives who had been employed to run down the murderer, arrested John Holland, colored, who was the first person to discover the wounded lawyer lying in the road, and later they arrested another colored named Hopps, who lived with Holland. Both men were charged with murder, and for a time the feeling in the county ran high against them. Holland was tried and acquitted. There was no evidence against him, and the State's Attorney of Cecil coun-

ty abandoned the prosecution of Hopps. The murder was a mystery, which it seemed would never be elucidated.

While Holland was being tried for his life and while Hopps was locked up in Elkton Jail the real murderer was also in prison in the Maryland Penitentiary. John M. Simpers was serving a term in the Maryland Penitentiary for horse-stealing. He was a native of Elkton and had been convicted of horse-stealing a short time after Mr. Constable was murdered. The story of how Simpers became suspected of the murder reads like a detective romance, and in this story three officials came clearly into the limelight. They were Deputy Warden Louis Riffin, of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Detectives Charles H. Weaver and Joseph F. Dougherty, of Headquarters. While



R. S. TARR

O. M. TAYLOR

G. B. TYSON

P. J. TIGHE

J. P. THORNTON

Holland and Hopps were in jail in Elkton awaiting trial a deputy sheriff of Cecil county, who had taken prisoners to the Penitentiary, asked permission to interview Simpser. The permission was granted and the deputy sheriff tried to obtain from Simpser some evidence against the negroes, whom the prisoner had known all his life.

Simpser protested that he knew nothing of the murder, and the deputy sheriff was notified. The interview between the deputy sheriff and Simpser was heard by Deputy Warden Louis Riggan, and later he told Detectives Dougherty and Weaver that he believed that Simpser knew more about the murder than he cared to tell. This was the first intimation that the Baltimore police had that Simpser knew anything of the murder.

Detectives Dougherty and Weaver were so interested in the case that they asked per-

mission of Marshal Farnan to go to work on it. They investigated Simpser's record. After a week of hard but brilliant detective work they found that the man they suspected had lied to them in stating where he was at the time of the murder. With this fact in their possession, Dougherty and Weaver felt that they had an important clue. They learned that while Simpser was in Elkton Jail he was visited by his brother, to whom he gave a pocketbook. The detectives had reason to believe that Simpser had pawned Mr. Constable's watch and they thought it likely that the pawn ticket was in this pocketbook. The two detectives went to Elkton and finally secured the pocketbook from Simpser's brother. In it, among several other pawn tickets, was one calling for a solid gold watch, Waltham movement.

Dougherty and Weaver went to Philadelphia, located the watch in a broker's office

on Market street, recovered it and then came back to Baltimore to confront Simpser.

Dumbfounded when he saw the watch and realizing that the detectives had secured the evidence that practically convicted him of the murder, Simpser broke down and made a confession.

In the presence of Warden Weyler, Deputy Warden Riggan, Marshal Farnan, Deputy Marshal Manning and Mr. John Swickert, Jr., the Marshal's private secretary, Simpser dictated the account of his murderous deed and signed the statement.

Simpser was tried in Elkton at the March term of court, 1905, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

On the stand he maintained a dogged defiance that impressed everyone with his absolute lack of moral sensibility. While the trial was going on, the murderer made a desperate effort to escape by trying to leap from



JOHN TUOHY

G. H. TEINKEN

J. C. TULL

W. L. THOMAS

T. H. TROTT

a second-story window of the courthouse, but he was seized by Warden Weyler, and his dash for freedom resulted in him being constantly locked to one of his custodians during the remainder of the trial.

Simpers was executed the following October. He kept up his defiant demeanor to the last and actually smiled as he stood on the gallows trap awaiting the fatal plunge.

So ended the famous Constable murder case. The killing of Mr. Constable had aroused indignation such as the taking of human life seldom does. The entire State had been horrified at the news of the death by violence of this well-known leader of the Cecil county bar.

Deputy Warden Louis Riggin, now deceased, and Detectives Dougherty and Weaver received the highest praise for their exceptionally clever work in bringing the murderer to the punishment he so richly deserved.

THE GREAT BALTIMORE FIRE AND THE PART PLAYED BY THE POLICE IN SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY

WHAT BALTIMOREANS OWE TO THE MEN WHO STOOD THE TEST OF THOSE DAYS OF STRESS

The great fire of February 7, 1904, proved the efficiency, the organization and the discipline of the Baltimore Police Department. From the moment the first alarm was sounded at 10.42 o'clock A. M. on that eventful date until at least a year later "Those Who Guard Us" worked faithfully, unremittingly and courageously to save life and protect public and private property. The proud boast of the Baltimore newspapers that "not one life was lost during the great conflagration" that marked

an epoch in the history of our city was due more to the courageous conduct and self-sacrifice of the members of the Baltimore Police Department than to any other agency. Time after time the men in blue coats and brass buttons threw themselves not only in the face, but into the arms of danger to snatch bewildered men and women from rooms and homes that were threatened and even in the clutches of the devouring flames. Time after time squads of blue-coated servants of the public in-



E. D. TODD

W. T. TUDOR

J. B. TIGHE

J. C. THIES

J. T. TEVES

vaded buildings and lodging houses and literally seized and carried away those who did not appreciate the gravity and danger of their continued occupancy of buildings which contained their all, and which they were naturally loath to leave. Tireless, faithful, vigilant, never shrinking, when the emergencies of the occasion called upon them, the members of the Department were ever ready to hurl themselves into the breach where there was the slightest chance to save life or property. From Marshal Farnan down to the probationary patrolmen who were on duty during the two days when the fire raged its fiercest and during the three weeks following there is no member of the Department but who has preserved in his memory a mind-picture history of the blood-stirring work, the ceaseless activity and vigilance, the unremitting effort and the results that were accomplished during the

greatest trial our citizens had been subjected to since the founding of their city.

In the days following the great conflagration, when the embers of Baltimore's marts, her homes and her churches were scarcely cool, the newspapers were loud in their praises of the men who guarded the fire and danger lines. Encouraged by the example of the unfailing devotion to duty of their Marshal and his Deputy, the subordinates in the Department seemed to take pride in casting off fatigue, loss of sleep and physical exhaustion for the good of their fellow townsmen who were depending upon them. There are many in the Department today whose locks have grown whiter because of the loss of sleep and exposure due to their work during the crucial period of Baltimore's history. Yet there was no complaint, no shirking, no desire to shift the burden which the oaths they had sworn

when taking out their commissions had imposed upon them.

Shortly before 7 o'clock P. M. on the day of the beginning of the fire the Board of Police Commissioners, who had been on duty the whole of that well-remembered Sunday afternoon, realized that the streets in and around the burning area would require an additional policing that could not be rendered by their exhausted and worn-out forces.

President of the Board of Commissioners George M. Upshur and Commissioner Edward H. Fowler hastily summoned Brigadier General Lawrason Riggs, of the Maryland National Guard, and requested him to call out the militia to aid in policing the city. Governor Warfield was communicated with, and in a few minutes the call was sent out over the city for the assembly of militiamen at their armories. In the mean-



A. J. TAYLOR

L. TALBOTT

J. F. TENNYSON

J. D. TODD

W. A. THOMPSON

time the Commandant at Fort McHenry had telephoned to Marshal Farnan offering him the assistance of United States troops in preserving order. Hampered by lack of a sufficient force, the Marshal gratefully thanked the Commandant and accepted his offer. A few minutes later a company of coast artillery had assembled on the parade ground of the historic old fort. There was a short conversation between the Commandant and Lieutenant Bowman, the young officer selected to command the company; then a sharp command, "forward march," and the company of picked United States regulars were "double-quickening" to the aid of the Baltimore police. The regulars were obliged to make a detour around the lines of the conflagration, but in an hour the soldiers were lined up on the Court House Plaza and Lieutenant Bowman entered the Marshal's office, and with military brevity, said, "I wish to see Marshal Farnan."

"I am the Marshal," replied a gray-haired man in mud-bespattered and cinder-burned blue uniform.

"I am Lieutenant Bowman, United States Coast Artillery, and I am instructed to report to you for orders. My men are outside."

A hasty but hearty hand grasp between the veteran police officer and the young Lieutenant who wore his country's insignia on his shoulder-straps, then the Marshal, speaking rapidly, said:

"This plaza and the streets around here must be cleared at once. The crowds cannot be made to realize the danger they are in. Will you clear them for me?"

"Your orders, sir," and the gloved hand of the young officer went up to the salute.

Outside the company of regulars were drawn up. Hot cinders fell on them, burning their clothing, hands and necks, yet they

stood as steadily as though drawn up for an ordinary drill.

Placing himself alongside the officer in command, the Marshal directed him in forcing back the crowds. The men moved like machines, bringing their bayoneted rifles to the charge and then recovering them at the word of command from Lieutenant Bowman as they came close to the crowd. The frenzied people, who were watching the course of the flames, made no effort to resist being moved back, and it was noteworthy that not one angry word was spoken, either on the part of the soldiers, who were carrying out the orders of the Marshal of Police and their commanding officer, or on the part of the crowds, who then seemed to realize that they were being forced back as a measure of safety and necessity. The regulars remained on duty all night and were then relieved by another



J. F. VAVRINA

G. C. VEITSCH

W. H. VOGELMAN

L. B. VOCKE

B. F. VICKERS

company. In the smoke-surging dawn, amid the roar of the flames then sweeping eastward, the crash of falling walls and heavy explosions of the dynamite which was being fruitlessly used in an effort to check the flames, two men stood together on the court house steps.

One, youthful, almost beardless, in United States uniform, and the other gray-haired and wearing the uniform of the highest rank in the Baltimore Police Department.

"I am taking my men back to the Fort, sir," said Lieutenant Bowman, whose face was blackened by smoke. "Another company will be sent to relieve them."

"I want to thank you for the services rendered by yourself and men," said Marshal Farnan, "and I want to thank you personally. Lieutenant, I know that some day your country will be proud of you."

"I will always remember with pride that I had the honor to serve one night under the orders of Marshal Farnan," replied the young officer earnestly. Then, saluting, he stepped to his place at the head of his men and marched them back to quarters.

For several weeks after that United States regulars guarded the Postoffice, Custom House and United States Subtreasury, but Marshal Farnan has never forgotten the young Lieutenant and the first company of United States regulars who came to the aid of the police on the night fraught with such memorable events and far-reaching consequences. Nor were the United States regulars the only ones who came to the aid of the Baltimore Police Department on that day and night that literally tried men's souls.

At 3.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the momentous day of February 7, 1904, Balti-

more's plight had been heralded throughout the country by telegraph. The press of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago had issued extra editions, and the influence of these was immediately felt in our stricken, fire-swept city.

Superintendent of Police Quirk telegraphed to Marshal Farnan: "Am sending you one hundred and fifty men. They are now on their way."

Major Richard Sylvester, the head of the Metropolitan Police, of Washington, D. C., also acted on the initiative and sent a detail of his best-trying men, offering to send more and placing his whole force at the disposal of Baltimore, if their services were required.

The Philadelphia police arrived about 6 o'clock P. M. and immediately reported at Headquarters. They were not only willing, but eager to help, and the Marshal im-



F. B. VANE

W. P. VINCENT

F. J. VAVRA

J. L. VINYARD

G. C. VELKER

mediately divided them into details and assigned them to patrol posts, guarding the fire lines, which were constantly extending.

The Washington contingent arrived and were also assigned to active work.

Baltimoreans gazed curiously at the strange uniforms, but the outside policemen by some mysterious intuition seemed to realize the necessities of the occasion and our people, recognizing their badges of authority, made no objection when squads of them forced back crowds, dragged people from threatened dwellings and acted in every way as coadjutors of the sorely tried and almost-exhausted local force.

At 9.30 o'clock that night the west side of the court house was ablaze, and the Police Department, which had been busy all day saving the life and property of others, began taking some thought of saving its own valuable records and property. The safes,

strong boxes and cases in the rooms of the Board of Police Commissioners and in the Police Property Room were filled, not only with records and archives which, if destroyed, could never be replaced, but with thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry, clothing and other property, held by the police, pending trials and other legal proceedings, to be returned to the legal owners. At 10 P. M. President George M. Upshur issued the order to remove the records and other property to some further place for safekeeping.

The district patrol wagons were summoned, and the work of removing the books, papers and property began.

Lieutenant David McClelland, of the mounted force, had charge of the wagons. The work of removing police property was in charge of Secretary to the Board of Commissioners Josiah A. Kinsey, who was most

ably assisted by his staff, including Assistant Secretary Claypool, Sergt. John Ross, Sergt. Charles Uhing, Sergt. Wallace Davis, Sergt. John Fetsch and Patrolman Alexander Carr.

Books, records and papers were quickly, but systematically, divided and distributed to the waiting patrol wagons.

The valuable records of the Department, with the other property, were removed to the Northern Police Station, far away from the flames that at that hour threatened to devastate the entire city.

On the morning of February 8, Baltimore's central and eastern section was practically an armed camp. Militiamen, under the command of Brigadier-General Lawrason Riggs, with bayoneted guns, guarded the fire lines, ably assisting the police. The flames, still sweeping eastward and eating up business places, wharves and docks, had



W. C. WEST

W. J. WALSH

J. C. WILKINS

J. T. WISNER

G. J. WILL

then been stopped by the water barrier of Jones' Falls. The police patrol boat Lannan, the two city fireboats and the United States revenue cutters Windom and Guthrie were making a gallant but ineffectual effort to stay the course of the flames along the water front.

In the central section of the city the police, personally led by Marshal Farnan and Deputy Marshal Manning, and seconded by the officers and men of the Maryland National Guard, were performing the work of heroes. Nor, in this connection, can the efforts of the Maryland Naval Reserves be forgotten, for, working hand in hand with the patrolmen and harbor police, they assisted in guarding the water-front.

Early on the morning of February 8 details of New York, Philadelphia and Washington detectives arrived in Baltimore and were assigned to work. Chief of Detectives

Charles White, of York, Pa., and his brother, Detective Harry White, of Harrisburg, Pa., had also hurried to the fire-swept city, and Marshal Farnan immediately secured their services.

During the days following the fire, when professional criminals from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and from the nearby cities of York and Harrisburg, tried to take advantage of Baltimore's time of stress and trouble, were rounded up, locked in station-house cells, or summarily ordered from town, the wisdom of the Marshal in accepting police aid from other cities was apparent, not only to the Board of Police Commissioners, but to the general public.

As to how the head of the Department looked upon the matter can best be shown by the following paper read before the International Association of Police Chiefs at

their annual convention in 1904. The paper reads as follows:

Gentlemen and Brother Chiefs of Police of the International Association.

Coming straight from Baltimore, the city which has gained a world-wide fame and sympathy because of its awful trial by nature's fiercest force, fire, I feel confident that a few remarks on the manner of our Police Department which handled the situation may be interesting to you who, in the future, may be called upon to handle a similar condition. Before proceeding further, however, let me express the earnest hope and prayer that, while no one can forecast what a Divine Providence may have in store for any of us in the way of trials and difficulties, I trust that no one of you be ever called upon to watch your city, your homes, your business marts and sacred edifices turned to



GEO. WINTERS

W. W. WATCHMAN

JOHN WEBER

J. W. WHEATLEY

GEO. T. WOELPER

charred and blackened ruins before your eyes, the swiftness of their destruction showing the weakness and inefficiency of man, when opposed to the roaring, devouring demon of flame and smoke that tore through Baltimore on February 7th and 8th last.

History will tell, and all of you are aware from the accounts published in the daily press, of how Baltimore's great conflagration started from some cause, as yet a mystery, in the now famous Hurst dry goods building about 10.20 A. M. on February 7. Within an hour a whole business block was aflame, and the Mayor of the city and heads of the Fire Department were frantically appealing for assistance from other cities. How generously our cry for help was responded to, others who know better how to express their gratitude have retold time and again.

The problem of policing the burning area

and keeping the constantly increasing crowds of spectators out of the fire lines, where danger of the most appalling character lurked in falling walls and a rain of missiles constantly shot out by the most terrific explosions, began almost as soon as the fire alarm was sounded. Fortunately, it was Sunday morning; thousands of persons were at worship in the churches of their respective creeds. The business houses in the vicinity of the rapidly spreading conflagration had been emptied of their thousands of clerks and employees the evening before, and, save for the electric cars, there was little or no traffic on the streets. Within an hour the fire lines were fully policed by about one hundred and fifty men, but as the conflagration rapidly spread, eating up solid business buildings as though they were houses built of playing cards, the police line was so stretched out that the wide spaces

were many. Realizing the importance of preserving intact the line of men guarding the fire lines, all of our eight districts were called upon for reserves, and before 12.30 o'clock that afternoon we had in the neighborhood of six hundred men on duty. Our force, much too small for the size of the city and the territory it is obliged to cover, only numbers nine hundred odd, including clerks, housemen and matrons. You can readily understand that drawing six hundred from this number compelled me to leave a portion of the residence section and suburbs comparatively without police protection for the time. It was this condition that particularly troubled me. Our city has a large colored population and, naturally of a predatory disposition, the thievish individuals among them would be quick to grasp the opportunity of looting and raiding upon private residences left temporarily



W. L. WEDI

J. J. WHITE

J. WULFERT

J. J. WOODS

J. F. WILSON

vacant from their occupants being drawn as spectators to the vicinity of the conflagration. However, we could only hope for the best and trust in the intelligence and forethought of our citizens to lock up and properly secure their houses. As the afternoon wore on and the fire spread with a relentlessness that was terrifying, the situation became more ominous from the police standpoint. We realized that as darkness came on robbery and thieving would be attempted.

How could we properly guard the lines around the fire and at the same time protect our homes and business houses that were some distance from the burning area from robbery and pillage?

It was at this time when our perplexity became stronger, our fears for the lives and property we were pledged to protect greater and almost unanswerable, that offers of help

came with a suddenness that made me believe an unuttered prayer had been answered.

From Philadelphia Superintendent Quirk telegraphed: "I am sending you one hundred and fifty of our police. They are on their way."

From our nearer sister city of Washington, the capital of our country, came words of help and cheer from our personal friend and brother Police Chief, Major Sylvester, saying that his department was at our disposal and that his men were on the way to us.

New York's offer was just as quickly and as generously made. Inspector McClusky telegraphed his offer of assistance in the way of detectives, who would be on hand to head off any outside crooks who would endeavor to take advantage of our distress.

The Philadelphia uniformed men ar-

rived as darkness shut down on our flaming city. I can only use the term "darkness" in a comparative sense, for the whole city and many miles out in the country was illuminated by a fitful and lurid light that once seen can never be forgotten. Electric light wires had been fused to uselessness and the gas mains that supply a portion of our street illumination had, in many instances, been torn outright from their beds by the force of gas and dynamite, the latter explosive being used by the firemen in a fruitless and desperate attempt to stay the onward march of the destroyer.

The aid of the uniformed men from Washington and Philadelphia came in good time. While their lack of knowledge of the city localities naturally impaired their efficiency, they were very useful in assisting to police the fire lines under the direction of experienced members of our own De-



J. E. WILLIAMS

H. R. WALTERS

T. A. WILLIAMS

W. F. WERNER

H. A. WELER

partment. It was while taking a detachment of outside police to station them according to my instructions that our Captain of Detectives Pumphrey tripped over a line of hose and seriously injured his ankle, thus depriving us of his valuable and experienced services.

At 8 o'clock that night, even with the assistance rendered us from the outside and with nearly our entire force on duty around the burning area, the problem of keeping the crowds back and clearing inhabitants out of buildings and business houses that had been condemned to destruction by dynamite became so great that I determined to call upon the Commandant at Fort McHenry for military assistance. In response to my request, a company of Coast Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Bowman,

were hurried to Police Headquarters, with orders to report to the Marshal and to carry out my instructions. The soldiery did active and beneficial work in clearing the plaza and squares where the crowds were packed thickest and were threatened with dangers that they had no idea of.

I cannot praise too highly the tact and firmness shown by the Federal troops in clearing the required localities. Sufficient to say that the demeanor of the soldiers and their commander was so firm, and yet so courteous, that not an angry word passed between the crowd and the troops who were forcing them back.

The history of that terrible night need not have to be written in the annals of the Baltimore Police Department until every member of that organization is dead and has

gone before the one Great Chief and Judge for his final accounting.

It will be forever written in our memories in letters of fire, a terrible recollection, and yet one that should make all who took part in it feel a glow of gratitude and pride, for afterwards it could be said, and was printed in the press of every city in the land, that in her hour of distress and need Baltimore's police force had not failed her, for every man had done more than his duty.

The next day, Tuesday, February 9th, while the conflagration was still raging, eating up our wharves and docks, breathing its breath of destruction through the eastern section of the city, came the influx of detective officers from other cities. I cannot express the measure of aid they rendered our overworked and exhausted plain-clothes



LUTHER WELSH

F. W. WILDBERGER

H. C. WINGATE

J. A. WAY

J. WILKINSON

men who had been on duty constantly since the fire started. Out of the detectives who were sent us from other cities all were hustlers, and from the work they accomplished, I know they did not come to us merely as sightseers. Feeling sure that looters would descend on the city, I detailed the outside detectives to all railroad stations and steamboat wharves. Suspected persons were warned away and turned back. Several well-known New York and Philadelphia crooks were rounded up, and the fact that we were on the alert was made known and struck terror to the hearts of the crooked fraternity who had intended descending upon us in the hope that our force would be disorganized and our watchfulness impaired.

During the week immediately following

the fire our own men and those who had been sent to assist them rendered invaluable services in protecting banks and jewelry stores where there remained valuable deposits of specie and valuables that had been untouched by the flames, and would doubtless have furnished prey for the looter, had not every avenue been closed to him. It is on record, and I feel what I believe is a justifiable pride in saying that during all of our trouble not \$100 worth of goods were looted from a district that held in it, still intact and saved from the flames, at least \$1,000,000 of salvage. Some little attempt was made to steal junk and metal of different kinds from the more isolated ruins, but the police and detectives were so active that, not one out of ten metal thieves got away with the goods.

In conclusion, I would say to you that if you are ever placed in such a predicament as confronted the Baltimore Police Force, because of the catastrophe that swept down upon their dearly loved city, have no hesitation in calling upon outside assistance. Only a false pride would prevent you asking the aid of your brother chiefs, who, as I, their debtor, know full well, are ready and willing to extend the helping hand of brotherhood and succor. None of us can afford to live and work for ourselves alone. We must have the help of our fellow-man, and in this connection I desire to say that what the Marshal of the Police Force of Baltimore city is accredited with accomplishing and preventing during the great fire, he was assisted to the utmost by an experienced and efficient second in command, Deputy Marshal James Manning, who is now Acting



MAIN ENTRANCE LOUDON PARK CEMETERY—FREDERICK ROAD.



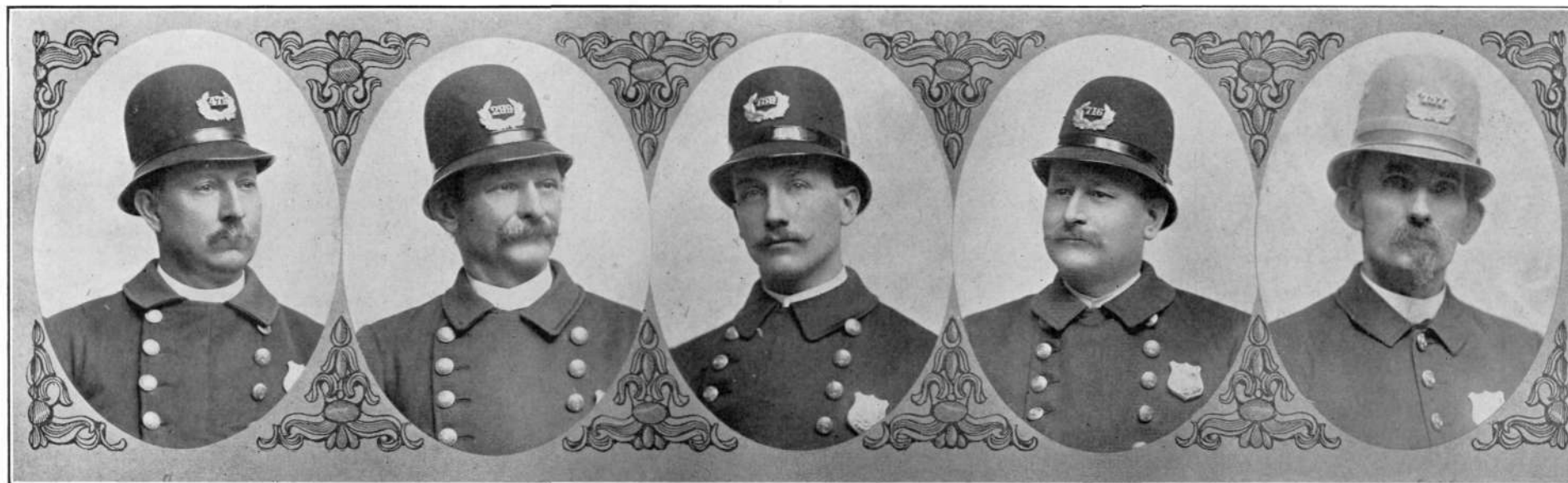
F. J. ZELLERS.
Sergeant Traffic Squad.

Marshal during our absence and consequently is unable to attend this convention.

I wish to thank all of my brother chiefs who assisted us in our hours of need and those who generously offered us their help.

This Association and these conventions have drawn us together in closer personal bonds. We are friends and fellow-workers. I trust that trouble and distress may never impel you to ask for aid from your neighbors, but

if the time ever comes (and God forbid it should) I know that Baltimore will respond as willingly, as gladly, as heartily as you did when we called and the answer came back "We are hurrying to you."



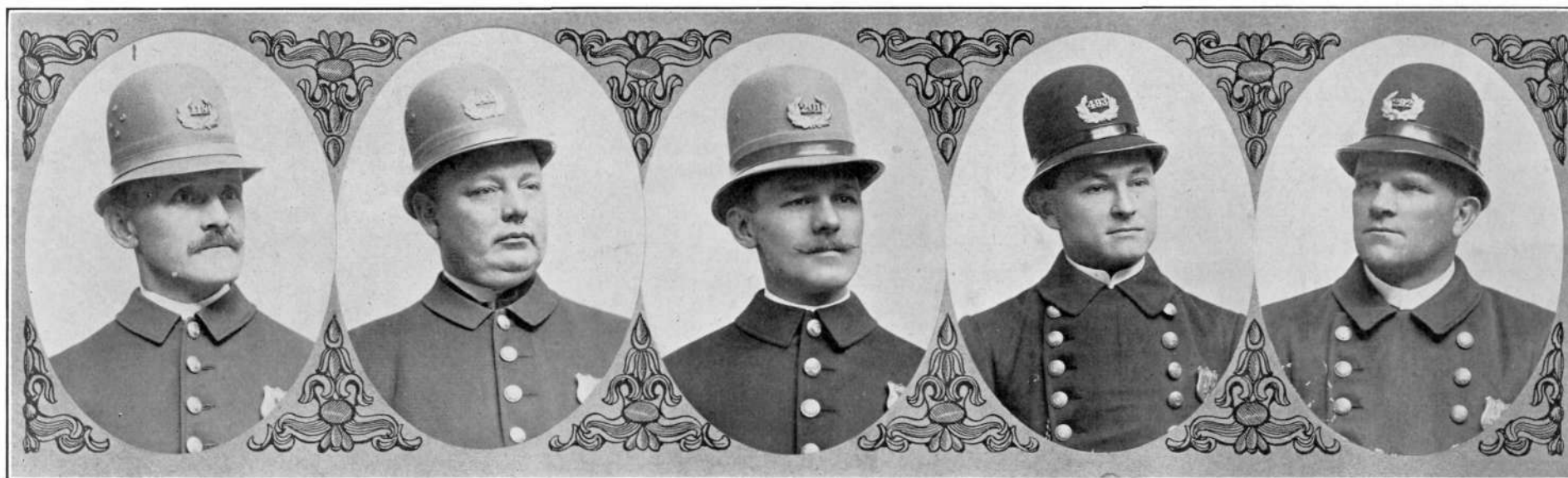
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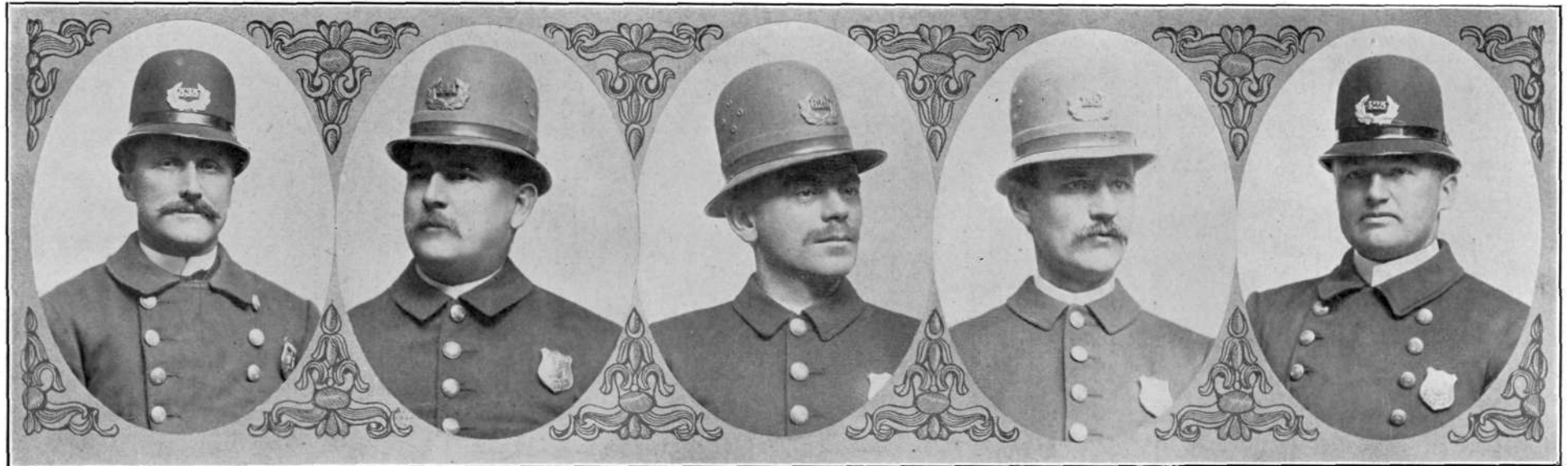
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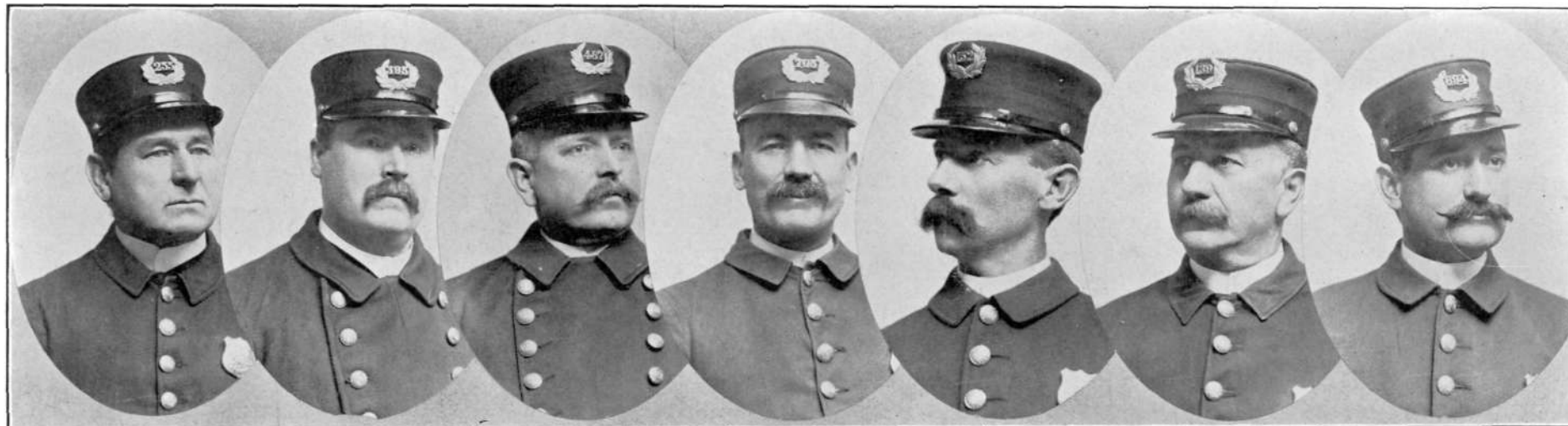
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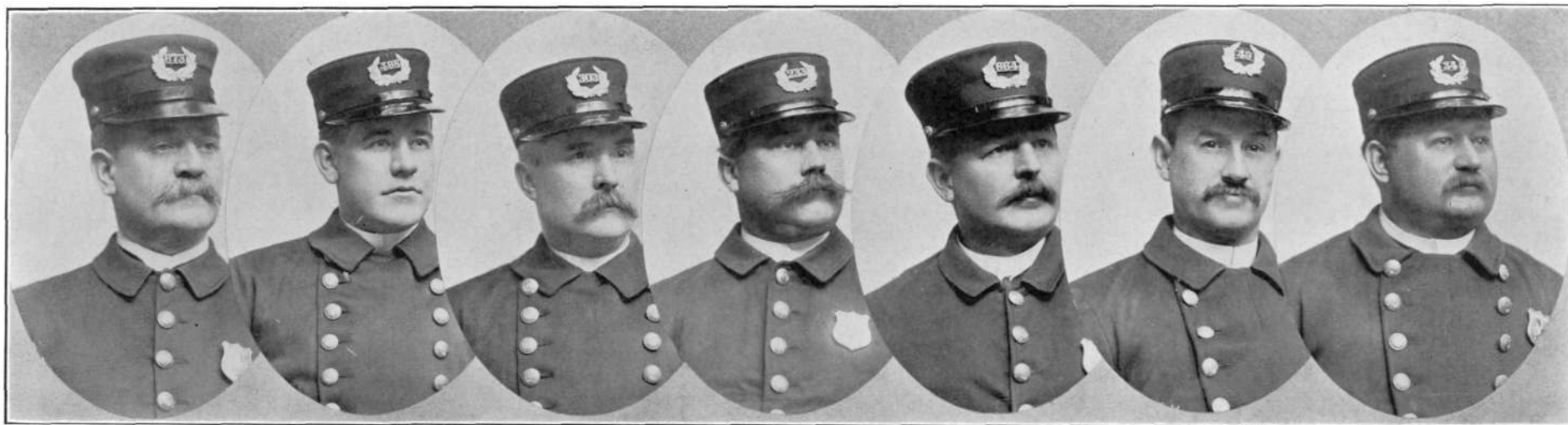
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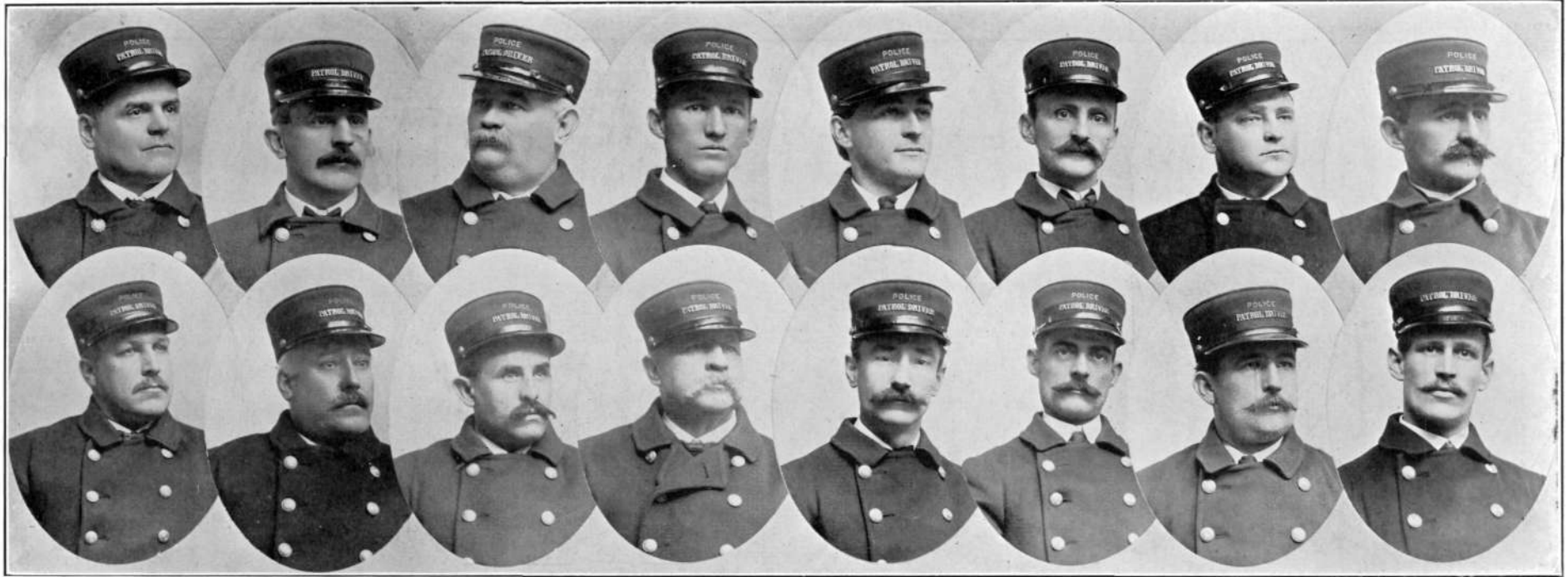
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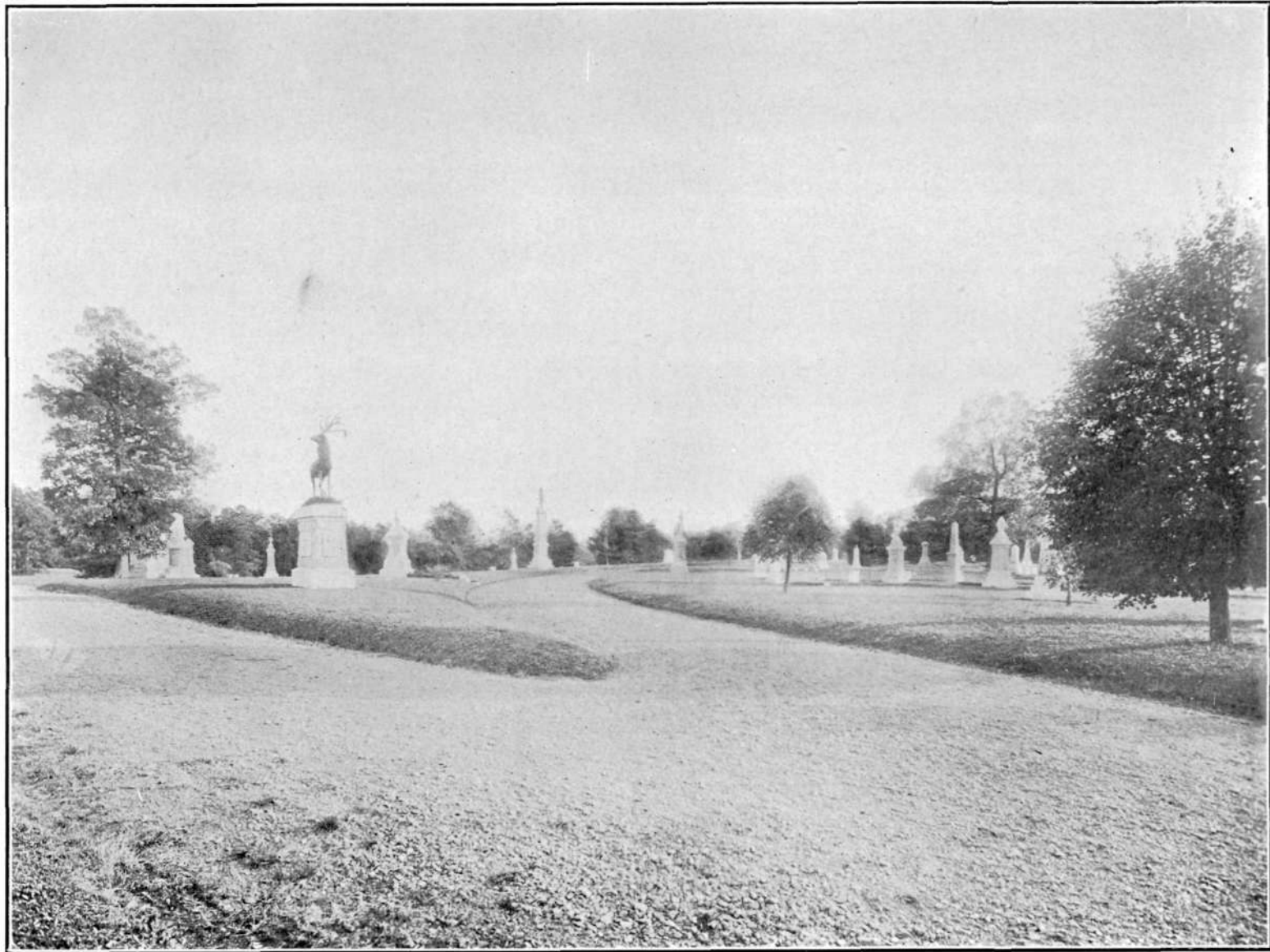
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VIEW IN LORRAINE CEMETERY.



SCENE IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

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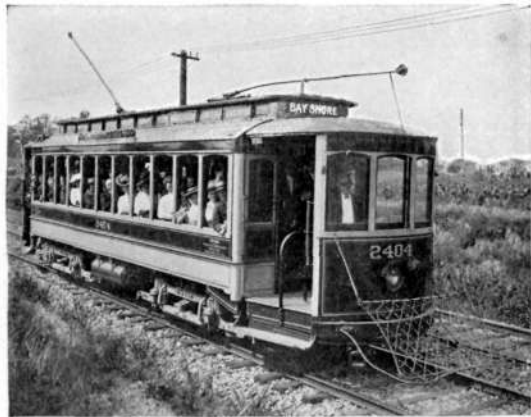
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January 1, 1901, Baltimore had less than 4000 telephone subscribers. January 1, 1907, it has 35,000: The Maryland Telephone Company began to install phones January 1, 1901.

At the time of the "Big Baltimore Fire" there were 3300 users of electricity in the city. January 1, 1907, the Maryland Telephone Company is supplying 2976 consumers of electricity for light, power, etc.

Compare the rates for telephones January 1, 1901, and January 1, 1907, and electricity April 1, 1905 (when we began), and January 1, 1907, and then decide whether we have earned your patronage for both telephones and electricity.



**MARYLAND
TELEPHONE COMPANY**

ELMER M. BEARD, President-Treasurer
WILLIAM H. GREEN, Vice-Pres.-Gen. Mgr.

WILLIAM C. KORB, Secretary
JAMES M. SEITZ, Mechanical Engineer

BOTH PHONES

**Independent Ice Company
Independent Transfer Company
Independent Quarry Company**

**MANUFACTURERS...
AND DISTRIBUTERS**

309-319 North Holliday Street

INDEPENDENT OF ALL TRUSTS AND COMBINES

The John F. Wiessner & Sons
Brewing Company

SUPERLATIVE BEER

Bottled at the Brewery
for Family Use

1700 North Gay Street

C. & P. Phone, Wolfe 118
Md. Phone, Courtland 1883

MONUMENTAL BREWING COMPANY

LOMBARD AND SEVENTH STREETS

SOLE BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF

“PERFECT BREW”

The Best Bottle Beer Brewed.

Sold at All Hotels, Cafes and Grocers

Families Supplied Direct

C. & P. Phone, Wolfe 107

Maryland Phone, Windsor 364

National Enameling & Stamping Co.

The World's Largest Producers of

ROYAL GRANITE STEEL WARE

==== AND ====
SHEET METAL GOODS

—————
Awarded the Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904
—————

FACTORIES AND BRANCHES:

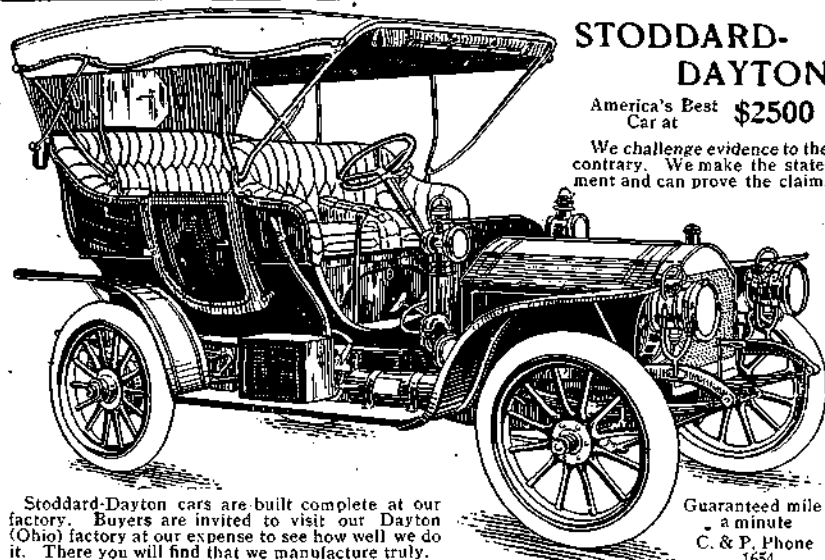
Baltimore
Chicago

New York
Granite City

London, England

St. Louis
New Orleans

Milwaukee
Philadelphia



**STODDARD-
DAYTON**

America's Best Car at **\$2500**

We challenge evidence to the contrary. We make the statement and can prove the claim.

Stoddard-Dayton cars are built complete at our factory. Buyers are invited to visit our Dayton (Ohio) factory at our expense to see how well we do it. There you will find that we manufacture truly.

Guaranteed mile a minute
C. & P. Phone 1654

ALL CARS ARE GUARANTEED

Our Policy towards STODDARD-DAYTON owners is a Broad one

HAMILTON AUTO CO., 2312 Madison Ave.

C. & P. Phone, St. Paul 1395-Y

Maryland Phone, 5981-B

LIBERTY BRASS WORKS

of Baltimore City

Brass Founders and Finishers

*Brewers' and Plumbers' Supplies Beer, Ale and Whiskey Cocks
Brass Railings, Launch Fittings and Metal Display
Fixtures a Specialty*

JOBGING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Factory and Foundry
**305 W. LOMBARD ST.
304 KING ST.**

Office
**303 W. LOMBARD ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.**

M. A. KRIES, Manager

Highest Cash Price Paid for Old Metals

PATENT

METALLIC SKYLIGHTS

WITHOUT PUTTY

*Galvanized Iron and Copper
Cornice and Ornamental Work
Metal Roofing*

VAILE & YOUNG 216 N. Calvert St.

LEMMERT

Maker of

Men's Clothes

DURABLE IN QUALITY

STYLISH IN APPEARANCE

MODERATE IN PRICE

10 FAYETTE STREET, EAST

WAREHOUSES
1404-1406 MULLIKIN ST.
1403-1405 ORLEANS ST.

WAREHOUSES
202 N. CAROLINE ST.
902 - 904 STILES ST.

Nathan Frank & Sons
RAGS, RUBBER AND METALS

Office, Mullikin Street

Pianos

Cash or Time

Organs

THE HOLLINGSHEAD CO.

220 W. FAYETTE STREET
Just East of Howard

"THE NAME'S THE GUARANTEE"

Sheet
Music

Popular Prices

Small
Instruments

DAVID E. EVANS & CO.

ENGINEERS and
CONTRACTORS

Baltimore - - - - Maryland

SPECIALTIES

Electric and Steam Railroads Grading Conduit Systems
Concrete Construction Paving, etc.

Hook & Ford Contracting Co.

NIGGER HEAD
CRUSHED STONE

6 E. Lexington Street - Baltimore

Maryland, W 7201

C. & P., St. Paul 2259

ESTABLISHED 1848

BALTIMORE TERRA COTTA WORKS

SEWER PIPE

E. G. RITTENHOUSE

STOVE BRICK

Flue Linings, Fire Clay Stove Pipe, Stove Thimbles, Chimney Tops, Wall Coping, Dripstones, Building and Roofing Paper, Vitriified Brick, Drain Tile, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Portland and Rosendale Cement, Lime, Sand, etc.

LONG DISTANCE C & P. PHONE, SOUTH 235

MARYLAND PHONE, HENRIETTA 152

OFFICE AND FACTORY: COVINGTON AND CLEMENT STREETS
South Side Basin BALTIMORE, MD.

BRANCH YARDS: WINDERMERE AVENUE AND TINGES LANE, WAVERLY; PATTERSON AND FULTON AVENUES

CAPITAL STOCK, \$150,000

The Hawley Down Draft Furnace Co.

OF MARYLAND

—Manufacturers of—

Economical and Smokeless Furnaces

GEO. F. WHITING, Lessee.

Office, 2100 E. NORTH AVE.

ASSOCIATE BRANCHES—CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,
BOSTON, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURGH, DETROIT.

COLUMBIAN First Award, 1893 EXPOSITION

The John C. Grafflin Co.

IMPORTERS OF

— BURLAPS —

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND BURLAP BAGS

13 North Street

Baltimore, Md.

George Gunther, Jr., Brewing Company

Third Avenue and Toone Street

PHILLIPS BROTHERS

Sole Bottlers



Windsor 374—Maryland Phone

Wolfe 20—Chesapeake & Potomac Phone

ESTABLISHED 1808

CHARLES T. CRANE
President

CARTER G. OSBURN
Cashier

J. E. MARSHALL
Ass't Cashier

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

N. W. Cor. South and Lombard Sts.

Baltimore, Md.



CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS,	-	-	-	\$1,000,000
RESOURCES,	-	-	-	\$4,000,000

Does a General Banking and Collection Business. Accounts Solicited.

DIRECTORS

Robert Ober	J. Hough Cottman	Thos. J. Hayward	Edwin Warfield	Samuel J. Lanahan
Charles T. Crane	Robert N. Sloan	F. C. Latrobe	Simon H. Stein	George L. Potter

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$2,900,000



The Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.

CALVERT AND FAYETTE STS.

Offers a Safe Depository for Salaries

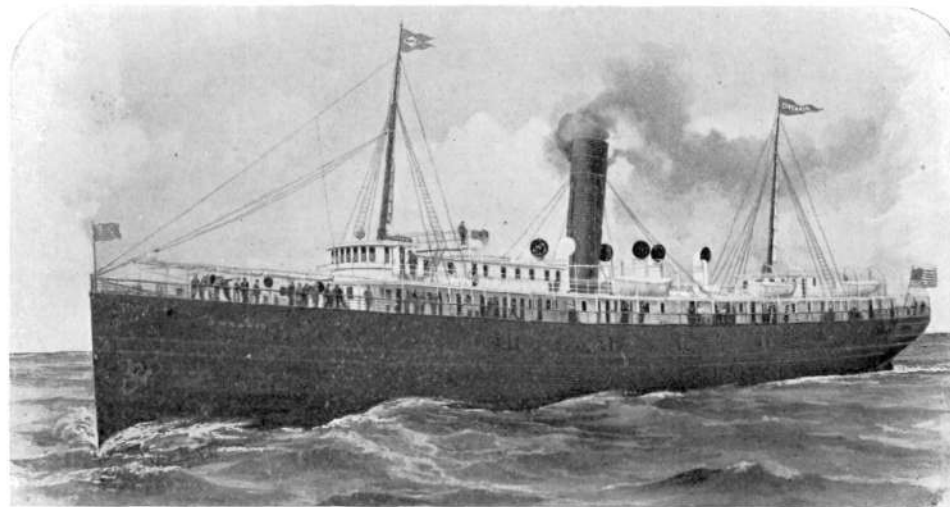


B. N. BAKER, - - - - PRESIDENT

“QUEEN OF SEA ROUTES”

Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN
BALTIMORE,
BOSTON and
PROVIDENCE
VIA
NORFOLK and
NEWPORT NEWS



BETWEEN
BALTIMORE
and SAVANNAH
PHILADELPHIA
and SAVANNAH

Accommodations and Cuisine Unsurpassed

Steamers New, Fast and Elegant

SEND FOR BOOKLET

“FINEST COASTWISE TRIPS IN THE WORLD”

A. D. STEBBINS, General Manager

W. P. TURNER, Passenger Traffic Manager

General Offices, Cor. Light and German Streets

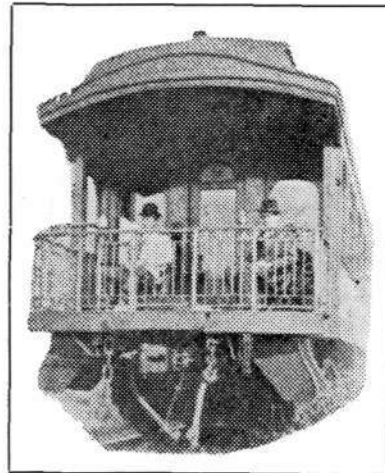
WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD

TAKE A RIDE

on the Handsomest Train
out of Baltimore

Leaving Hillen Station 9 A. M.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY



ARRIVING

Frederick	-	-	11.10 A. M.
Hagerstown	-	-	11.50 A. M.
Cumberland	-	-	2.30 P. M.
Elkins	-	-	8.15 P. M.

Apply to undersigned for copy of new illustrated summer book entitled "Where to Spend the Summer;" gives list of 400 hotels and summer boarding-houses located on the

PICTURESQUE WESTERN MARYLAND R. R.

F. M. HOWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md.



ASK FOR THE
**IMPORTED
MACARONI**

When the Finest Macaroni
Obtainable
is **MADE IN
BALTIMORE**

Made in the best equipped factory in the world, of finest
spring wheat flour, by Italian natives who know how,
and under the most approved and sanitary conditions.

Cleaner than Imported } which is made among the unsatisfactory sur-
roundings of European labor.
Fresher than Imported } which is often months and years old.
Superior to Imported } Only a trial is needed to convince you that
Lion brand is best.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

LION BRAND MACARONI



**Spaghetti, Noodles
and Vermicelli**

MARYLAND MACARONI WORKS

BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

Maryland National Bank

OF BALTIMORE

Capital, - - - - -	\$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits (earned) - - - - -	70,000.00
Deposits, - - - - -	1,750,000.00

OFFICERS:

THORNTON ROLLINS, President

H. S. PLATT, Vice-President

JAMES C. FENHAGEN, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Anthony N. Brady
Alexander Brown
W. J. Chapman
John M. Dennis
Jos. DiGiorgio
W. W. Edmondson
James C. Fenhagen
George J. Gould
Edw. A. Jackson

F. S. Landstreet
C. O'D. Lee
J. S. MacDonald
Winslow S. Pierce
H. S. Platt
Thornton Rollins
F. C. Seeman
H. M. Wagner
S. Davies Warfield

J. H. Wheelwright

Special Attention given to Handling Commercial, Individual
and Corporation Accounts.

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

Maryland Trust Company

N. W. COR. CALVERT AND GERMAN STREETS, BALTIMORE

Capital, - - - - - \$2,000,000.00



DIRECTORS

JOSIAH L. BLACKWELL
of J. L. Blackwell & Co., Baltimore

JOHN W. CASTLES
President Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.

GRIER HERSH
President

JOSHUA LEVERING
of E. Levering & Co., Baltimore

JAMES SPEYER
of Speyer & Co., N. Y.

G. CLYMER BROOKE
of Geo. S. Fox & Sons, Philadelphia

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, Jr.
of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore

ERNEST HOEN, Jr.
Attorney-at-Law, Baltimore

OSCAR G. MURRAY
President B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore

JOSEPH R. FOARD
President The Jos. R. Foard Co., Baltimore

DOUGLAS M. WYLIE, of Wylie, Son & Co., Baltimore

H. CARROLL BROWN
of H. C. Brown & Co., Baltimore

A. BARTON HEPBURN
President The Chase National Bank, N. Y.

GEORGE C. JENKINS
of Jenkins Bros., Baltimore

HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
Trustee Trust Co. of America and
Van Norden Trust Co., N. Y.

JOHN T. HILL
Vice-President R. C. Hoffman Co., Baltimore

OFFICERS

GRIER HERSH, President

L. S. ZIMMERMAN, 2nd Vice-President

JERVIS SPENCER, JR., Asst. Treasurer

CARROLL VAN NESS, Treasurer

IVAN SKINNER, Asst. Secretary

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST AND BANKING BUSINESS

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

SPECIAL RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1795

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE

N. E. COR. BALTIMORE AND ST. PAUL STS.

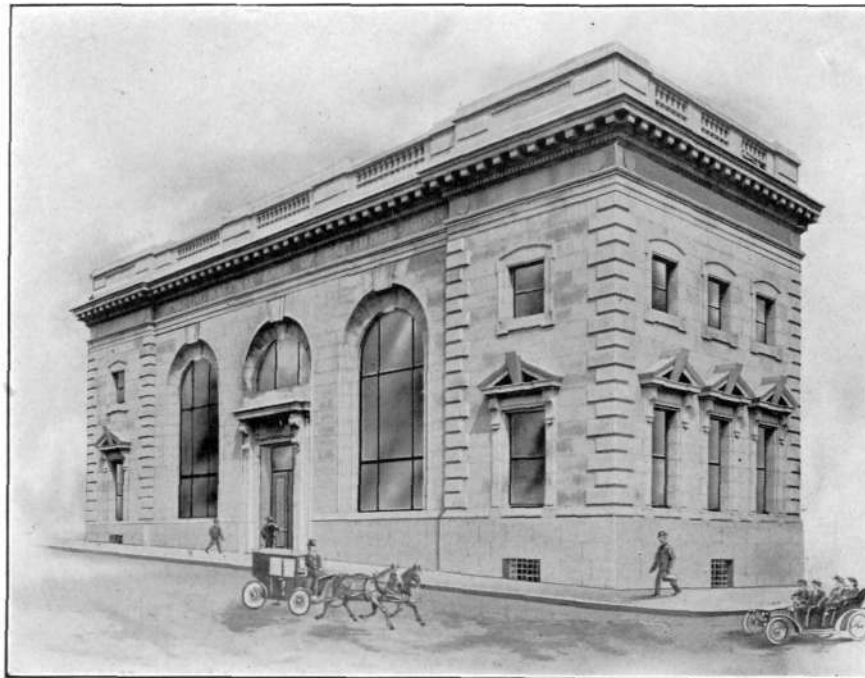
DEPOSITARY OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

RESOURCES

Loans and Investments	\$3,195,722.77
U. S. Bonds at par	- 150,000.00
Due from Banks	- - 344,787.33
Cash and Reserve	- 669,892.10
	<hr/> \$4,360,402.20

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	- \$1,210,700.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	- - 431,110.33
Circulation	- - 99,400.00
Deposits	- - - 2,619,191.87
	<hr/> \$4,360,402.20



OFFICERS

JAMES L. McLANE PRESIDENT	HENRY C. JAMES CASHIER
EDWIN W. ADAMS ASST. CASHIER	

DIRECTORS

JAMES L. McLANE	JOSHUA LEVERING
WILTON SNOWDEN	DECATUR H. MILLER, Jr.
C. MORTON STEWART, Jr.	JOHN K. SHAW, Jr.
HENRY C. JAMES	

SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS AND COURTESY TO ALL CUSTOMERS

International Trust Company

OF MARYLAND

BALTIMORE STREET, NEAR LIGHT

Capital and Surplus - - - \$2,801,603.78



OFFICERS

DOUGLAS H. GORDON, President SAMUEL C. ROWLAND, Vice-President
 SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, Vice-Pres. CHAS. D. FENHAGEN, Sec. & Treas.
 WALTER D. FOCKE, Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer

Interest allowed on checking accounts. Safe Deposit Boxes, all prices. Letters of Credit issued, covering every important city in the world. Ladies' Accounts especially solicited.
 Good Investment Bonds for sale to customers.

INCORPORATED 1854

Central Savings Bank of Baltimore

S. E. COR. CHARLES AND LEXINGTON STREETS.

Change of Banking Hours

DAILY 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
 SATURDAY 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

3½ PER CENT. INTEREST

Deposits of 50 cents and Upwards Received Daily.

Centrally Located. Convenient to Shopping District.



ROBERT K. WARING, President
 WILTON SNOWDEN, Vice-President
 THOMAS G. POTTS, Treasurer

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$600,000
 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - - - - 350,000

Drovers & Mechanics National Bank

OF BALTIMORE

JAS. CLARK, President PAUL A. SEEGER, Vice-President
 CHAS. S. MILLER, Cashier EDWIN P. HAYDEN, Ass't Cashier

A General Banking Business Transacted

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent from \$3.00 per year and Upward

Accounts Solicited

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

NATIONAL BANK NO. 414



Capital, - - \$500,000
 Surplus (earned), - 500,000
 Undivided Profits,
 over - - 100,000
 \$1,100,000

DIRECTORS
 George R. Willis
 Henry C. Larrabee
 Thomas J. Shryock
 Louis Kann
 Chas. C. Homer
 President
 Chas. C. Homer, Jr.
 Vice-President,
 Wm. E. Wagner
 Cashier

432 S. BROADWAY - - - BALTIMORE

Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

OF BALTIMORE

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1867

Nos. 9-11-13 South Street

Acts as Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Depository under plans of reorganization.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Attorney and Agent, being especially organized for careful management and settlement of estates of every character.

Fireproof Building with latest and best equipment for safety of contents.

Safes for rent in its large fire and burglar-proof vaults, with spacious and well-lighted coupon rooms for use of patrons.

Securities held on deposit for Out-of-Town Corporations and Persons. Silver and other valuables taken on storage.

OFFICERS

MICHAEL JENKINS
President

H. WALTERS
Vice-President

JOHN W. MARSHALL
2d Vice-President

J. J. NELLIGAN
3d Vice-President

ANDREW P. SPAMER
Treasurer

GEORGE B. GAMMIE
Asst. Treasurer

H. H. M. LEE
Secretary

ARTHUR C. GIBSON
Asst. Secretary

JOSEPH B. KIRBY
Asst. Secretary

GEORGE R. TUDOR
Cashier

ALBERT P. STROBEL
Real Estate Officer

DIRECTORS

MICHAEL JENKINS

BLANCHARD RANDALL

JOHN W. MARSHALL

H. WALTERS

E. H. PERKINS

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS

JOHN J. NELLIGAN

WALDO NEWCOMER

NORMAN JAMES

SAM'L M. SHOEMAKER

Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore

S. W. COR. EUTAW AND FAYETTE STREETS

INCORPORATED 1847

JANUARY 1, 1907

Funds
\$22,060,377.84

Accounts
45,525



INTEREST RATE FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1907, 3% AND ONE-HALF OF 1% EXTRA

— RECORD OF FUNDS —

December 31, 1848, \$ 52,895.21	December 31, 1878, \$ 5,395,466.44
December 31, 1858, \$ 876,288.70	December 31, 1888, \$ 8,928,037.78
December 31, 1868, \$2,758,783.61	December 31, 1898, \$15,255,116.44
December 31, 1906, \$22,060,377.84	

C. & P. Telephone, Mt. Vernon 660-2.

James S. Gary & Son

ALBERTON COTTON .. MILLS

Manufacturers of Cotton Duck, Drills, Osnaburgs, Denims, Awning Stripes, Ticking, Etc.

OFFICE, 720 to 724 EQUITABLE BUILDING, COR. CALVERT AND FAYETTE STS.

BALTIMORE, MD.



KNABE PIANOS



WM. KNABE & CO.

LYRIC BUILDING, MARYLAND AND MT. ROYAL AVES.

NOLLEY

Capital, \$1,000,000.00

THE NATIONAL
EXCHANGE
BANK

Surplus and Profits, \$665,000.00

OFFICERS:

WALDO NEWCOMER, President

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, Vice-President

R. VINTON LANSDALE, Cashier

CHAS. W. DORSEY, Vice-President

WM. J. DELCHER, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Hanway

Judge Samuel Schmucker

J. Albert Hughes

Philip Hamburger

Samuel C. Rowland

Robert B. Dixon

Wm. H. Matthai

Frederick P. Stieff

George Cator

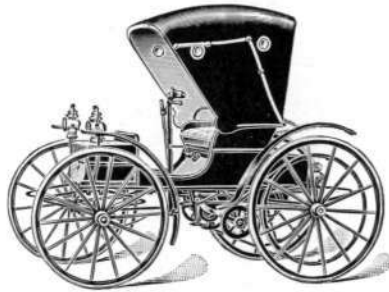
Wm. B. Hurst

Eli Oppenheim

Your Account Invited

HOPKINS PLACE, GERMAN AND LIBERTY STREETS

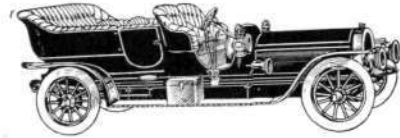
NOLLEY



HOLSMAN

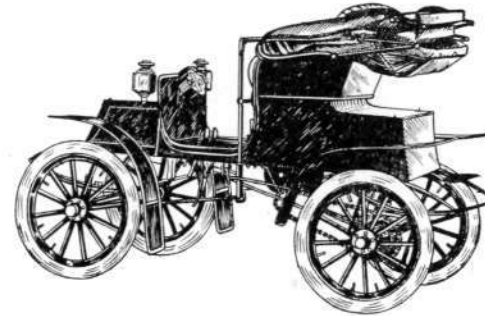
High wheels, solid tires, rides like a carriage. Any speed up to 30 miles per hour. Travels all kinds of roads at a cost of about \$3.00 per week. Price \$650 up.

The wise buyer will not be satisfied with outward appearances, but will study details to save expenses of maintenance.



NATIONAL

The purchaser of a NATIONAL experiences that satisfactory feeling—the knowledge that he owns absolutely the best.



STUDEBAKER ELECTRIC

The Ideal Carriage for shopping and park riding; also physician and business man; clean, noiseless and simple.

**Our Line—National, Lambert, Logan, Studebaker and Holsman
AUTO SUPPLY & STORAGE COMPANY**

1416 MADISON AVENUE

Phone, Druid 395

GARAGE NEVER CLOSED

BALTIMORE, MD.

Phone, Madison 656

ANDREW J. CONLON, President.
C. B. DELANEY Treasurer.



— THE —
**Border State
Savings Bank**

Fayette St. and Park Ave.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Amounts of One Dollar and upward received and interest paid on same.

In Business 33 Years

**3½ Per Cent.
Interest Paid.**

The central location of this Bank makes it convenient to residents of all portions of the city and suburbs, cars from all points passing its doors.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

BUY DIRECT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

LOUIS GREBB
OYSTER AND FRUIT PACKER

CABLE ADDRESS "LUGREBB"
TELEPHONES C.&P. ST. PAUL 1880 MARYLAND WINDSOR 120

FAMOUS BELLE BRAND BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF BELLE BRAND CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULTRY.

MONTFORD AVE. WHARF.
2353-2355-2357 & 2359 BOSTON ST.

Maryland Steel Company

SPARROWS POINT, MD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS AND BILLETS
PIG IRON

BUILDERS OF
IRON AND STEEL

Steamships, Steam Tugs and Sailing
Vessels, Marine Engines
and Boilers

STEEL FLOATING DRY DOCKS
A SPECIALTY

DONALDSON LINE

BALTIMORE to GLASGOW

BLUE CROSS LINE

BALTIMORE to HAVRE

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

BALTIMORE

TO
CHRISTIANIA, COPENHAGEN AND STETTIN

ROBERT RAMSAY CO.

STEWART BUILDING

South Gay Street,

BALTIMORE

JOHNSTON LINE

BALTIMORE to LIVERPOOL

PURITAN LINE

BALTIMORE to ANTWERP

JOHNSTON LINE FOREIGN AGENCY, Ltd.

ROBERT RAMSAY, Managing Director

STEWART BUILDING

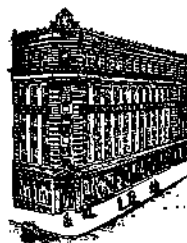
South Gay Street,

BALTIMORE

Strayer's Business College

CHARLES AND FAYETTE STREETS

Day and Evening Sessions
All the Year



Special Offer to Sons of
Police Force

ASK FOR CATALOGUE—IT'S FREE

Branch Schools--Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C.

Baltimore & Philadelphia Steamboat Company

(ERICSSON LINE)

Attractive water route through the canal to Philadelphia daily (except Sunday) at 5 P. M. from Light and Pratt sts., stopping at Betterton, Md., and Chester, Pa. Night Boat fare: Deck, \$1.50; cabin, \$2; 15-day Excursion, \$2.50 (returning B. & O. R. R., \$3.50). New York, by rail from Philadelphia, \$4. Excursion (11 days), \$6. Also through tickets to Atlantic City and points North. Tickets on sale at Albaugh's. Write for guide.

Clarence Shriver, Agent, 204 Light Street

North German Lloyd Steamship Co.

FROM BALTIMORE TO BREMEN DIRECT
Regular Steamers Every Wednesday

FROM NEW YORK TO BREMEN
Via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Fast Express Steamers Every Tuesday
Regular Steamers Every Thursday

FROM NEW YORK TO GENOA
Via Gibraltar, Naples, etc. Fast Twin-Screw Steamers Every Saturday

Passenger Service to
EAST INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA
Via Genoa and/or Naples

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A. Schumacher & Co., General Agents

7 SOUTH GAY ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

WE SAVE YOU 25% TO 33% ON ALL YOUR
DRUG STORE PURCHASES

Williamson & Watts

DRUGGISTS

17 W. Lexington St. Baltimore and Eutaw Sts.
Howard and Franklin Sts.

3 STORES

BALTIMORE, MD.

Thomas C. Basshor Co.

28 LIGHT STREET

Manufacturers of

Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Tanks and Sheet
Iron Work

Contractors for

Complete Steam Power Plants, Steam and
Water Heating and Ventilating

ENGINES AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Union Trust Co. of Maryland

CHARLES AND FAYETTE STS.

Your Banking Account Solicited 3 Per Cent. Paid on Check Accounts

3½ Per Cent. Paid on Savings Accounts

LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Safe Deposit Boxes, \$3 a Year and Upward

GEORGE BLAKISTONE,

PRESIDENT

JOS. CATANZARO, Pres. and Man.

JOS. RETTALIATA, Sec. and Treas.

CATANZARO CO.

Importers and Jobbers

of

TROPICAL FRUIT

Importers of

ITALIAN MACARONI

Olive Oils, Canned Goods, Etc.

Bananas in Carload Lots a Specialty

TELEPHONE NUMBERS { Courtland 1387, Md.
St. Paul 140, C. & P

25 E. PRATT ST.

JAMES McEVOY
Manager

NOBLE A. ANDERSON
Asst.

GRAHAM'S WAREHOUSE

PARK AVE. AND DOLPHIN ST.
Baltimore, Md.

FURNITURE STORAGE VAULT STORAGE
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

TELEPHONES:

C. & P., MT. VERNON 1371

MARYLAND, DRUID 268

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

INCORPORATED 1871

524 SOUTH BROADWAY

Capital, \$300,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$100,000

WM. SCHWARZ, President

LOUIS F. DIETZ, Cashier

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

—DIRECTORS—

WM. SCHWARZ
G. LEIMBACH
W. A. SMITH
J. ED. DURER
SAM'L K. SMITH
SAM'L A. RICE

WM. SCHLUDERBERG
JOHN MAHR
ED. D. BOOZ
J. GEORGE LAMB
GEO. GUNTHER, Jr.
LOUIS F. DIETZ

THE BALTIMORE TRANSFER CO.

S. E. COR. LIGHT AND LOMBARD STS.

Transfer

Freight

Baggage

Household Goods Moved and Packed
Machinery and Safes Moved and Hoisted

BUSSES AND PHAETONS FOR PICNICS AND PARTIES

STEWART FRUIT CO.

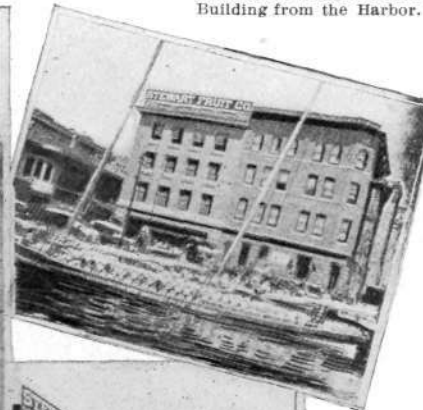
118-120 E. PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

D. B. STEWART, President
H. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y-Treas.

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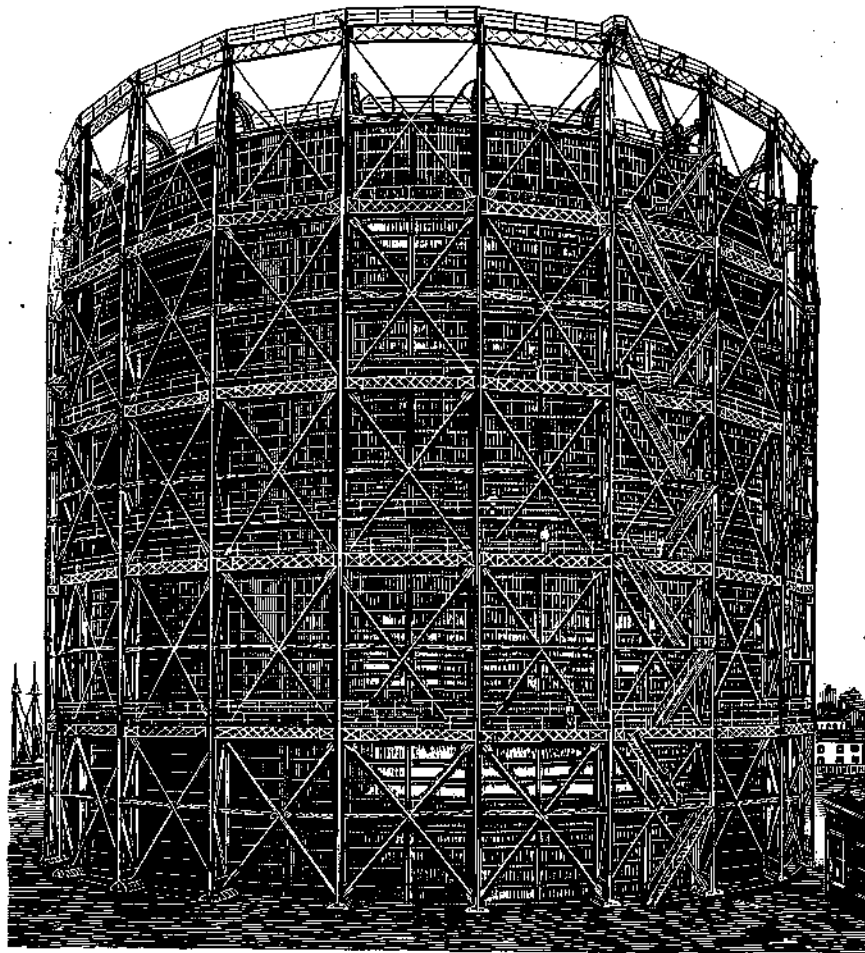
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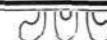
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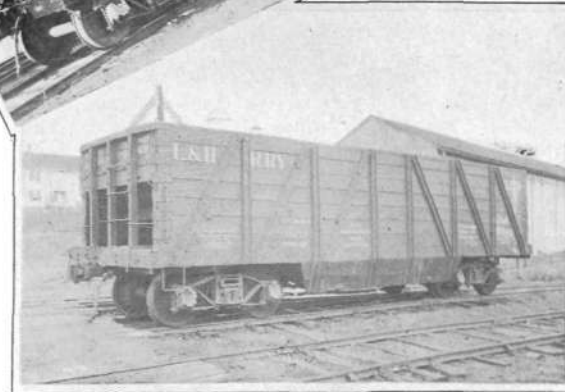
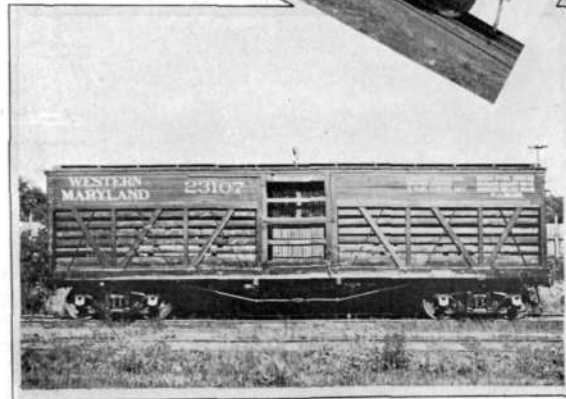
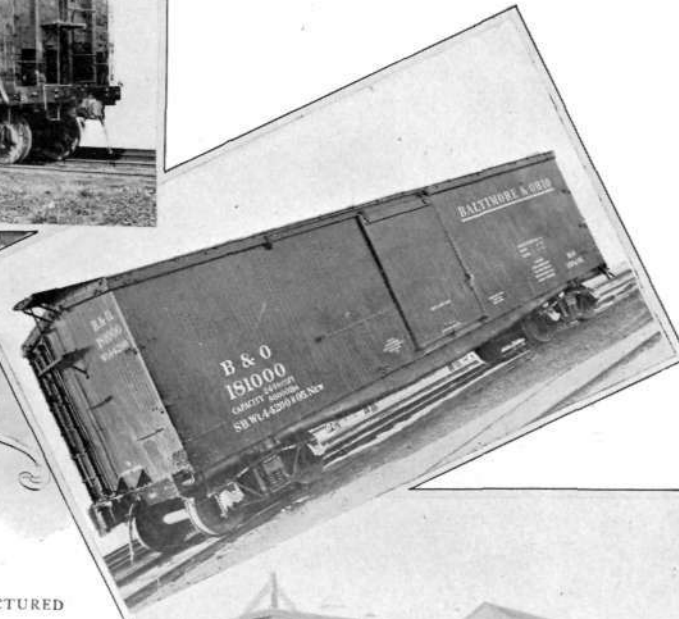
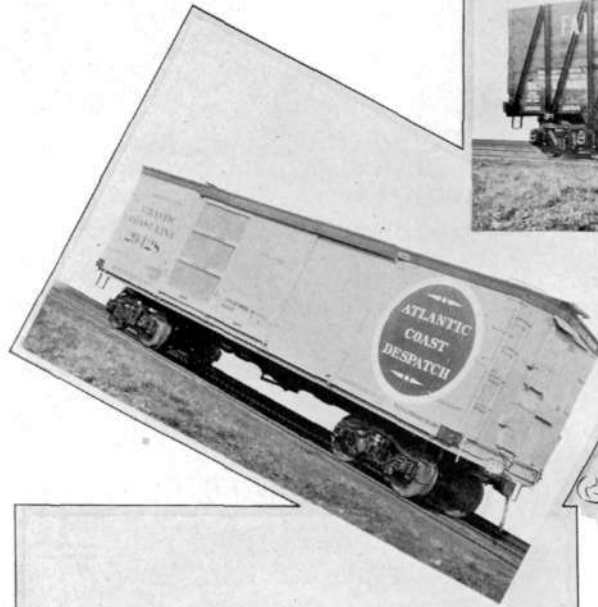
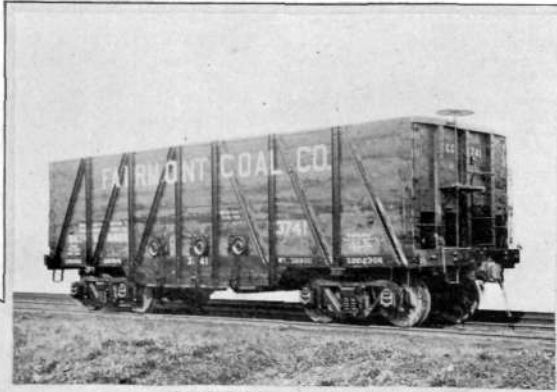
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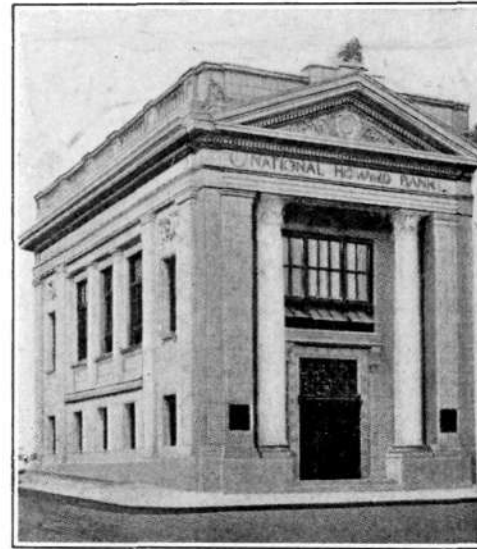
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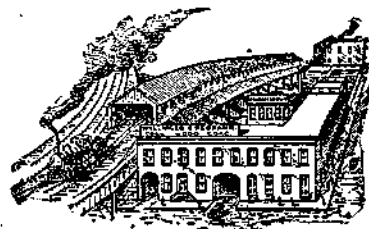
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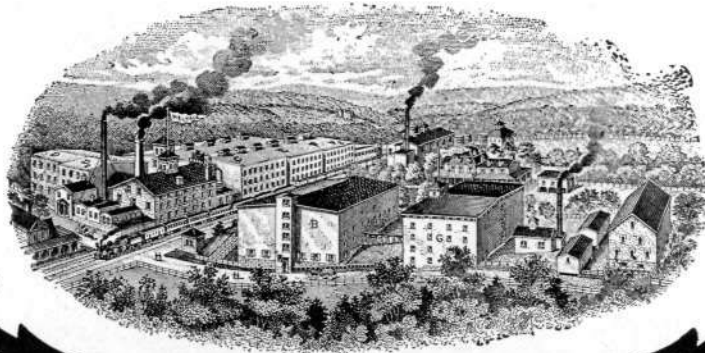
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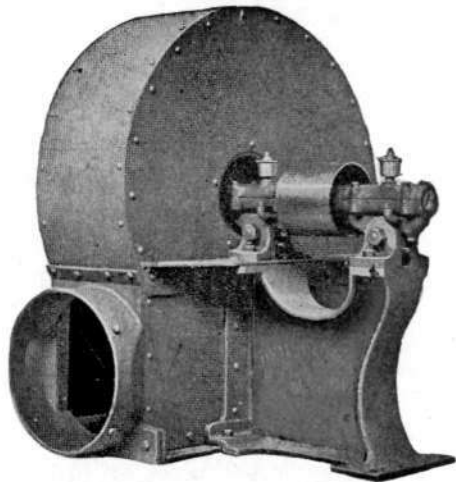
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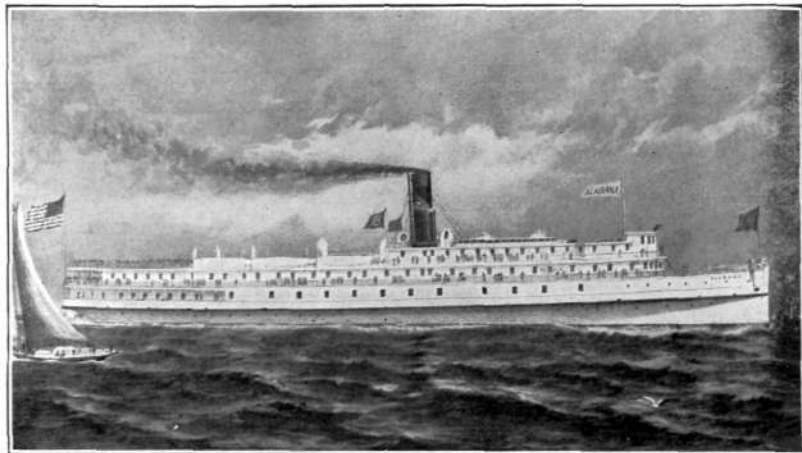
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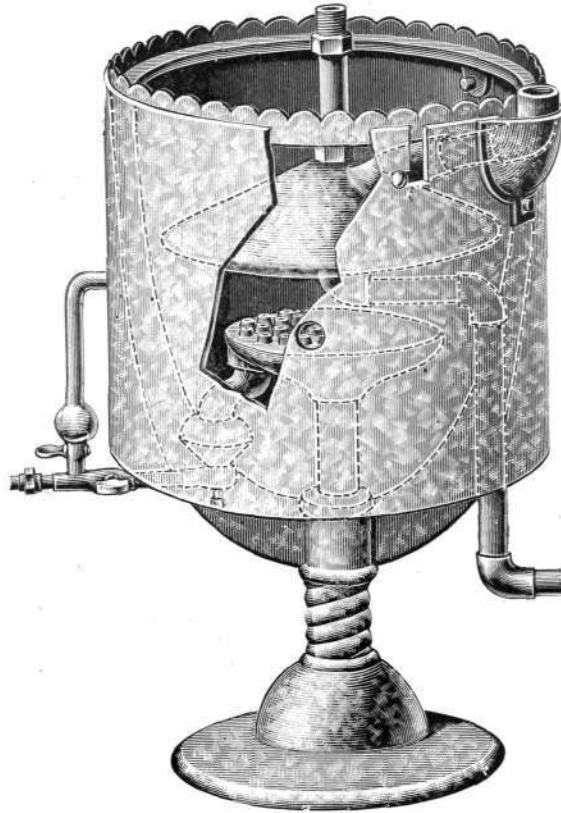
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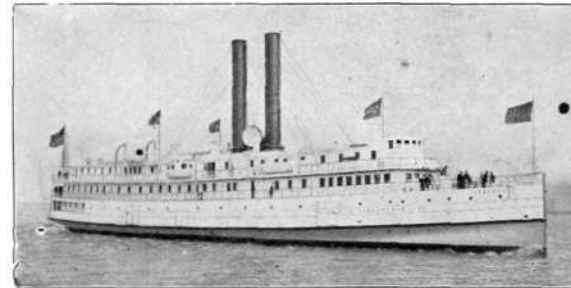
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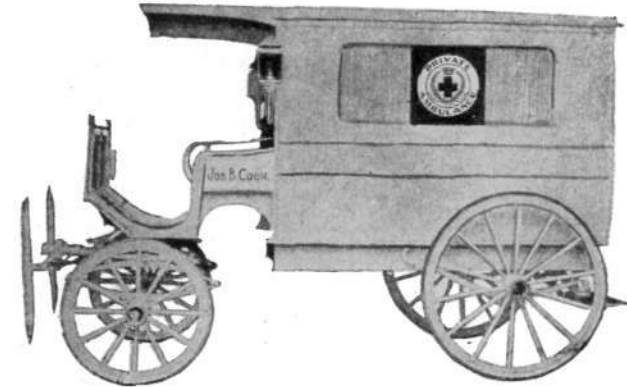
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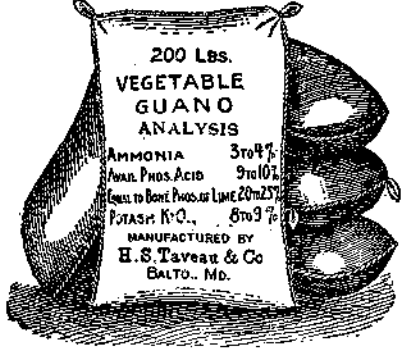
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